Administration Report

Mahi Kantha

1886-87 to ~~1901-02~~ 1894-95

[except 1887-88, 1888-89, 1892-93 and ~~1898-99~~]

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LETTER from Lieut.-Colonel W. SCOTT, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha; to the CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Political Department, Bombay, No. 1553, dated Sádra, 28th July 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit with the usual returns the Administration Report for the Mahi Kántha for the year 1886-87.

PART I.

2. The year like the preceding one has been extremely quiet, the only event to mark its course which is worthy of notice being the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, on which occasion the Darbár which was held at Sádra was more numerously attended by Chiefs and Tálukdárs to do honour to Her Majesty, than any which had ever been held within the memory of any one in the Mahi Kántha.

3. Amongst the Tálukdárs there were two casualties during the year, *viz.*, Thákor Mansingji of Derol, a 6th class Tálukdár who died on 19th February, and Thákor Mansingji of Valásna, a 5th class Tálukdár, who died on the 24th March, the former was succeeded in his estate by his son Ramsinghji, whilst the estate of the latter has come under Agency management, the heir being a minor.

4. No tálukas have been released from attachment during the year but one more, namely Valásna, has been added to the list in consequence of the death of the Chief who left a son only 7 years of age. There are now 17 tálukas under Agency management.

5. The results of the management of the attached estates is satisfactory. The financial embarrassments by which many of them are beset are being gradually overcome and it is hoped that by the end of the present Samvat year, that is by November next, all with the exception of 3 or 4 will be freed from debt. In some cases the revenue for the past year has been less and in some more than the previous year, but in all cases in which there has been any increase it will generally be found to be from extraneous sources, such as the recovery of arrears of vánta revenues and girás haks, or increase of abkári revenues.

6. Affairs on the frontier are on the whole satisfactory and the conduct of the Bhils has been fairly good, with the exception of one occasion on which they very forcibly resisted a Foujdár with a party of I'dar Police who had gone to the village of Jhaila to arrest some Bhils alleged to have been concerned in a dacoity with murder. The Bhils turned out *en masse*, attacked the Police, overpowered them, and drove them away, killing two and wounding ten, and releasing two prisoners who had been already apprehended. The same night the whole of the Bhils decamped taking with them their household goods and cattle, and deserting the village of Jhaila and the adjoining one of Kaliánpur, went across the border, and took refuge in Mewár and Dungarpur territory. Repeated applications have been made for their surrender, and information furnished from this side as to what villages the refugees were harbouring in, but the combined efforts of the Mewár and Dungarpur authorities to apprehend and surrender them, have resulted up to the present in the capture of *only one* man out of all who went across, who counting men, women and children must have numbered over 300.

7. No Border Court was held during the year as neither the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, or the Assistant Resident at Kotra could make it convenient to meet me, and 12 boundary disputes between the Mahi Kántha and Mewár and Dungarpur remain outstanding for the same reason.

8. In my report last year I was able to point to marked diminution in the number of violent crimes, when compared with the year before, and it is very satisfactory to find that the figures for the year under report show a decided decrease even on the improved ones of last year.

9. The criminal work has been a little less than it was last year, 3,659 persons were brought before the Courts, of whom 675 were discharged without trial, 898 were acquitted and 2,007 convicted, while 29 were committed to the

Sessions Court, and 10 died or escaped. At the close of the year there were only 24 cases involving 40 accused persons pending which when apportioned amongst 37 Courts is a very small number, and shows that the Magistrates have done their work well and with diligence.

10. The returns of Civil Justice compare very favourably with those for last year for whilst they show 2,487 cases for disposal, which is an increase of 185 over last year, there is an increase of 399 in the number disposed of and a decrease of 214 in the number of cases in arrears, which is a satisfactory record of work done. The arrears in I'dar and Mánsa referred to in last year's report have all been worked off.

11. On the Appellate Side of the Agency Courts there is an increase of 23 in the number of appeals decided, 58 out of 79 having been disposed of, the arrears being 21 or 3 less than last year, whilst I'dar disposed of 58 appeals against 35 for last year. Out of 502 Civil Political cases 209 were disposed of on the Original, and 14 out of 37 on the Appellate, Side of the Agency Courts.

12. The season taken all round was not a favourable one. The monsoon broke mildly in June but there was no heavy rain till July. The fall was on the whole up to the average but it was irregular being much heavier in some parts than in others, and where the fall was thus excessive the kharíf crops suffered. Rain stopped suddenly the first week in September and there was none after that. A very severe frost for 6 or 7 nights consecutively in the beginning of February, completely destroyed the whole of the wheat and cotton and nearly all the sugarcane in the northern half of the province; that in the southern half suffered also, but not so much, as the frost there was not so severe. The produce of the kharíf crop may, I think, be set down at being from 10 to 11 annas in the rupee, and that of the rabi from 4 to 6 annas. The public health has been good throughout the year. There has been no epidemic of cholera or small-pox, but measles were prevalent in some places in February and March and carried off a good many children. There was no visitation of locusts. Cattle-disease broke out at Pethápur and in a few days 160 head of cattle died.

13. The expenditure on public works has been much more liberal. I'dar heads the list with Rs. 36,047, Dánta follows with Rs. 6,301, Bávisi Zilla with Rs. 6,863, Katosan with Rs. 3,500, Ilol with Rs. 2,396, Sáthamba with Rs. 3,000, Ghodásar with Rs. 1,052 and others with less than Rs. 1,000 each, have spent in the aggregate Rs. 4,316. This is a very vast improvement upon former years, the sum total of Rs. 63,495 being nearly double the amount of last year, and more than four times the amount of the year before that.

14. Education is making steady progress and the returns for the year show an increase of 6 schools and 338 scholars; out of the 6 three are girls' schools of which there are now 8 in the province with 362 girls on the roll or just double the number of last year. Eight new school-buildings have been erected during the year, and four have been altered and extended. Two changes calculated to have an important effect on both schools and teachers have been introduced, *viz.*, a regular budget system under which the yearly expenditure to be incurred in each school will be discussed and determined at an annual meeting of the Tálukdárs' representatives convened for the purpose, and the formation of a fund from which masters of whatever length of service may secure a pension in favour of this fund, the Chiefs with the single exception of Dánta have been good enough to relinquish $\frac{3}{4}$th of the school fees, and the masters themselves will contribute towards it on a graduated scale. The results of this will be that a better stamp of masters will be obtained, and we are entitled to look for more hearty and efficient service.

15. Since my last report trade has been entirely freed from the obnoxious hindrances and obstructions which previously beset it in the shape of transit dues, which have been abolished throughout the Mahi Kántha during the year. It will be interesting to note next year whether trade has received any perceptible impetus consequent on the abolition of these imposts. I'dar has also revised and reduced its export and import dues.

16. During the year I have made a tour over the whole province with the exception of that portion on the Rewa Kántha Frontier and the Katosan Zilla, which I had not time to visit. I went into camp on the 11th November and remained out until 20th June.

17. I will now conclude this summary with the following notes regarding the various tálukas.

I'dar.

18. In my last report I had the pleasure of intimating that His Highness the Mahárája had dispensed with the services of one of those whose conduct had formed the subject of adverse remark, and I am now glad to be able to say that since then His Highness has separated himself from another man who filling the office of his Private Secretary, was always in attendance on him, and had obtained an all powerful influence over him, and belonging as he did to the Sardár class, this was productive of much jealousy and ill-feeling on the part of others of that class, who rightly or wrongly but perhaps not unnaturally, thought that His Highness shaped his conduct towards them, in accordance with the teaching of Dulpatsingh.

19. The relations between His Highness the Mahárája and his Sardárs and Bhumias are fairly happy; I have seen almost the whole of them once, many of them much oftener during the year, but with one or two exceptions no complaints were made to me. With so many conflicting interests there must be more or less friction, and as I observed in last year's report the existence of such a formidable and influential body of feudatories as the I'dar Sardárs present, considerably enhances the difficulty of administration.

20. The material prosperity of the State appears to be making progress if not by leaps and bounds at any rate gradually, and we will hope surely. Within the last year 3 new villages have been founded which with the 12 mentioned in my last report are said to be doing well. All encouragement is given to cultivators to take up waste land and to promote cultivation by irrigation—47 wells 26 of which are pucka ones have been sunk during the past year. The amount of water-rates remitted by way of assisting the cultivators to sink wells was Rs. 1,845. A regular revenue survey assessment is in course of being carried out, and has been introduced into 17 villages during the year, the assessment being in almost all cases reduced.

21. The State Bank is still carried on but the remarks made in last year's report regarding the paucity of those belonging to the classes for whose especial benefit it was set on foot, who come forward to take advantage of it, is very remarkable. The Model Farm at I'dar has done well, from fresh seed procured from Nadiád most excellent crops of bájri, jowári, rice and some other cereals were raised. The outturn was far superior to anything grown in the district, and the whole of the crop has been saved for distribution amongst the cultivators who ought to derive much benefit from this introduction of fresh seed.

22. The work of organization of a general Police for the I'dar State containing quotas from Sardárs and Bhumias is reported to be in progress, but from the further experience I have now gained of those classes I almost despair of its ever being a success. Many of the Bhumias and Sardárs, especially those who live on the frontier, are in no way desirous of having a really efficient Police arrangement, and it will be so strenuously opposed that it will, I fear, be almost impossible to carry it through, and I am not sure that it would not be better to levy a certain cess per acre as is done in Káthiáwár on the lands held by Bhyads and Girásiás, and apply the proceeds to Police and improvements, rather than call on the Bhumias and Sardárs for a direct contribution towards a special purpose or to furnish quotas towards the Police.

23. On public works which have been completed Rs. 17,826 have been spent, of this however Rs. 4,550 was contributed by the public towards certain works, leaving Rs. 12,962 as a debit against the Darbár, whilst on works in progress and not completed at the end of the year, Rs. 15,289 were expended, making a total of Rs. 28,251 spent from the Darbár Treasury, which when the revenue of the State is taken into consideration is very creditable indeed.

24. His Highness the Mahárája in November last abolished all transit dues in his State which entailed a considerable immediate loss, but it is hoped that the increase in trade consequent on its freedom from such imposts, will indirectly lead to the benefit of the State, and that the loss incurred will be thus recouped. The system of export and import duties has been revised and the rates reduced; these dues used to be taken repeatedly at every náka in the State at various rates, instead of this, one rate has now been fixed at a fair average or rather below it, and being levied once for all, trade has been considerably relieved thereby from the vexatious enquiries and detentions which obtained under the former system.

25. His Highness the Mahárája enjoys the right of levying certain taxes on all wood cut in his State, and he has evinced most commendable public spiritedness and liberality, in resigning all such taxes in favour of a road fund. The money so obtained is not to be credited in the State Treasury, but is deposited with a Banker, and is to be exclusively applied to the improvement of existing communications and opening up of new roads in the State, this is indeed a step in the right direction.

26. I visited I'dar three times in the course of the year and was glad to notice the improvements which are in progress. I'dar is indebted to the liberality of His Highness' mother for a very commodious and nice looking girls' school, the want of which had been much felt and which was supplied by that lady at a cost of over Rs. 4,000.

27. The admission of His Highness to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India of which he was created a Knight Commander in February last was as may be imagined most gratifying to him, and I think he appreciates the honour which has been conferred upon him.

28. The Mahárája continues to receive most able assistance in the management of his State at the hands of his Diván Mr. Nathabhai Dajibhai, and as I remarked last year I think he is entitled to credit for the way in which the State has been administered during the year under report. The difficulties in the way of efficient administration are more numerous in I'dar than are usually found in other First Class States, by no means the least of them being want of funds, but considering all things I think it has been good.

Pol,

29. In my last report I was obliged to account for my not having visited Ghorádar by the fact of its being inaccessible for carts, in consequence of there being no road other than a footpath for the last 6 miles of the way. I am glad to be able to report now that the Ráo has made a fair-weather road which connects his capital with the outside world, and so I was enabled to take my camp there in February last. The results of my visit and what I saw there have already been made the subject of special report to Government, so it is unnecessary to recapitulate here further than to say that the administration is very far from what it should be.

30. During the year the road above alluded to has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 358, and a school-house has been built at Ghorádar which cost Rs. 615, making a total of Rs. 973 as the expenditure on public works. This is a little better than last year but out of a revenue of Rs. 22,000 is far short of what it should be, but one of the Ráo's chief faults is his inordinate love of money and it goes to his heart to spend it. The remarks I made in last year's report regarding the Ráo's not keeping a respectable Kámdár and entrusting the work of the State to lowly-paid kárkúns of doubtful antecedents, exactly describe the state of things for the year under report. After having had no Kámdár at Ghorádar for some 8 months he engaged the services of a rather respectable man in March last, but after a fortnight's experience of the Ráo's regimé, the Kámdár asked for leave to go to his home, and has not yet (July) returned and I hear never intends to. I fear from reports which reached my ears when I was in the neighbourhood of Ghorádar that the unenviable reputation which the Ráo enjoys of being a hard landlord towards his Bhils is only too well-founded

Dánta, 2nd Class.

31. The Chief of Dánta is one of the old school, intensely conservative and averse to any policy of progress or improvement. After a good deal of persuasion he was induced to build a school at Dánta which was very sadly wanted, and he also reports having built a dharmshála at Ambáji for the use of pilgrims at a cost of Rs. 1,201, and to have spent Rs. 4,500 on repairing and excavating a tank near Dánta which savours of a new departure in the way of expenditure, and we will hope will be lasting. The attention of Government having already been drawn in a separate report to the attitude taken up by the Mahárána in educational matters generally, it is not necessary to refer to it again here.

32. The eldest son of the Chief is being educated at the Mayo College at Ajmere, he is 18 years of age and is fairly well reported on by the Principal. It is a thousand pities that his education was not thoroughly taken in hand years ago, but his father was obstinate and would not hear of it.

33. The Bhils who form a large portion of the population in the Dánta State have been quiet and well behaved on the whole during the year, and have not given any trouble. There is no doubt but that even since my last report a great quantity of waste and forest land has been brought under cultivation for I have seen and noticed it myself, and it was all the more satisfactory to find out on enquiry that it was all the work of Bhils: as long as this class can be kept contented as cultivators there is so much the less fear of their giving way to their raiding propensities, which as often as not are the consequence of their having nothing better to do.

34. The financial position of Dánta is satisfactory; the State is not only not in debt but the Chief is supposed to have a considerable sum of money hoarded away somewhere and he certainly is averse to spending anything he can avoid.

Málpur, 3rd Class.

35. I was not able to visit Málpur this year but from records and proceedings which have come under my notice the judicial administration has not improved from what I reported it last year. If this State could only have a fair start there might be some chance for it, but under existing circumstanced there is absolutely little or none. As I stated last year the táluka is so oppresses with the load of debt which was left by the present Rawalji's father that there is no chance of its ever being paid off, and perhaps it is the knowledge of the utter futility of any attempt to do so, which makes the young Rawalji so careless and unconcerned regarding it, for this is the second year running that he has not paid off a farthing of the old debts, not only that but I fear from what I hear that he is adding to the amount by contracting fresh ones.

Mánsa, 3rd Class.

36. The case for establishing the right of the child which one of the widows of the late Thakor says she gave birth to some 10 or 12 days after her husband's death, but which on the other hand is alleged to be spurious and which Government on the *primâ facie* evidence refused to recognise, has not yet been tried.

37. The management of the táluka by Thákor Kesrisinghji assisted by his Kárbhári Mr. Girdharlal Vithaldas has been a success and worked well, and a most laudable desire is evinced to improve the táluka in every way. With the advent of Thákor Kesrisinghji to the Gadi the quarrels between the Bhyád and the Thákor which were of such frequent occurrence in his predecessor's time entirely ceased.

38. Thákor Kesrisingh's little son who is 10 years of age is being educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, he is well reported on by the Principal who describes him as a particularly sharp and intelligent boy.

39. In the way of public works the expenditure was short of which it should be. A new school was built at Itadra at a cost of Rs. 750, and a girls' school was built in Mánsa to commemorate Her Majesty's Jubilee, but the actual expenditure for the latter was incurred after the close of the year. The financial state of Mánsa is good and there is no debt to speak of.

Ranásan, Ilol, Katosan—4th Class.

40. These 3 tálukas of 4th class besides 3 others which being under Agency management will be treated of separately further on, are under the direct supervision of the Political Agent.

Ranásan.

41. The Chief is by no means wanting in intelligence, his little táluka is well managed if we may judge from the very few complaints which reach the ears of the Agency, but he is evidently averse to doing anything for his estate in excess of what he is obliged to, for he has not spent a farthing in public works or improvements during the last two years, although his revenue is Rs. 15,000. The táluka although not heavily involved is somewhat in debt.

Ilol.

42. Thákor Wakhatsingh continues to manage his estate in a satisfactory way and evinces a desire to improve it. He takes an interest in education too, and has a capital school which is very well attended at Ilol. During the year he spent Rs. 2,396 in excavating and rebuilding a very fine old well which had fallen into disrepair. The Thákor who is known for his amenability to Agency advice was one of the first two to set an example to the rest of the Mahi Kántha and signify his agreement to the abolition of transit dues.

Katosan.

43. Thákor Karansinghji in spite of frequent disputes with his Bhyád has on the whole administered his estate well. He evinces a desire to march with the times and takes an interest in improvements. This year he has started a dispensary the building of which cost him Rs. 3,300 and the recurring charges in connection with which will not be less than Rs. 370 per year. He also spent Rs. 200 on repairs to a tank at Nugar. Thákor Karansinghji shares with Ilol the honour of being first to agrèe to the abolition of transit dues. The Thákor's eldest son is being educated at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot, and his second son at the Sádra Tálukdári School.

Magodi, Sudásna, Dadháliya, Rupal, Vadágám—5th Class.

44. These tálukas of the 5th class are under the immediate supervision of the Political Agent. Nothing specially worthy of notice has occurred in connection with any of them during the year. Their notions regarding the exercise of jurisdiction are crude in the extreme, and as I said last year they look on it more as a means of enhancing their revenue than anything else. Vadágám has a good deal of money but he is a miser and will not spend it. Magodi is a little before the world, the others I fear are not so. It is a matter of very great difficulty to get any money from such Tálukdárs either for local improvements or anything else.

45. There are besides the above, 12 tálukas of the 6th and 13 of the 7th class under the Political Agent's supervision, but there is nothing specially deserving of notice to record regarding them save and except perhaps to mention their chronic state of poverty. They are all in debt with little or no prospect of ever getting out, their lands are for the most part mortgaged and they drag out an existence from hand to mouth on the produce of the few acres which still remain with them.

46. Under the supervision of the Assistant Political Agent there are 3 tálukas of the 4th, 2 of the 5th and 1 of the 6th class besides 2 tálukas of the 4th and 1 of the 5th class which are under Agency management. Those of the 4th class are Punádra, Khadál and Amliyára, those of the 5th are Dábha and Sáthamba, that of the 6th is Rámas. The tálukas under management are Ghodásar and Pethápur of the 4th and Vásna of the 5th class.

47. The Thákor of Amliyára is by no means wanting in intelligence but he has been in very bad health the greater part of the year, and for some months was obliged to be absent from his táluka for medical advice. The administration has gone backward rather than progressed during the year and the Thákor is

not on good terms with his brothers which causes a good deal of trouble to the Agency, which has to listen to their complaints and counter-complaints. The financial condition of the táluka is reported on as being unsatisfactory, the debts appear to be an unknown quantity for as may be naturally supposed, the Thákor does not like the idea of publishing the state of his finances for the information of the public, so it is difficult to ascertain the real figures, nor does the prospect of paying them off seem to be within measurable distance. The only expenditure on public works was Rs. 750 on building a dam across a ravine in Limb.

48. The state of the Punádra and Khadál Tálukas is reported as satisfactory they are not in debt and are fairly well managed, a few complaints have reached the Agency but not many. The Mia of Punádra has built a school at a cost of Rs. 600 but besides that there was no expenditure on public works in either táluka.

49. There is nothing worthy of note to report regarding Dábha, Sáthamba and Rámas. The two first are in debt—Dábha most especially so—but if a paucity of complaints against their administration may be accepted as proof of its goodness, they may be credited with managing their estates well. In Sáthamba the Banias contributed Rs. 3,000 for building a dharmshála, but no public works have been done at the expense of the tálukas.

50. The petty tálukas of Jher and Nirmáli are administered by an Agency Thándár on behalf of Baroda and the Mia of Mándwa, between whom the revenues are divided. They are under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Political Agent. The new lock-up and Thána building alluded to in last year's report have been constructed during the year.

Bávisi Zilla.

51. This zilla forms perhaps the most important portion of the district in charge of the Assistant Political Agent; an Agency Thándár with 2nd class magisterial powers exercises the jurisdiction assisted by his Aval Kárkún who has 3rd class powers, the former has his head-quarters at Dabhora, and the latter at Mahisa.

52. In September 1885 the administration of the Bávisi was re-organised and placed on a better footing, but when my last year's report was sent in it had only been working for 6 or 7 months. In reviewing it as I now do for the 18 months ending 31st March last, I can only say that improvement is visible in whatever direction you look. The revenues of the Thána Funds have been augmented from various sources until they are more than quadruple what they were before; the judicial work which in spite of its having much increased both in criminal and civil cases, *vide* para. 146 is disposed of most promptly, and the Bávisi is no longer a bye-word in the Province in connection with the tardy administration of justice. Education is flourishing, new schools are opened, school-houses are built, and all encouragement given to the people to avail themselves of them; whilst as for public works, more money has been expended on them in the past 18 months than in the previous 18 years. Amongst the public works was an excellent dispensary building designed by the Thándár Mr. Ganesh Gangadhar and erected under his supervision, at a cost of Rs. 2,639 and which does him infinite credit.

53. A regular system of Police Patils is being gradually introduced in supersession of the practice of taking the duties of such officials from some half responsible, and generally speaking wholly interested, Matádárs, and when he has a paid Police Patil in each village the Thándár will be able to keep a more vigilant supervision over the district than he does now.

54. The recovery of the local cess as alluded to in para. 48 of my last year's report has been most strenuously opposed, some of the Matádárs having even gone so far as to appeal to Government regarding it. In the face however of all opposition the greater portion of the cess has been recovered. After accepting the inevitable and agreeing to pay the cess, the Matádárs furnished false returns of the cultivated land and it ended eventually in my having to send a surveyor to test the area of cultivated land, and at any rate we now know the amount of land on which the cess is leviable. In connection with this

I may mention that whereas when Government Resolution No. 4511 of 21st July 1885 was issued, it was computed that the local cess would amount to Rs. 7,000 per annum, we now find after testing the land that it will fall short of that by some Rs. 2,000 which although more than sufficient for all recurring expenses, will only leave about Rs. 1,000 per year for improvements, &c., which is not enough, but I will do myself the honour of addressing Government separately on this subject.

55. My Assistant reports most favourably regarding the zeal and energy displayed by Mr. Ganesh Gangadhar in the discharge of his multifarious duties, and I have much pleasure in endorsing his opinion. He seems to have the welfare of his district entirely at heart, and is always engaged in devising some new method of improvement or development. One of the last things he has done is to commence on some waste land near Dabhora a large plantation of mango trees the produce of which in 6 or 7 years' time will be worth between Rs. 3,000 and 4,000.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

56. The chief event to mark the course of the year was the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress at Sádra at which almost all the Chiefs and Tálukdárs of the Mahi Kántha assisted, and the Darbár on the occasion was by far the most numerously attended of any that have ever been held. An address congratulating Her Majesty on the auspicious event, and testifying to their feelings of love and respect for her august person, and of loyalty and devotion to the throne, was signed by the Chiefs and forwarded for presentation to Her Majesty and in order to permanently commemorate the joyful event the leading Chiefs subscribed for a Clock Tower to be erected in Sádra.

57. There were two casualties amongst the Tálukdárs during the year, *viz.*, Thákor Mansingji of Derol in the Sábar Kántha, a 6th class Tálukdár, who died on the 19th February and was succeeded by his son Rámsing who is 35 years of age, and Thákor Mansingji of Valásna, a Tálukdár of the 5th class, who died on 24th March, leaving a son Harisingji, a minor of about 7 years of age, his estate has been taken under Agency management.

58. The táluka of Vásna, which was administered by the mother of the minor Thákor under the indirect supervision of the Agency, was taken under direct Agency management in August in consequence of the unsatisfactory administration of the táluka at the hands of the Bai.

59. Another matter of political importance is the total abolition of all transit dues throughout the Mahi Kántha, a measure which testifies to the enlightenment and public spiritedness of the Chiefs who, in order to free trade from a most obnoxious impost, have incurred an immediate loss in revenue which many of them can ill afford, and that they should have agreed to the abolition reflects, I think great credit on them all round, but especially on those who set an example by taking the lead in the matter, and whose names have already been submited to the favourable notice of Government.

Changes in the Administration.

60. The charge of the Agency was held by Lieut.-Colonel Scott from 1st April to 5th September when he proceeded on two months' privilege leave; from 6th September to 5th November Captain Fordyce was in charge and on return from leave Lieut.-Colonel Scott resumed charge on 6th November and retained it to the end of the year.

61. The office of Assistant Political Agent was held by Ráo Bahádur Maneklal G., Personal Assistant, from 1st April to 8th June 1886 when Captain Fordyce returning from leave resumed his appointment which he held until 16th November 1886 when he died. From the 17th November Ráo Bahádur Maneklal was in charge until relieved by Captain O'Donnell who joined his appointment on the 11th February and held it to the end of the year.

62. The office of Personal Assistant was held by Ráo Bahádur Maneklal G. Gunderia throughout the year, with the exception of one month (July) when

he was absent on privilege leave, on which occasion Mr. Harilal L. Thaker, Agency Head Clerk, held charge of his office in addition to his own duties.

Frontier Affairs.

63. On the Pálanpur Frontier the survey of the lands belonging to the petty Tálukdárs of the Gadhwára in which Pálanpur claims a share of the produce, is going on, and is likely to last some time before it is finished; the survey has been somewhat delayed by the opposition shown by some of the Gadhwára Tálukdárs, especially by the Thákor of Kotharna who refused to listen to any advice and was most refractory; I was obliged eventually to report his conduct to Government on which his estate was attached until the survey should be completed; still however continuing unamenable and refusing to point out the lands in dispute, or countenance the survey in any way, Government were pleased to evince their displeasure at his contumacy, by reducing him from the status of a Thákor to that of an ordinary landholder. Whether this will bring him to his senses or not remains to be seen when next the surveyor goes to recommence the work.

64. The objections raised by Dánta to the proposals for the settlement of its disputes with Pálanpur to which I referred in para. 54 of last year's report, have been disallowed by Government. The scheme however in no way finds favour in Dánta's estimation and he will leave no stone unturned to try and evade it.

Border Court.

65. No Border Court was held during the year under report, on two occasions I offered to meet the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, and on another occasion the Assistant Resident at Kotra to hold a Border Court but neither of those officers could arrange to meet me.

66. Dánta has declined the proposals made by Colonel Powlett to hold a Sub-Border Court and in lieu of the course suggested has proposed a totally different one which is much more intricate, and I very much doubt its being accepted by the Rájputána States.

Boundaries.

67. Between the Mahi Kántha and Mewár and Dungarpur there are still 12 boundary disputes remaining unsettled. On two occasions during the year I offered to meet Colonel Conolly, the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, with a view to disposing of them, as I'dar and Dungarpur have agreed to abide by our joint decision, but he could not make it convenient to come on either occasion. The fact of these boundaries being unsettled is a fruitful source of petty disputes on the frontier, and an effort will be made to have them disposed of as soon as the season opens.

There are also 3 boundary disputes between Mahi Kántha and Baroda which have to be settled and 11 internal ones between different Tálukdárs in the Mahi Kántha.

Only one boundary dispute was settled during the year, the number remaining in arrears being 26.

Baroda Affairs.

68. With Baroda work has gone on smoothly. There has been less friction between the Agency Thándárs and Japtidárs and the District officials of Baroda than there was last year. The chief cause of inconvenience is I think the want of promptitude on the part of Baroda in surrendering accused which causes a lot of unnecessary correspondence.

69. It is most gratifying that His Highness the Gáikwár of Baroda has abolished all transit dues in his State, and thus removed an obnoxious impediment to trade, which was so loudly complained of not only by the people of the Mahi Kántha, but by the whole of Gujarát. The liberality and public spiritedness of such action is however somewhat impaired when it is borne in mind

that simultaneously with the abolition of the transit dues in the Kadi Pargana, the Darbár instituted a toll tax on the Ahmedabad-Harsol and Ahmedabad-Párántij roads, which although small, varying from 3 pies for each donkey to 3 annas for each cart, is very vexatious. If the roads were good metalled ones and this tax was levied to keep them in repair it would not be so objectionable, but nothing whatever is done to the roads which, where they run through Baroda territory, are the usual sandy tracks of Gujarát and nothing more.

Gáikwár's Contingent.

70. As is already known to Government the services of 333 of the Contingent were retained in the Mahi Kántha at the commencement of the year, of these 233 were withdrawn on the 1st February and 100 were still remaining at the end of the year, the reason of this is that the Mounted Police organized two years ago to take the place of the Contingent have not been supplied with carbines. Since the close of the year a few old carbines have been sent up by the Inspector General of Police and the Mounted Police are being instructed in their use, and when efficient the frontier outposts now furnished by Contingent Savárs will be relieved by Mounted Police, and the remainder of the Contingent will be withdrawn. The Sabha of the Contingent has performed his duties during the year to my entire satisfaction; and his men have behaved well.

Girás Vánta Affairs.

71. Nothing is known of the work performed by the Settlement Officer in these matters as no intimation is ever given to this office. The discontent on the part of the Tálukdárs at the procedure they are called upon to follow, and to which I alluded in para. 60 of last year's report, is much on the increase and they certainly deem themselves very hardly treated.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

72. A Vighoti assessment on recognized principles is being gradually carried out in I'dar, and in the year under report has been introduced into 17 more villages, from which beneficial results are hoped for, no measure of the sort has been attempted in any other State or táluka in the Mahi Kántha.

States under Management.

73. The number of estates under Agency management is 17 or one more than last year, Valásna having come under attachment in consequence of the death of the Thákor. As the revenues of none of these estates are large, and most of them are in debt, some of them very much so, all progress and measures of improvement must necessarily be slow, and up to the present it has been almost as much as we could do to deal with their financial difficulties. A great measure of success has however attended our efforts in that direction, and I am very hopeful that the end of the Samvat year 1943, that is November next, will see all the estates under our management, except perhaps three or four, out of debt, and we shall then be able to direct all our energies towards improving them and developing their resources, previous to handing them back to their rightful owners.

Mohanpur.

74. The land revenue actually recovered was rather less than the year before, but figures in the table given below include the balance over from the previous year, and so shows an increase. The total expenditure was more by a good deal, but this was in consequence of Rs. 8,451 having been paid to creditors.

75. In August last by the payment of Rs. 3,500. I redeemed the mortgage of two villages which had two years to run—the money had to be borrowed at 6 per cent. to enable the payment to be made, but the harvest being a fairly good one the produce of the two villages repaid the whole of the money borrowed, and whatever the produce may be next year will be so much clear gain to the táluka.

76. Some lands in Mohanpur on which some teak trees are already standing have been marked off as forest reserves and an overseer and small establishment has been entertained to look after them. It is hoped that these reserves will prove remunerative. There are 4 schools in the Mohanpur Táluka. The Thákor, who is 12 years of age, attends the Tálukdári School at Sádra; he is a weakly delicate boy. The debt at present on the táluka is Rs. 4,745.

Ghodásar.

77. The revenue returns show an increase in the revenue over the year before, this is owing to a very much better price being realized for the Ábkári contract, and to the market rates being favourable when the táluka's produce was sold and so it realized more money.

78. The young Thákor left the Rájkumár College in April 1886, and since then he has been residing with a Tutor under the supervision of my Assistant whose office he attends in order to gain an insight into the method of transacting public business. He was married in March last and the expenses of the same although strictly limited to Rs. 10,000, took all the available cash balance and rendered it necessary to borrow Rs. 7,000 besides. Of this Rs. 2,000 has been already repaid and I hope the remainder will be next year.

79. Girls' schools were opened at Ghodásar and Hulderwass during the year, and the school-houses at both these places were enlarged. Rs. 1,127 were expended on public works in the Ghodásar Táluka during the year.

80. With a view to enlarging his mind and giving him an opportunity of seeing a little of the world the Thákor was sent on a trip to Bombay for three weeks in April 1886, and on his way back he visited Surat, Broach and Baroda.

The Thákor's half-brother is studying in the Tálukdári School at Sádra, he is 11 years of age.

Pethápur.

81. This táluka is out of debt with the exception of Rs. 1,187 and were it not that half its revenue goes in the payment of tribute there would be funds available to be spent in improvements. So much of its land is alienated that it depends on its trade and industry for its revenues quite as much as if not more than on its land, and now that His Highness the Gáikwár has abolished the transit dues which have been gradually but surely sapping the life out of the dyeing industry for which Pethápur is so famous, we will hope that there is a good time in store for it, that the industry will revive and Pethápur be restored to the state of prosperity it was in before 1879, when the new sáyar system was introduced by Baroda into its Kadi Maháls.

82. The revenues for 1885-86 were more than they were the previous year in consequence of some arrears of vánta and girás money being paid up.

83. There is a school, and a very good one indeed it is, about the 3rd best in the Mahi Kántha, at Pethápur, and also a girls' school. The Thákor of Pethápur is 14 years of age, he is a bright intelligent lad and is prosecuting his studies at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot.

Varsoda.

84. This táluka is deeply involved in debt so much so that it is almost a hopeless task to try and extricate it. The claims against it amount to about Rs. 42,000, and if ever they are liquidated, it will take years to do it. The revenues for 1885-86 were more than the previous year by some Rs. 4,000, the increase being caused by the recovery of arrears of vánta and girás revenues, which were outstanding.

85. The Thákor of Varsoda Kishorsingji is a man of very weak intellect; he is entirely in the hands of the people about him, and this is the reason of his estate being in the deplorable state it is in at present, his son a lad of 14 years of age is attending the Tálukdári School at Sádra.

Vásna.

86. This táluka is not in debt but its administration was so badly managed by the Bái and her Kámdár that it was found necessary to bring it under direct Agency management in August last.

87. The revenues for 1884-85 are more than those of the previous year by nearly Rs. 2,000, the cause of the increase being the recovery of girás and vánta revenues which were outstanding.

88. The Thákor of Vásna is 14 years of age and is studying at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot. The trade and industry of Vásna will be very favourably affected by the abolition of the transit dues in Baroda territory and ought to develop a good deal.

89. The rest of the managed estates are very small and unimportant ones and there is nothing specially deserving of notice to report regarding any of them.

90. The subjoined table contains comparative statements of the actually recovered income and expenditure of the attached estates for the Samvat years 1941 and 1942 or 1884-85 and 1885-86:—

No.	Táluka.	Receipts including last balance.		Expenditure.		Paid to the creditors.	Expenditure for St. 1942 including debts paid.	Balance.	Debts.
		1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Mohanpur...	23,809	27,014	27,160	18,312	8,451	26,763	251	4,745
2	Ghodásar	28,819	32,508	28,050	27,375	2,006	29,381	3,127	...
3	Pethápur	20,723	23,479	20,918	20,953	...	20,953	2,526	1,187
4	Varsoda	14,300	18,183	14,467	12,116	122	12,239	5,944	42,000
5	Gábat	3,689	4,371	4,300	3,116	863	3,979	392	1,223
6	Vásna	11,444	13,263	12,417	13,154	...	13,154	109	117
7	Pálaj	7,740	17,105	3,205	5,350	...	5,250	11,754	...
8	Mehmedpura	1,598	2,106	1,616	2,042	...	2,042	64	...
9	Deloli	2,809	5,203	2,563	3,160	...	3,160	2,042	...
10	Likhi	1,988	2,370	1,191	1,742	...	1,742	627	2,000
11	Jher	3,091	12,475	2,155	2,005	50	2,055	10,419	50
12	Nirmáli	2,493	10,770	1,960	2,371	...	2,371	8,399	...
13	Gadhwára...	5,996	7,581	4,693	7,196	...	7,196	385	...
14	Hadol	3,762	3,672	1,665	1,620	...	1,620	2,051	1,800
15	Ganeshpur	575	559	492	380	68	448	110	...
16	Vakhtápur	5,275	6,021	6,621	4,705	...	4,705	1,315	7,272
17	Valásna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

91. The figures showing the indebtedness of Nos. 4, 10 and 14 are approximate only as the claims made have not yet been adjudicated on, and when a settlement is made the amounts may possibly be reduced, no figures are available for No. 17 (Valásna) as the táluka only came under management four days before the close of the year, but it is at any rate considerably in debt.

92. A general manager of all the attached estates was appointed at the beginning of the year, and the estates have I think materially benefitted thereby, the supervision has been much more strict and the scrutiny of accounts more close than it has ever been before, and the results amply justify the appointment.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

93. The usual statement of the total strength of the stipendiary Police kept up by the States, and of that maintained by the Agency in the place of His Highness the Gáikwár's Contingent, is attached and marked C.

94. This statement shows a decrease of 22 in the Mounted Police, and an increase of 6 in the Foot, while the reduction in expenditure is Rs. 1,980.

95. As regards the clothing equipment and efficiency of the Tálukdár's Police, the extra experience I have gained in no way leads me to change the opinion I had formed of them last year, and the remarks I made in paras. 81 to 83 of last year's report apply with equal force this year also.

96. The Agency Police has again had to combat with the same difficulties which beset it last year, namely the frequent change of Superintendents. Mr. MacTier was in charge from 1st April to 8th June when he was relieved by Captain Fordyce who remained in charge until he died on 16th November, after which Mr. Maneklal G., my Personal Assistant, was in charge until relieved by Captain O'Donnell on 11th February who remained in charge until the end of the year. Such frequent changes as these are calculated to have an injurious effect upon any corps, and to one newly organized it can be easily understood that the results cannot be good. The marvel to me is that under the cirumstances the Police as a body are as good as they are, and that they should be so, reflects I think credit on Subhedár Ezekiel Samuel who is in immediate charge of the Foot Police, and Risáldár Oosman Beg who has charge of the Mounted Branch.

97. At the close of the year the Foot Police was 2 under its full strength; there were 26 casualties during the year, *viz.*, 3 discharged, 18 resigned, 2 deserted, 1 died and 2 transferred, whilst 26 new men were enlisted, and at the end of the year there were only 23 men who had not passed their drill and joined the ranks. Taken all round the Foot Police are a well-drilled and fairly set up body of men, their dress although perhaps not very good, is on the whole as good as is generally found in Police corps, but the boots are certainly bad and the men are not well shod. The clothing grant to the Agency is less than to the District Police and if it could be made equal it would materially assist the men in getting really serviceable boots, at present they suffer in appearance and efficiency, which would soon become more noticeable if they had much marching to do.

98. The Mounted Police were at their full strength at the end of the year as regards men, but there were 5 horses short. The Savárs are fairly well-drilled, and I think their riding would compare favourably with that of other Mounted Police Forces. The horses are in good condition and well fitted for the work required of them. Two men were discharged, 5 resigned and one was transferred during the year, and the vacancies thus caused were filled. Amongst the horses there were 7 casualties, 6 having died and one having been stolen, whilst amongst the camels 3 died.

99. The Mounted Police have been armed in accordance with the orders of Government with swords of the Panjab Police pattern. These swords which during the course of the year were sent down from Gujranwala, Panjab, and cost Rs. 3-12-0 each, are so bad that a Savár might rely with much more confidence on a good stick than he could on his sword, if ever called upon to really use it. The steel they are made of is of inferior quality and has not the least flexibility, and the blade once bent in any direction remains so. In practising the men at lime cutting and cocoanut cutting, I have frequently seen the blade of the sword very much bent by the blow having fallen a little side-ways on the pole on which the lime or cocoanut was placed, and when it has struck the edge fairly, should the blow fall on the pole, in 9 cases out of 10 the edge of the sword is turned by it. The scabbards are almost worse than the swords, instead of each side of the scabbard being made of one piece of wood, it is made of 2 or more pieces very badly joined together, and the leather they are covered with is very inferior, as long as the scabbard has the support of the sword inside it, it is all right, but a gallop of half a mile with drawn swords and the scabbards flapping on the horses sides, would result in more than half being broken.

100. Up to the end of the year no carbines had been received, the consequence of which was that the services of 100 of the Contingent Savárs employed on out-post duty on the frontier have been unavoidably retained. Since the close of the year the Inspector-General of Police has been good enough to send up some 90 carbines, very old and many of them unserviceable it is true, but they will enable us to teach the men their carbine drill and exercise, and we might make shift with them for a short time as far as they go.

101. During the year 87 Foot Police and 28 Mounted Police were sent on duty into the various Thánás, the Mounted Police being only sent where it was thought they might be safely employed without any fire-arms, this liberated a number of Contingent Sávárs and the services of 233 of the latter were dispensed with in February.

102. The Assistant Political Agent reports that the officers of the Police Force are insufficiently armed, they only have a common regulation Infantry sword, a weapon of no great use either for offence or defence, he suggests that they should have revolvers, and I think with him it would be a good thing.

103. The arms, accoutrements, saddlery and clothing of the Police are in good order, and their behaviour has been good on the whole throughout the year.

Lines for the men of both branches have been built and the stables of the Mounted Police have been repaired, this latter is, however, only patchwork and will serve as a temporary measure, but there is no doubt the stables will not be in any way what they should be, until they are pulled down and rebuilt, and this might be done gradually as funds are available.

104. A statement illustrating the working of the Police is appended marked D. and as compared with last year it shows the following results :—

A decrease of 242 in the number of cases reported.

Do. of 671 in the number of accused arrested.

Do. of 318 in the number of accused sent for trial.

Do. of 383 in the number of accused convicted.

An increase of 52 in the number of accused acquitted or discharged.

105. Although in almost all of the tálukas there is an increase in the number of offences reported when compared with the figures for last year, yet the decrease in I'dar is so large, namely 627, the figures being 358 as against 985 for last year, that it not only outbalances the increase in the other tálukas, but brings about a total decrease of 242. On calling on I'dar for an explanation on this point they report that up to last year it was the custom to include in this return all offences whether cognizable or non-cognizable reported during the year, thereby meaning that all persons went in the first instance to the Police for cognizable as well as for non-cognizable offences, but that this year they have been careful to make a distinction between the Magisterial and Police duties, and hence the difference; this explanation may account for the difference to some extent but I do not look on it as wholly satisfactory, and fear that such a very marked decrease may justify the suspicion that all offences are not reported to the Police, or if they are reported they are not brought on the registers.

106. As Statement D. is not sufficiently explicit to show the real efficiency of the Police, the following table is given :—

		Number of offences reported to Police.	Number in which Police arrested offenders.	Number in which Police have failed to arrest offenders.
1	6 Thána Circles	330	269	61
2	5 Managed Tálukas...	86	69	17
3	I'dar	358	190	168
	2. 2nd Class States	85	26	59
	2. 3rd Class States	60	55	5
	Others	237	175	62

Taking the figure of merit from the above the 2. 3rd Class States, who, however, have the fewest number of offences reported, show best with a percentage of 91·6 cases in which offenders were arrested, the Thána Circles and managed tálukas come next with a percentage of 81·5 and 80·2 respectively which is by no means bad, and the 2. 2nd Class States of Dánta and Pol are the worst of all with a percentage of only 30·5. The percentage of the whole is 67·8.

107. Of the 372 offences the perpetrators of which the Police have not been successful in arresting and bringing to justice:—

177 were cases of theft.
60 were cases of house-breaking and theft.
4 were hurt with dangerous weapons.
13 were cases of grievous hurt.
9 were cases of mischief by fire.
17 were dacoities.
26 were robberies.
2 were cases of abduction.
5 were murder cases.
1 a case of attempt to murder.
3 attempts to commit suicide.
2 criminal breach of trust.
1 theft with murder.
1 a case of rape.
3 wrongful restraint.
1 escape from lawful custody.
2 riots.
45 house-trespass and criminal trespass.

These figures show that there is still considerable room for improvement in the working of the Police generally, and point to a lack of detective capacity amongst them.

108. It will be noticed that the instructions given to the Kámdárs who came to submit the annual returns last year, *vide* para. 94 of last year's report, regarding the preparation of the Police returns, have been attended to this year, and they have been able to distinguish between accused arrested and accused sent for trial.

109. In last year's report I was able to bring to notice a marked decrease in violent crimes when compared with the figures for the year before, and I have now the pleasure to record a most satisfactory decrease even on the figures for last year:—

		1885-86.	1886-87.
Dacoities		31	26
Robberies		50	40
Value of property stolen in dacoities and robberies	Rs.	5,538	4,459
Number of persons killed		4	6
Number of persons wounded		82	32
Value of property recovered	Rs.	170	136

110. As being concerned in the above dacoities and robberies the total number of accused arrested was 32 said to be involved in 23 cases, of these however only 6 were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 6 months to two years.

111. In the remaining 43 cases the number of persons said to be concerned is 403, of whom I'dar is responsible for 323, Pol for 24, Dánta for 17, Mohanpur for 13, Gadhwára Thándár for 7, Hadol Thándár for 5, Gábat Japtidár for 2 and Dadhália for 12.

112. In addition to the above there were in the year under report 13 murders as against 16 for the previous year, and 6 cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder as against 5 for last year.

There were 19 suicides against 9 for last year and 43 accidental death, against 69.

None of the above cases except the attack by the Bhils of Jhaila upon the I'dar Police require any special mention and as a detailed report regarding it has been alerady submitted to Government a very cursory notice will suffice.

113. The circumstances of the case are very similar to what occurred in Ambabar last year and set forth in para. 5 of my report; an I'dar Police Foujdár went with a party of Police on 29th December to apprehend certain Bhils of Jhaila who were alleged to have been concerned in a dacoity with murder, when the Bhils of Jhaila and the adjoining village of Kalliánpur who had collected turned out and attacked the Police killing two and wounding ten and rescuing from custody two Bhils who had been arrested; having done this the Bhils deserted their village that same night and taking with them bag and baggage, cattle and flocks decamped across the frontier which is not far distant from Jhaila, and sought refuge amongst their brethren in Mewár and Dungarpur territory, and all attempts on the part of the authorities across the border to arrest them have signally failed, the result of their united efforts up to the present being the capture of one man out of the 316 persons who are said to have gone across.

114. It is the generally believed idea, and from all I hear there are very strong grounds to support it, that the action taken by the Bhils in resisting the Police was at the instigation of one of the I'dar Bhumias in whose estate the village of Jhaila is situated, and whose immediate subjects the said Bhils are, and the same Thákor is also credited with having been at the bottom of the Ambabar affair in which the Bhils murdered a Police Jamádár and 3 Constables in September 1885, that village being also part of his estate. That there is a lack of evidence to support these charges according to law may of course be taken for granted, or criminal proceedings would have been long since taken against the Thákor, but the Darbár is morally convinced of his complicity. However that may be there is no doubt but that the Ambabar affair in September 1885 and the Jhaila affair in December 1886 have been serious blows to the authority and prestige of the I'dar Police amongst the Bhils which is very much to be regretted.

Stolen Property.

115. The table below shows the value of property stolen and recovered as compared with last year :—

	Value of property stolen.		Value of property recovered.		Percentage of recovery to stolen.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I'dar	21,719	17,307	4,721	4,226	21 4 2	24 6 8
Other States	21,806	21,285	7,365	4,893	33 12 5	25 15 9
	43,525	38,592	12,086	9,119	27 12 3	23 10 1

These figures show that whilst the value of the property stolen is less than that of last year by nearly Rs. 5,000, there has been not only no improvement in the percentage of recoveries but on the contrary a slight falling off. The attention of the States will be drawn to this matter with a view to greater efforts being made by the Police.

Jails.

116. The number of jails and lock-ups is the same as last year, namely 27, and the following is the result of their working :—

	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily Average in Jail.		Remaining at end of the year.	Total Cost of Jail and Prisoners.
		Remaining in last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.					
				1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.		
									Rs. a. p.
Sádra	1	44	222	258	266	31·26	25·49	13	3,333 10 6
I'dar	1	125	103	327	228	129·53	102·4	80	7,420 2 1
Other States ...	25	50	270	430	320	36·41	42·59	58	6,824 8 11
Total ...	27	219	595	1,015	814	197·20	170·12	151	17,578 5 6

117. The I'dar Jail was visited by me twice in the course of the year and all the arrangements in connection with it were found satisfactory in every way.

The jail I found at Ghorádar was a dark, cold, damp cell about three parts underground measuring about 10 × 11 feet, this had been noticed three years before by Colonel Wodehouse and a new jail ordered to be built, but in this matter also, as he is frequently in the habit of doing in others, the Ráo ignored the Agency orders and set them aside and continued to incarcerate the wretched prisoners who were sentenced to imprisonment, as well as those who were in confinement pending trial, in this fearful dungeon. I gave the Ráo a plan for a new jail and insisted on its being commenced at once and since the end of the year I am informed it has been completed, but I have not had an opportunity of seeing it, or of knowing whether it is in accordance with the plan or whether it is fit for a jail or not, one thing however is certain that whether fit for a jail or not it must be an improvement on the old one.

Infanticide.

118. The returns relating to infanticide will form the subject of a separate report as usual; the total Márwári population under surveillance was the same as last year, namely 2,119.

The female births were 52 as against 32 and deaths were 14 against 4 last year, but none of the circumstances attending these deaths were found to be suspicious; there were 36 males born as against 30 for the previous year and there were 6 deaths as against 2 for the same period.

119. There were 39 marriages in the caste and 21 out of it a great increase on last year when there were only 4 in each. Rs. 20 only were expended in assisting a poor Rajput in marrying his daughter, the total cost of the Infanticide Establishment was Rs. 675-10-6 and the balance to the credit of the fund at the end of the year was Rs. 209-0-3.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

120. The usual statement is appended marked F.

The total number of cases reported to the Criminal Courts including those sent up by the Police was 2,096 against 2,379 for last year: including the 100 persons remaining for trial at the end of last year the number of persons dealt with is 3,659 as compared with 3,888, thus showing a decrease of 283 in the cases reported and of 229 in the number of persons brought for trial, out of these 3,659, 675 were discharged without trial, 898 were acquitted, 2,007 were convicted, 29 committed to superior Courts, 10 died or escaped, whilst only 40 remained for trial at the close of the year, the number of cases pending being 24 only.

121. Of the 40 persons remaining for trial 11 were in jail whilst 29 were on bail. When compared with last year the above figures give the following results:—

Decrease of 283 in number of cases reported.
„ 229 in number of persons dealt with.
„ 426 in number of persons convicted.
„ 60 in number of persons remaining for trial.
„ 16 in number of cases pending trial.

On the 2,007 convicted persons sentences were inflicted as under:—

Rigorous imprisonment below six months	85
„ six months and over	12
„ and fine	461
Fine only	1,443
Whipping	6

122. The highest and lowest terms of imprisonment awarded were 20 years and 1 day respectively, the highest fine inflicted was Rs. 500, the lowest was 8 annas. The sentence of whipping was awarded in 6 cases only.

123. The small number of cases and criminals remaining for trial at the close of the year, when apportioned amongst 37 Courts, is proof that the Magistrates have shown no want of diligence in the discharge of their duties.

124. The details of 2,096 offences reported to the Criminal Courts is as follows:—

566 cases of hurt and grievous hurt.
577 cases of theft.
226 criminal intimidation, insult, &c.
194 mischief.
52 criminal trespass.
66 criminal misappropriation of property.
70 criminal assaults.
58 receiving or disposal of stolen property.
22 criminal breach of trust.
30 Enticing away married woman, adultery, &c.
5 murders.
6 culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
11 robberies.
6 dacoities.
1 attempt to commit murder.
8 false weights and measures.
6 extortion.
13 attempt to commit suicide.
63 offences against public justice.
15 wrongful restraint and confinement.
53 affray.
29 miscellaneous offences.

125. In the Sessions Court of the Political Agent 15 persons were tried for the following offences:—

3 cases of mischief by fire involving	4	persons.
1 case of murder and grievous hurt involving	3	„
3 cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder involving	3	„
1 case of dacoity involving	5	„
8 cases.	15	persons.

Of the 15 persons tried 3 only were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 1 day to 4 months whilst 12 were acquitted.

126. The I'dar Darbár's Sessions Court tried 10 persons for the following offences:—

1 case of murder involving	1	person.
1 case of murder with dacoity	1	„
1 case of making forged documents	3	persons.
1 case of dacoity involving	5	„
4 cases.	10	persons.

Of the 10 persons tried 5 were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 1 to 20 years whilst 5 were acquitted.

127. The Dánta Darbár's Session Court tried 1 person for murder who was convicted and sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment.

128. Statement of fines imposed and recovered :—

	Fines imposed.		Fines recovered.		Percentage.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1. Agency and Japtidár Courts...	5,436	5,220	2,926	3,351	53·8	64·3
2. I'dar	12,013	7,484	6,719	3,539	55·9	47·2
3. Other States	10,313	9,646	6,653	6,096	49·9	63·1
Total ...	27,762	22,350	16,298	12,986	64·5	58·1

The above figures show a decrease in the amount of fines imposed by all the Courts, whilst the percentage of recoveries by the Agency and other States Courts excepting I'dar is better than it was last year.

APPELLATE CRIMINAL.

129. The Assistant Political Agent having during the year under report been authorized by Government to hear appeals from the decisions of Thándárs and Japtidárs under his charge, the number of Appellate Courts has been increased by one.

130. The Political Agent heard 26 appeals in which 49 persons were concerned, in the case of 6 persons the sentences were modified, in the case of 13 the convictions were reversed and in the case of 30 they were confirmed.

The Assistant Political Agent heard 3 appeals in which 4 persons were concerned, in the case of 3 persons the sentence was confirmed whilst in that of one it was set aside.

131. In addition to the above the Political Agent, his Assistants and the Thándárs disposed of 210 original and 6 appeal cases of a miscellaneous criminal nature.

132. The I'dar Darbár heard 20 appeals in which 29 persons were concerned ; in the cases of 25 persons the sentences were confirmed, in those of 3 they were modified and in that of 1 it was set aside.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

133. The usual statement of the original civil work done by the Agency and Tálukdár's Courts is appended and marked J. There is an increase of one in the number of tribunals, the Thákor of Mánsa having established a subordinate Court during the year. The statement gives a satisfactory outturn of work and shows that the officials concerned must have discharged their duties with energy. A comparison with the figures for last year shows

an increase of 12 in the number of cases filed,
an increase of 185 in the number of cases for disposal,
an increase of 399 in the number of cases disposed of, and
a decrease of 214 in the number of cases in arrears.

134. The value of the 2,054 cases filed during the year was Rs. 1,25,947-13-4, that of the 2,268 disposed of being Rs. 1,47,072-9-6, being when compared with last year a decrease of Rs. 1,040-9-11 in the former and an increase of Rs. 12,707-5-4 in the latter. The institution fees levied on suits filed was Rs. 7,646 as against Rs. 8,041 last year.

135. The number of civil decrees executed during the year was more than double of the year before being 1,195 against 509.

The average value of suits filed was Rs. 61-5-1 whilst that of those disposed of was Rs. 64-13-7.

The figures of cases in arrears given in the statement will show that both the I'dar and Mánsa Courts have worked off the arrears remarked upon in paras. 126 and 127 of last year's report.

CIVIL APPELLATE.

136. The usual statement of Civil Appellate work is appended and marked K., the figures in which show an increase of 23 in the number of appeals disposed of over those for last year, whilst the number in arrears is less by 3. No appeals were made to Government from the Court of the Political Agent.

137. The I'dar Appellate Courts decided 58 appeals against 35 last year, evidence that the Judges have discharged their duties with energy.

138. On reviewing the administration of justice, both criminal and civil, original and appellate, for the province, I venture to hope that the figures and statements given above, showing as they do on the whole a marked improvement, will be deemed satisfactory in every way.

CIVIL POLITICAL CASES.

139. The following is a table of the work done under this head :—

No.	Courts.	Arrears.	Filed.	Total.		Disposed of.		Arrears.	
				1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86	1886-87.
1	Political Agent	294	208	513	502	172	167	294	293
2	Assistant Political Agent ...					46	32		
3	Personal Assistant					1	10		
		294	208	513	502	219	209	294	293

140. Besides the original cases mentioned in the table the Political Agent heard and disposed of 14 political appeals and 23 are left in arrears as against 34 for last year.

141. These figures show that the amount of work done under this head was about the same as last year it would probably have been more but that I was absent for two months on privilege leave and as my Assistant was acting for me in addition to his own duties, cases of a civil political nature were obliged to be allowed to stand over.

Of the cases above alluded to there were none which are deserving of any special notice here.

142. In civil political cases there were in all 17 appeals, 13 to the Government of Bombay and 4 to the Government of India. In 11 the decision of the Political Agent was upheld, in 1 it was modified, in 4 it was reversed, whilst in 1 the case was remanded for further enquiry.

143. In the Verábar succession case alluded to in para. 134 of last year's report, the Ráo of Pol appealed and setting aside the decision of the lower Court, Government ruled that the second son of the Chief of Pol was the rightful heir to succeed to Verábar.

144. Another important appeal which was decided during the year is that in the Jhotana Jipura boundary case which was so hotly contested by both parties; the boundary was settled and laid down by Captain Sadler in 1879 and on appeal the Political Agent Colonel Phillips reversed the greater portion

of Captain Sadler's decision; on appeal however Government have confirmed the decision of the Court of first instance.

145. The following is an abstract of the total judicial work done in the several Agency Courts including those of attached estates :—

No.	Courts.	Original Civil.		Appellate Civil.		Total.	Miscellaneous.	Criminal.			
								Original.		Appellate.	
		Ordinary.	Political.	Ordinary.	Political.			Trials.	Miscellaneous.	Trials.	Miscellaneous.
1	Political Agent	...	167	29	14	210	...	8	50	26	4
2	Assistant Political Agent ...	3	32	17	1	53	...	9	18	3	2
3	Personal Assistant	29	10	...	...	39	16	36	72	...	...
4	Thándár, Bávisi	233	...	...	...	233	...	297	16	...	...
5	Do. Gadhwára	54	...	...	...	54	...	67	8	...	...
6	Do. Sábar Kántha ...	85	...	...	...	85	...	60	12	...	...
7	Do. Katosan	182	..	..	...	182	...	112	15	...	...
8	Do. Jher Nirmáli ...	22	...	...	...	22	...	40	3	...	...
9	Do. Hadol	10	...	...	...	10	...	21	1	...	...
10	Japtidár, Mohanpur	20	...	...	...	20	...	17	3	...	...
11	Do. Ghodásar	54	...	...	...	54	...	50	1	...	...
12	Do. Pethápur	123	...	...	...	123	...	42	8	...	...
13	Do. Varsoda	45	...	...	...	45	...	29	3	...	...
14	Do. Gábat	14	...	...	...	14	...	12	...	...	...
	Total ...	874	209	46	15	1,144	16	800	210	29	6

146. With reference to the above I beg to invite attention to the work done in the Bávisi Zilla where 233 civil, 297 criminal and 16 miscellaneous cases were disposed of; of these the Aval Kárkún at Mahisa had 87 civil and 45 criminal cases and all the rest fell to the Thándár Mr. Ganesh Gangadhar, which considering his other multifarious duties, and the size of the district he has to travel over, is a most excellent record of work performed, and done well too, for there are very few appeals against his decisions. The Katosan Thándár Mr. Ranchod Royji in disposing of 182 civil, 112 criminal and 15 miscellaneous cases has also done I think very creditably, for he has much other work to attend to besides judicial business.

CHAPTER IV.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

147. The season was very healthy and there was no epidemic disease of any sort amongst the people; there was a slight outbreak of cattle-disease at Pethápur which carried off 160 animals in a very short time. The monsoon set in about the middle of June but very mildly and there was no heavy rain until July. The rainfall on the whole was up to the average but it was very irregular being much heavier in some parts than in others; and a good deal of damage was done to the kharíf crops in some places. The rain stopped suddenly early in September and there was no latter rain which is so essential for a good rabi crop. Notwithstanding this the wheat harvest promised well up to the end of January, but in the beginning of February there were 7 consecutive nights of very severe frost, and in the northern half of this province the whole of the wheat and cotton were completely destroyed, and the sugarcane was seriously injured too; in the southern half the crops suffered but not so much, as the frost was less severe. The loss to the cultivators was very great indeed. Taking the average all round the kharíf crop may be set down at from 10 to 11 annas in the rupee, but the damage to the wheat, cotton and sugarcane crop in the northern half of the district was so great that it reduces the average of the rabi for the whole province to from 4 to 6 annas in the rupee.

Rainfall.

148. Rain is now registered at the sub-mentioned places in the Mahi Kántha, and the fall is as under when compared with the two previous years :—

No.	Stations.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
1	Sádra	44·11	20·14	30·78
2	I'dar	61·9	25·71	55·4
3	Gadhwára	55·26	24·18	47·7
4	Katosan	30·68	21·85	23·19
5	Sámláji	64·14	37·8	40·75
6	Posina	39·41	20·15	27·12
7	Ilol	Not registered.		30·11
8	Mánsa	...	...	30·52
9	Halderwas	...	...	34·48

FORESTS.

149. The I'dar State has some 6 forest reserves in which teak is grown and in course of time they will develop into a very valuable property. I have seen some of them during the year and they are certainly improved since last year, but to make them a real success they require to be treated on more scientific principles, which, however, entails no inconsiderable outlay before any return can be hoped for. The Thákors of Ranásan, Rupál, Magodi and a few others have what they are pleased to call reserves but as far as I know the conservation consists in forbidding people to cut the timber, there is nothing done to protect young trees from cattle, nor is the growth of the trees assisted in any way by proper pruning.

150. In Mohanpur one of the attached tálukas certain lands have been marked off and reserved, in some of which some teak trees are already standing : an overseer and a small establishment has also been entertained to look after these reserves and the results will be not only looked for with interest by the Agency, but will doubtless be watched by outsiders also, who, if they see and are persuaded that the system pays, may possibly be induced to follow the example.

TRADE.

151. No trade returns are furnished by the Native States. The trade registering posts at Samera and Posina which were kept up during the year show the following results :—

Increase in import and export of tobacco.
Do. in export of copper and other inferior metals.
Do. in import of dyes and tanning materials.
Do. do. of wheat, rice, &c.
Do. do. of mustard, til and other oil-seeds.
Do. do. of woollen cloths.
Decrease in export of mhowra flowers.
Do. in import of cotton twist and yarn.

The above two posts have since the close of the year been abolished although the establishment is still kept up at Samera for the purpose of examining and registering consignments of opium sent from Dungarpur.

TRANSIT DUES.

152. The transit duties which have been so frequently complained about and which materially hindered the development of the resources of the country, have during the year been abolished throughout the Mahi Kántha. The abolition has entailed on some of the Chiefs considerable immediate loss which they can ill afford, and I think they deserve every credit for the public spiritedness which they have shown in freeing trade from a noxious impost. Such dues are, as a rule, clung to with much tenacity by any Native State which has ever enjoyed the right to levy them, and if any one at the beginning of the year had told me that before the end of it the whole of the Mahi Kántha Chiefs would be induced to relinquish them, I would not have believed him.

153. In January last Baroda abolished transit dues in the Kadi District and since the close of the year the abolition has been made general throughout Baroda territory, which will be a grand thing for the trade of Gujarát. It is a pity that the credit of such action should be to some extent dulled by the imposition of a Toll Tax to which I have alluded above in para. 69 upon two of the principal roads from Ahmedabad into the Mahi Kántha, which chance to pass through Baroda territory.

154. The Mewár Darbár and Pálanpur have also abolished transit dues and Sirohi to a certain extent but not entirely; Dungarpur has refused so far, but when these two States and the neighbouring States in the Rewa Kántha are induced to follow the example which has been set them, there will be no hindrance to trade with any of the trans-frontier States.

Fairs.

155. Two mercantile Fairs are held every year in the I'dar State at Sámláji and Brahma Khed.

Sámláji Fair.

156. This Fair was held from 10th to 25th November and the figures of the business transacted are given in the subjoined table:—

Value of goods brought for sale.		Value of goods sold.	
1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,57,626	4,24,474	2,94,608	2,74,775

The above figures show a falling off in the value both of goods brought for sale and of goods sold although in some articles such as country cloth of Kaira, Cambay and Surat manufacture there was a decided increase, those articles in which a decrease was most marked were English piece-goods, Pratápgad cloths, copper and brass vessels, Chinaware and bullocks.

157. The Fair was supervised by myself the internal management having been entrusted to the Diván of I'dar and the officers subordinate to him; the arrangements in connection with the Fair were well carried out and left nothing to be desired; the roads were patrolled by Agency Police and Contingent Savárs, and not a single case of robbery occurred; there were two cases of theft in the Fair itself but in both of them the culprits were arrested and punished.

Khed Brahma.

158. This Fair was held from 4th to 25th February and the figures of the business transacted are given below:—

Value of goods brought for sale.		Value of goods sold.	
1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,89,172	1,57,798	1,43,191	1,11,656

These figures point to a very considerable falling off in the value of goods brought for sale and also in the value of goods sold, the latter is the more remarkable inasmuch as the Fair was allowed to be kept open for 7 days beyond the usual time. The I'dar Darbár attributes the falling off to the absence of a number of local merchants of Wadáli and Khed who had gone on a pilgrimage

into Gujarát, but how far this is the case I am not in a position to say. This Fair was supervised by I'dar officials the arrangements being made by the Diván. Some Agency Police and Contingent Savárs were sent to assist in protecting the Fair. No offence of any kind occurred in the Fair during its continuance nor on the roads leading to it which speaks well for the Police arrangements.

Public Works.

159. Besides some petty repairs to roads and repairs and alterations to school-houses the Agency has spent nothing on public works. In the matter of expenditure under this head the Chiefs and Tálukdárs have shown much more liberality this year, many who expended little or nothing before having been induced to construct works of public utility.

160. On completed works I'dar expended Rs. 17,512 but out of this Rs. 4,550 were contributed by the public towards certain works, so the actual expenditure of Darbár money was Rs. 12,962; on works under construction but not yet completed Rs. 18,535 were expended, making a total of Rs. 36,047 of which Rs. 31,497 were Darbár money which, looking at the State's income, is, I think, very creditable indeed.

161. Dánta comes next with an expenditure of Rs. 6,301. The Bávisi Zilla with Rs. 6,863, Katosan with Rs. 3,500, Ilol with Rs. 2,396, Sáthamba Rs. 3,000, but this was all contributed by the public, Ghodásar with Rs. 1,052, Pol with Rs. 973, Umri with Rs. 800, Mánsa with Rs. 750 and others with smaller sums as per list given below, whilst in others there was no expenditure at all :—

Málpur	...	...	...	Rs. 175
Sábar Kántha Zilla		...	...	„ 622
Varsoda	...	...	...	„ 217
Sádra Bazár	...	...	...	„ 521
Other petty tálukas		...	...	„ 258

These figures aggregate Rs. 1,793 which when added to those given above make up a sum total of Rs. 63,495. The figures for 1885-86 when compared with those for the previous year were more than double, and the figures for 1886-87 are almost double those of last year indicating a decided and progressing improvement.

162. The nature of the works executed was—

1. Bridging and culverting roads.
2. Excavating and repairing tanks.
3. Building, enlarging and repairing school-houses and dharmshálas.
4. Sinking, building and repairing wells.
5. Making dams and bunds for irrigation purposes.

Post Offices.

163. The number of post offices in the province is the same as last year, namely 4 subordinate and 10 village post offices; as far as the convenience of the public is concerned the postal service leaves room for much improvement, as in many of the villages there is only a delivery by a rural messenger once or twice a week.

164. No mail robbery or offence of any note in connection with postal matters occurred during the year.

Opium.

165. The subjoined table gives the figures of the total quantity of opium purchased by the Mahi Kántha Chiefs as compared with the three previous years :—

Whence purchased.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Sádra Depôt	3,558	2,861	1,965	2,813½
Bombay	1,769	2,177	2,518	1,857½
Málwa	1,565	2,654	3,266	4,491½
Total ...	6,892	7,692	7,749	9,142½

These figures show a steadily progressing increase in the quantity of opium purchased and imported by the Mahi Kántha Chiefs, and the inference deducible therefrom cannot be other than satisfactory, for inasmuch as the habit of opium-eating is certainly not on the increase it proves that less illicit opium is consumed than formerly.

166. The retail selling rate which prevailed during the year varied from Rs. 10 to 12½ per lb. The amount of opium sold during the year was lbs. 9,643-11, or an average of ·75 tola per head of population or 2,619 lbs. more than last year which also goes to prove what I have said in the preceding paragraph that the consumption of illicit opium is less.

167. During the year under report ending 31st March 1887, 68 cases of opium-smuggling involving 88 persons were tried, out of whom 75 were convicted, the highest punishment inflicted being rigorous imprisonment, for 2 months with fine of Rs. 50 or in default 15 days' further rigorous imprisonment, whilst the lowest was a fine of 8 annas only. The largest quantity of illicit opium seized was 45 lbs., whilst the smallest was 1 tola 16½ grains.

168. The north-eastern frontier in I'dar limits is still the most prolific in producing instances of opium-smuggling.

TRIBUTE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
169. At the close of the year the outstanding tribute was ...	25,645	11	10
Tribute due for the current year	1,29,483	5	6
	1,55,129	1	4
Add—			
Discount, &c., due on dishonoured Hundis ...	24	14	5
	1,55,153	15	9

Tribute recovered.

	Rs.	a.	p.
On account of former years	24,872	7	5
For current year	1,21,879	2	0½
	1,46,751	9	5½

Of this—

	Rs.	a.	p.			
Credited to Mahi Kántha Agency Police Fund on account of Gáekwár's subsidy	1,19,848	5	1½			
Remitted to Baroda	18,105	13	9			
Deducted on account of Sirpao Girás, &c. ...	8,797	6	7			
				1,46,751	9	5½
Balance outstanding				8,402	6	3½
				1,55,153	15	9

170. The amount outstanding is due by the following Chiefs:—

By Vásna on account of arrears of Wajje due from Halisa and Dasela—

	Rs.	a.	p.			
For former years	773	4	5			
For current year	773	4	5			
				1,546	8	10
Pethápur for current year on account of short balance (of this the greater part has been recovered since the close of the year)				5,838	13	0
Dánta pending payment of salt compensation which is adjusted towards the tribute				31	0	0
Santhal				0	0	0½
By Mohanpur and Sáthamba (since recovered)				986	0	5
				8,402	6	3½

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

171. The statements of revenue and expenditure of the various tálukas form Appendix L. of this report. The receipts shown decrease over last year of Rs. 67,544-4-11, whilst the expenditure is more than last year by Rs. 58,822-9-2.

How far these figures are to be depended on I cannot say, they are entered as furnished by the Chiefs, but the almost exact balancing of accounts which will be noticed in many instances casts a sort of air of suspicion over them as I said last year.

172. The reason of the decrease in the revenue is owing to a falling off in the land revenue in consequence mainly to the failure of the rabi crop of Samvat 1942.

173. An excess in expenditure over income is noticeable chiefly in I'dar, Pol, Mánsa and Mohanpur. In I'dar it is due to increased expenditure on public works and to sundry miscellaneous donations.

In Mánsa it is due to expenses incurred after the late Thákor Rajsinghji's death.

In Mohanpur it is due to the marriage of the Thákor's sister. The Ráo of Pol has not assigned any reason for the increased expenditure of Rs. 13,122, an explanation has been called for but has not yet been received, the other increases are small and not worth noticing.

Local Funds.

174. A statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the several local funds at the disposal of the Political Agent is appended and marked M. The number of local funds is the same as last year, namely 15, the Agency Police Fund which was thought to be only a temporary one having since been ordered by Government to be treated as an Excluded Local Fund.

Excluding the Police Fund the receipts in the several funds amount during the year to Rs. 86,803-11-0½ against Rs. 30,632-12-8½ for last year showing an increase of Rs. 56,180-14-4; this increase is mainly due to the donations of the Chiefs towards the Tálukdári School Fund for the purpose of building a new college for the education of their sons and relatives: the total expenditure exclusive of the Police Fund was Rs. 62,262-15-2 against Rs. 23,681-7-3, being an increase of Rs. 38,581-7-11, the major part of which is due to expenditure incurred on the new college building.

175. The balance at the close of the year including investments was Rs. 71,257-12-2, deducting from this the balance of the Tálukdári School Fund the actual balance of the other funds (excluding Police Fund) amounts to Rs. 49,297-3-4 against Rs. 46,707-0-3½ for last year; adding to this the actual balance of the Tálukdári School Fund exclusive of the donations towards the new college the balance would amount to Rs. 50,549-1-2 which shows that the local funds have been satisfactorily administered.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

176. There were last year 8 dispensaries in all: during the year under report dispensaries have been opened at Dabhoda and Katosan and the total is now 10. The two new dispensaries were opened on the 1st August.

177. The working of the hospitals and dispensaries is shown below:—

No.	Hospital.	Patients treated:		Average daily attendance.	
		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
1	Sádra	7,053	6,238	65·1	83·66
2	I'dar	3,321	3,083	46·48	59·10
3	Vadáli	2,913	3,066	53·75	43·1
4	Ahmednagar	2,640	2,290	28·3	18·8
5	Sábalpur	741	578	18·2	6·3
6	Ilol	2,547	3,878	71·1	10·62
7	Haldarwas	2,843	2,334	23·69	51·3
8	Mánsa	...	3,490	...	48·5
9	Dabhoda	...	2,741	...	30·3
10	Katosan	...	605	...	9·6

The above figures show an increase in the number of persons treated of nearly 20,000, over last year, out of which the last 3 hospitals in the list account for nearly 7,000 only, so as there was no regular epidemic it may be presumed that the dispensaries are gaining in popularity, and the people resort to them more willingly.

Births and Deaths.

178. The subjoined table gives the figures of the total births and deaths during the year as compared with those of the year before :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	Rate of Births and Deaths per 100 of population.	
			1885-86.	1886-87.
Births	12,562	12,042	2·4	2·37
Deaths	8,787	9,307	1·7	1·79

These figures must be taken as approximate only. There is no doubt but that even in the more civilized parts of the Mahi Kántha the register of births and deaths is most irregularly kept, and amongst wild tribes like the Bhils which forms so large a portion of the population it would be simply impossible to obtain a correct return.

Vaccination.

179. The usual vaccination return is appended and marked N., but the results of the year's operation, as compared with those of the year before, are briefly given below :—

	Operations.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1885-86.	1886-87.		
Males	6,481	8,332	1,851	...
Females	5,820	7,650	1,830	...
Total ...	12,301	15,982	3,681	...

180. Last year the total of 12,301 was an increase on the figures of the year before of 2,853, whilst the above return shows an increase on the improved results of last year of 3,681. This is most satisfactory and not only goes to prove that the vaccinators have done good work, but admits of the inference being drawn that the people are less opposed to vaccination than they were.

The total cost of the vaccination establishment amounted to Rs. 2,708.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

181. The comparative statement given below will show the progress of education in the province :—

Mahi Kántha.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of Schools on 31st March.	Number of Scholars on 31st March.	Average Number of square miles to each School.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.	Average Population to each School.
1884-85	5,000	517,485	84	4,989	59·5	·96	6,160
1885-86			90	5,521	55·5	1·06	5,750
1886-87			96	5,802	51·5	1·09	5,505

182. The distribution of schools and scholars according to districts as compared with the previous year and total cost is as follows:—

No.	District.	Schools.		Scholars.		Expenditure.	
		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
						Rs.	Rs.
1	I'dar	35	37	2,343	2,342	8,796	9,057
2	Náni Márwár	6	6	263	265	999	1,004
3	Sábar Kántha	11	12	856	925	2,046	2,854
4	Watrak Kántha	11	13	747	813	2,065	2,992
5	Katosan	2	2	112	103	316	353
6	Bávisi	17	18	845	995	3,662	4,395
7	Rehwar Zilla	8	8	355	359	1,261	1,436
	Total ...	90	96	5,521	5,802	19,145	22,091

183. The above figures show that in education a gradual but steady progress is being made, the number of schools has increased by 6 and there are 281 more scholars than there were last year, and the expenditure on education has been increased by nearly Rs. 3,000 over the amount for last year; there is however still much room for educational development, but I think it is almost of more importance to try and induce the people to take advantage of the schools already provided for them, than to try and increase the number of schools.

184. Apart from the above figures education has made two distinct steps in advance during the year, first by the introduction of a regular budget system by which the yearly expenditure to be incurred in each school will be discussed and determined before a meeting of the Tálukdárs' representatives assembled for the purpose, and secondly the relinquishing by the Chiefs with the single exception of Dánta of $\frac{3}{4}$ths of the school fees to form the nucleus of a pension fund for the masters, who themselves will also contribute on a graduated scale, so that all masters of whatever length of service may secure a pension. I look on this as a most important departure and calculated to advantage education generally to a great extent for we shall certainly be able to secure a better class of masters and are entitled to look for more efficient and hearty service.

185. Three girls' schools have been opened during the year at Mahisa, Ghodádar, and Haldarwas, making a total of 8 in the Mahi Kántha, the figures for last year showed a considerable increase in the number of girls attending the schools, but this year the numbers are nearly doubled when compared with last, being 362 against 183 for the year before. The Sádra and I'dar Girls' Schools are the two best and the former especially thanks to the energy and care of the school mistress Mrs. Kirpabai, is making satisfactory progress. In connection with female education I must not omit to mention the very commendable liberality of the mother of His Highness the Mahárája of I'dar, who relieved a want which was severely felt at I'dar by building a very nice looking and commodious girls' school at a cost of over Rs. 4,000. It is a pity there are not more to follow the excellent example set by this generous lady, who is herself a strong supporter of female education.

186. English education is entirely confined to two classes attached to the Vernacular Schools at I'dar and Sádra, and the number of boys attending the same is 69, or 13 more than last year.

Bhils Education and Civilization.

187. In para. 190 of last year's report I referred to an experiment which was about to be tried by the Kherwára Branch of the Church Missionary Society near Lusaria. As previously arranged, the Reverend Mr. Thompson came there as soon as the season opened at the latter end of October, and pitching his tents near the site he had selected for the school and mission-houses,

began operations by opening a dispensary and commenced making arrangements for the timber and materials required for the buildings.

188. It was something so entirely novel to the Bhil to find any one who took an interest in him and his welfare, and especially when it went to the length of looking after his bodily ailments, and giving him medical advice and medicine just for the mere asking for it, that at first they could hardly understand it, and for some few days after the dispensary was opened crowds and crowds of Bhils flocked inasmuch to see what was really going on I think as any thing else; in November and the early part of December fever was very rife and the attendance at the dispensary at that time was frequently over 500 per day, its reputation was thus thoroughly established, and it is now looked on with much favour by the Bhils of whom the average daily attendance is from 40 to 50.

189. The school-house was ready for occupation by the end of December when the school was removed from Lusaria and located in the new building. Out of 45 boys on the register 24 were Bhils who were particularly noted for their regular attendance, and at examinations held at different times, once by the Diván of I'dar, and once by the Deputy Educational Inspector, the results were very satisfactory, and those officers were decidedly of opinion that the Bhil boys in point of intelligence and industry were in no way behind their companions of more civilized classes. It is worthy of note however that all the 24 boys belong to the followers of the Bhil Bhagat I referred to in paras. 185 to 187 of last year's report. Mr. Thompson informs me that he is going to send round to the different Pals and try to induce Bhil boys other than the Bhagat's followers to attend his school.

190. As far as it has gone the experiment must be deemed a success; Mr. Thompson is much beloved and respected by all with whom he comes in contact in that wild region, and is gradually getting a good deal of influence over the Bhils, and the constant presence amongst them of such a man as he is cannot but have a civilizing effect. I am glad to say that the I'dar Darbár is far-sighted enough to recognise the advantages which will result to itself by bringing these wild tribes into a more advanced state of civilization, and not only countenances the scheme, but renders material assistance in order to further its ends at every opportunity.

191. The scheme so commended itself to the Thákor of Pal, one of the I'dar Bhumia Chiefs, that he has not only given a site for the erection of a school, dispensary, and Mission buildings at a convenient spot in his State, but has deposited the money for the cost of erecting the same, Rs. 1,200, and has promised Rs. 300 per year towards the recurring charges in connection with it, if Mr. Thompson would only undertake to start and supervise it, which he has agreed to do, and the work will commence as soon as the season opens.

192. Besides this the I'dar Darbár and Mr. Thompson between them have a scheme under consideration for establishing schools and dispensaries at other convenient places in the hilly tracts for the benefit of the Bhils, the main obstacle being the want of funds; that however is not the only one, for in order to effectually overcome the peculiarities of the Bhils it is necessary that the men in charge of the schools and dispensaries should be those in whom they have every confidence, and such are very scarce and not easily found.

193. I think myself that if the experiment commenced in October 1886 should eventually develop into a regular chain of schools so to speak all along the hilly tracts, it would be fraught with untold advantage not only to the Bhils themselves but to all connected with them, inasmuch as it would tend to reclaim them from their present uncivilized habits. In order however to effectually work this in addition to the utmost patience on the part of the representative of the Church Missionary Society, in dealing with obstacles which may confront him, and energy in taking prompt advantage of any good opening which may offer, the constant and cordial co-operation of the I'dar Darbár is required, and a warm interest on the part of the Agency in all that concerns it. This given I see no reason whatever to doubt its ultimate success.

Tálukdári School.

194. In para. 192 of last year's report I alluded to the new college which it was intended to build for the education of the Mahi Kántha Chiefs' sons and relations. The foundation stone was laid by me on the 6th November in the presence of His Highness the Mahárája of I'dar, the Chiefs of Mánsa and Katosan, and other Tálukdárs who had come to Sádra for the occasion which was made one of great rejoicing. The work has been pushed on as fast as possible, and now as I write the buildings are so far advanced that they will be ready for occupation in less than a month. A little requires to be done to the roof of the cook rooms and masters' houses, and the furniture has to be made up, but every thing else is perfectly ready. There are residencies for 28 boys.

195. At the close of last year there were 23 boys on the roll, during the year 3 left and 2 new boys were admitted so that at the close of the year under report the number on the roll was 22.

196. Although not very far advanced, the progress made during the year under report is marked and satisfactory. Of the 22 boys 21 are learning English along with Gujaráti; of these 1 is in the Anglo-Vernacular 2nd Standard, 13 are in the 1st Standard, and 7 are in the Primer.

In Gujaráti, 6 are reading the 7th Book, 4 are reading the 6th, 3 are reading the 5th, 6 are reading the 3rd, 1 is reading the 1st, which is a decided improvement on last year. In February last I took advantage of the presence of His Highness the Mahárája of I'dar at Sádra to ask him to hold the annual examination of the boys which he very kindly did with the assistance of his Diván Mr. Nathabhai. Out of 18 who presented themselves for examination all but 1 passed under all heads.

197. Besides the progress in their scholastic attainments I notice a marked improvement in the manners and general demeanour and bearing of the boys, which is the result of the judicious discipline to which they have been subjected, and I think the general state and tone of the school reflects credit on the Head Master who appears to have efficiently discharged the duties entrusted to him.

198. There has been no change in the staff during the year, Mr. Moropant G. Moghay having been the Head Master the whole time.

CHAPTER VIII.

199. There is no press in the Province : the usual return is marked P.

200. A map of the Mahi Kántha is also attached marked R.

201. In conclusion I beg to record my acknowledgments of the able and willing assistance I have invariably received at the hands of my Assistant, Personal Assistant, Head Clerk, Shirastedár and Office Staff generally, who have all performed their respective duties to my satisfaction.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. SCOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Political Agent.

Through the Commissioner, Northern Division.

No. 514 OF 1887.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
Poona, 9th August 1887.

Forwarded.

2. From the interesting summary given in paras. 2 to 16 it appears that the year was a quiet one. The only frontier disturbance was in connection with the arrest of certain Bhil offenders which was resisted by the inhabitants of two villages. 2 of the Police party were killed and 10 wounded. Efforts for the punishment of the offenders have not been successful. The rainfall was equal to the average but was unseasonable, and in consequence the crops suffered in parts, and later in the year there was severe frost which damaged the wheat, cotton and sugarcane considerably.

3. The chief features of the year's history were the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty with due pomp and enthusiasm, and the abolition of transit duties throughout the Mahi Kántha.

4. Paras. 18 to 56 are devoted to a brief account of each of the several States. That relating to I'dar is particularly gratifying and shows that this State under the enlightened management of its Chief is advancing in prosperity and good government. His Highness has nerved himself to remove the relation who exercised such undesirable influence in his Darbár, and the Political Agent's commendation of the Chief's administration will be noticed by Government with pleasure.

I'dar.

Dánta.

5. Improvement is visible in this State and the Rája's management appears efficient.

Málpur.

6. It is to be regretted that the Political Agent could not visit this small State, whose Chief greatly requires kindly advice. If this is not accepted the State should be put under attachment.

Mánsa.

7. It is not clear whether suit has been brought by the late Thákor's widow to establish her child's legitimacy. If the suit is pending the trial should not be delayed.

Pol.

Amliára.

8. The account of the Pol State is not encouraging, but as it is now more easily accessible, the Chief will now come more under the personal influence of the Political Agent. The Political Agent does not give a satisfactory account of the Amliára State. It appears to be becoming gradually involved in debt, and owing to family disagreements and the Thákor's ill-health the management is neglected.

Bávisi Zilla (or Táluka).

9. Considerable progress is reported. As this portion of the Agency is under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Political Agent, its administration might be shortly reviewed *by that officer*, of whose work I do not see anything. I should only send his report to Government in case of special merit or interest.

Border Courts.

10. It is to be regretted that boundary disputes are accumulating owing to no Border Court having been held. Those held last season were at some distance from the frontier. Colonel Scott is not to blame but the authorities beyond the frontier should be reminded of the necessity for regular observance of this duty.

11. The proposal for Sub-Border Courts has apparently been allowed to fall through.

12. With reference to the remarks of the Political Agent in para. 70, regarding the withdrawal of the remainder of the Gáikwár's Contingent, it may be added that since the close of the year the detachment has been withdrawn.

Girás Vánta.

13. I do not quite understand the nature or merits of the complaint, and will obtain information separately.

14. Paras. 73 to 92 relate to estates under management owing to various causes. From the table in para. 90 it will be seen that 7 out of

the 17 estates are free from debt, and the assurance of the Political Agent that the debts of most of the remainder will be liquidated by November next is encouraging. The Varsoda estate appears at present to be in a hopeless condition.

15. Extracts of paras. 93 to 103, relating to the organization, discipline and clothing of the Mahi Kántha Police, will be communicated to the Inspector-General of Police. It is not understood who is responsible for accepting the supply of the swords from Gujranwalla, Panjab. The correspondence on records shows that the pattern sword supplied to this office was approved of by the most experienced Police officers in this division.

16. In para. 104 the result of the operations of the Police in the prosecution of crime is given, and in the next following paragraph the large decrease of 242 in the number of offences reported to the Police is explained. From Appendix D. it will be seen that the number of offences has considerably increased in almost every táluka, while I'dar shows a decrease of about $\frac{2}{3}$rds the number given last year. I am inclined to think that this is the result of improved registration of crime and that the explanation given by I'dar is probably correct. The results obtained in the conviction of persons apprehended are better in most tálukas, but in Mohanpur, Pol, Dánta, and Málpur, for instance, the proportion of conviction is too high to be accepted as indicating the efficiency of the Police. The table given in para. 106 is hardly a crucial test of efficiency, as the Police are only too apt to make arrests readily. I do not therefore agree with Colonel Scott that his Table B. is more explicit than Appendix D. But what is required to show the efficiency of the Police is more detail of *cases*. Some details are given in para. 107, but these are hardly sufficient, as the total number of offences in each class and the number of convictions have not been given. The particulars furnished in paras. 109, 110 and 111 do not show that the Police have been successful in dealing with the serious crime of robbery and dacoity, and from those given in 115 it appears that they have been somewhat unsuccessful in the recovery of stolen property.

17. The table in para. 177 shows that dispensaries established in the Agency are doing good work. The attendance during the past year increased by over 2,000.

18. Vaccination is making fair progress as shown by the figures in para. 179.

19. There is no doubt that education is making steady propress, and the measures taken recently to provide the teaching staff with pensions is certainly an important step.

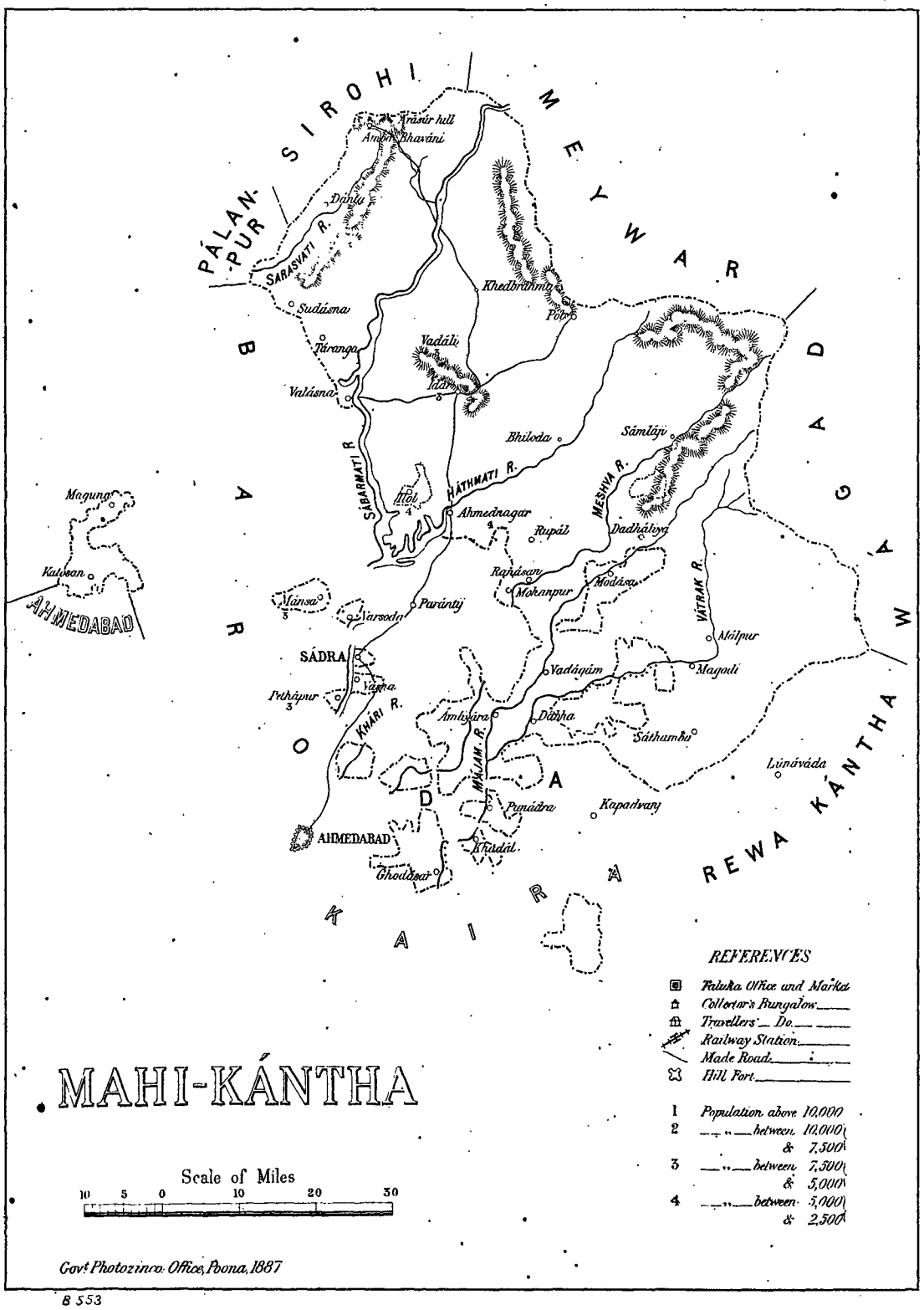
20. The success of this experiment is annually developing, owing greatly to the personal character and judicious efforts of the Reverend Mr. Thompson. The next step is to provide employment for the young men after leaving school. Nothing probably would be more civilizing than a *Bhil Corps*, and in connection with this subject Colonel Scott's idea of a Police rate upon the Frontier States appears to be worthy of further consideration.

The Missionary experiment.

21. The report is a record of a good year's work. Colonel Scott is a very hard-working officer, and the pay of the appointment is, in my opinion, very inadequate. If raised to Rs. 1,500 the increase would not represent the increase of work in the Agency during the last decade.

G. F. SHEPPARD,
Commissioner, N. D.

APPENDIX R.



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APPENDIX A.

Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.			
I'dar	30,339 15 2	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	258,429	37	2,342	12,259	Fever and cough.	5,52,254 3 8	735	No	Principal products—Various sorts of corn, til and sugar-cane. Manufacture of country soap, and there are quarries of stone near Ahmednagar.
Pol	...	.....	6,629	1	27	346	Fever	18,813 8 11	...	Do.... ...	Makai, wheat, gram, kori, banti, &c.; no manufacture but a quarry of ták.
Dánta	2,371 1 11	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	17,456	2	53	3,220	Do.	46,001 0 0	...	Do.... ...	Wheat, bájri, makai, &c. Manufacture of catechu at Borian; a quarry of marble in the hill called Monaghar.
	513 15 3	I'dar.									
	500 0 0	Pálanpur.									
Málpur	280 4 4	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	14,009	1	105	5,969	Fever and guinea-worm.	13,428 10 0	...	Do.... ...	Wheat, bájri, makai and rice.
	395 11 8	I'dar.									
	430 3 5	British Government.									
Mánsa	11,754 0 0	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	13,299	3	358	7,756	Fever, bronchitis, &c.	49,126 11 1	...	Do.... ...	Wheat, bájri, matt, mug, jowár, &c.
Mohanpur ...	4,749 11 2	Do. ...	14,677	4	169	6,635	Fever and cough.	22,448 2 7	...	Do.... ...	Bájri, jowár, kodra, wheat, makai, and there is a quarry of ták at Arpodra.
	2,244 9 6	I'dar.									
	7 8 0	British Government.									
Varsoda	1,582 14 9	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	4,051	1	74	1,303	Fever, &c. ...	17,450 4 7	...	Do.... ...	Bájri, matt and mug.
Pethápur... ...	8,631 14 6	Do. ...	7,081	2	250	3,517	Fever	19,964 9 4	...	Do.	Bájri, matt, kodra, mug, jow, urid and banti. Cloth dyed and exported to Siám.
Ranásan	373 6 2	Do. ...	4,840	1	45	2,218	Fever and bronchitis.	9,219 10 0	...	Do.... ...	Bájri, jowár, til, matt, urid, wheat, &c.
	749 8 8	I'dar.									
	3 7 1	British Government.									
Punádra	375 0 0	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	3,767	1	41	2,056	Fever	1,614 9 4	...	Do.... ...	Bájri, wheat, rice, jowár, kodra, &c.
Khadál	1,751 0 0	Do. ...	3,189	1	96	2,303	Do.	17,706 1 9	...	Do.... ...	Bájri, rice, kodra, matt, mug, wheat, cotton and til, and castor-seeds.
	250 0 0	Attarsumba.									

Ghodásar...	...	3,501 0 0 488 0 8	H. H. the Gáekwár ... Kaira (British Government.)	8,400	4	345	3,863	Fever	31,456 11 4	...	Compensation is received by the State.	Rice, bájri, kodra, matt.
Katosan ...	...	544 3 10	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	1,743	...	...	887	Fever and cough.	31,021 4 0	...	No	Bájri, jowár, matt, mug, kodra, wheat, chilly, sarsáv and tobacco.
Ilol ...	...	1,863 3 1 428 5 1 16 12 2	Do. ... I'dar. Ahmednagar.	5,603	1	104	2,496	Fever, cough and liver-complaint.	20,140 8 9	...	Do.... ...	Jowár, wheat, banti, kodra, and cotton and stone quarries.
Ámliyára	...	316 8 10	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	12,437	3	98	4,462	Do. ...	23,419 14 11	...	Do.... ...	Bájri, mug, jowár, matt, til and kodra, rice, wheat and gram.
Valásna ...	...	280 4 4	Do. ...	4,358	1	34	1,817	Do. ...	5,644 4 9	...	Do.... ..	Jowár, bájri, makai, wheat, &c.
Dábha ...	...	150 0 0 53 6 0	Do. ... Ámliyára.	1,922	1	28	786	Do. ...	5,145 8 0	...	Do.... ...	Bájri, wheat, matt, gram, &c.
Vásna ...	...	3,108 11 2	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	4,794	1	84	1,937	Fever	11,253 2 3	...	Do.... ...	Do.
Sudásna ...	...	1,036 5 7 361 4 2	Do. ... I'dar.	5,661	1	38	1,368	Do.	9,790 9 6	...	Do.... ...	Bájri, makai, rice, wheat, gram and sugarcane.
Rupál ...	...	1,164 13 6 362 1 1	H. H. the Gáekwár ... I'dar.	3,497	1	51	1,660	Fever, cough and bronchitis.	3,686 8 0	...	Do.... ...	Wheat, bájri, makai and gram.
Dadháliya	...	699 4 6 610 9 5	H. H. the Gáekwár ... I'dar.	3,877	1	48	1,296	Fever	4,354 5 9	...	Do.... ...	Makai, wheat, kodra, til, &c.
Magodi ...	...	93 1 10	Do.	3,076	...	...	1,602	Fever, cough, &c.	4,615 12 3	...	Do.... ...	Makai, kodra, wheat, bájri, mug, gram, rice, urid, til and sarsáv.
Vadágám...	...	.....	.....	3,446	1	46	104	Fever	8,000 0 0	...	Do.... ...	Bájri, jowár, matt, jowár, makai, til and wheat.
Sáthamba	...	401 0 0 561 0 0 127 0 0	H. H. the Gáekwár ... Vádásinor. Lúnáváda.	5,360	1	69	2,512	Do.	7,182 0 0	...	Do.... ...	Jowár, bájri, til, rice, kodra, wheat and sugarcane.
Rámas ...	...	158 5 4	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	1,745	...	...	518	Do.	2,395 0 0	...	Do.... ...	Bájri, wheat, matt and kodra.
Bolundra...	...	133 14 4	I'dar	873	...	...	499	Do.	1,424 14 6	...	Do.... ...	Makai, wheat, gram and til.
Derol ...	...	513 0 10 46 8 11	H. H. the Gáekwár ... I'dar.	1,224	...	...	490	Do.	1,951 9 2	...	Do.... ...	Til, bájri, jowár, matt, wheat and cotton.
Kheráwára	...	302 9 10 93 1 10	H. H. the Gáekwár ... I'dar.	1,355	1	20	598	Do.	3,146 9 3	...	Do.... ...	Do. and quarries of red stone and red ochre.
Kadoli ...	...	513 0 10 93 1 10	H. H. the Gáekwár ... I'dar.	1,504	1	28	448	Do.	3,181 13 11	...	Do.... ...	Til, bájri, jowár, matt, wheat, cotton and quarries of white ochre and stone.
Vaktápur	...	1,118 4 7 486 0 10	H. H. the Gáekwár ... I'dar.	2,379	1	26	969	Do.	5,583 10 6	...	Do.... ...	Bájri, jowár, matt, wheat, and cotton.
Prempur ...	...	187 2 6 46 8 11	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	2,424	1	42	991	Do.	3,930 14 7	...	Do.... ...	Do.
Dedhrota...	...	699 4 0 74 7 10	Do. ... I'dar.	1,187	1	24	511	Do.	3,588 4 0	...	Do.... ...	Do.
Tájpuri ...	...	699 4 6 186 3 7	H. H. the Gáekwár ... I'dar.	2,292	1	26	992	Do.	3,121 12 9	...	Do.... ...	Do.

Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.			
Hápa	1,025 2 9 218 13 0	H. H. the Gáekwár ... I'dar.	1,546	...	...	555	.....	3,457 4 2	...	No	Bájri, jowár, matt, wheat, cotton, and a quarry of red ochre.
Satlásna-Bhálusna.	2,794 5 2 1,163 0 2	H. H. the Gáekwár ... I'dar.	7,894	2	62	1,956	Fever and cough.	9,350 0 0	...	Do.... ...	Wheat, jow, makai and sugarcane.
Dálisna	822 0 0	Kheralu (Baroda) ...	765	...	...	31	Fever	2,500 0 0	...	Do.... ...	Wheat, bájri, jowár and sugarcane.
Likhi	.....	.....	1,307	...	...	744	.....	2,319 11 5	...	Do.... ...	Do.
Hadol	112 10 8 41 0 0	H. H. the Gáekwár ... I'dar.	2,883	...	...	1,100	Fever	2,783 1 5	...	Do.... ...	Bájri, makai, jowár, wheat, barley, gram, &c.
Maguna	892 5 10	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	4,353	1	33	1,203	.....	9,500 0 0	...	Do.... ...	Bájri, jowár, matt, mug, barley, sarsáv, cottton, chilly, &c.
Tejpura	308 6 11	Do. ...	1,487	...	...	927	.....	6,500 0 0	...	Do.... ...	Do.
Virsoda	446 13 2 120 0 0	Do. ... Pátan.	1,203	...	...	661	.....	3,211 8 0	...	Do.... ...	Do.
Pálaj	399 3 7	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	1,701	...	...	1,019	.....	7,224 11 10	...	Do.... ...	Do.
Deloli	255 14 8	Do. ...	904	...	...	593	.....	3,451 10 9	...	Do.... ...	Do.
Kasalpura ...	48 6 8	Do. ...	388	...	...	281	.....	3,042 3 0	...	Do.... ...	Do.
Memadpura ...	174 9 4	Do. ...	644	...	...	410	.....	2,027 15 8	...	Do.... ...	Do.
Ijpura	238 15 8	Do. ...	392	...	...	158	.....	5,500 0 0	...	Do.... ...	Do.
Rámpura... ...	48 10 5 50 0 0	Do. ... Pátan.	717	...	...	472	.....	1,500 0 0	...	Do.... ...	Do.
Ránipura... ...	.....	.....	168	...	...	101	.....	1,200 0 0	...	Do.... ...	Do.
Gábat	25 0 0	I'dar	1,430	...	...	554	Fever	3,458 11 10	...	Do.... ...	Bájri, rice, kodra, makai, wheat, til, bawto, &c.
Timba	50 5 10	Do.	1,250	...	...	176	Fever and cough.	760 0 0	...	Do.... ...	Sugarcane, wheat, barley, bájri, &c.
Umbri	.....	Subordinate to Vero payment to Satlásna and Bhálusna.	1,082	...	...	224	Do. ...	902 0 0	...	Do.... ...	Do.
Motákothárna ...	.....	Do. ...	595	...	...	151	Do. ...	821 0 0	...	Do.... ...	Do.
Nandása	430 14 0	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	1,203	...	...	...	Do. ...	Included in Katosan.	...	Do.... ...	Do. cotton and chilly.
Jákásna	623 4 5	Do. ...	1,075	...	...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Do.... ...	Do.
Ajabpura ...	96 12 0	Do. ...	446	...	...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Do.... ...	Do.
Gamanpura ...	139 10 9	Do. ...	598	...	...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Do.... ...	Do.

Jhotána ...	...	3,058	1	11	Do.	...	3,686	...	...	...	Do.	...	Included in Katosan, Ijpura, Ránipura and Memadpura.	...	Do....	...	Sugarcane, wheat, barley, bájri, cotton and chilly.
Sánthal ...	...	1,773	8	2	Do.	...	2,488	...	...	697	.....		Included in Katosan, Kasalpura and Deloli.	...	Do....	...	Do.
Gokalpura	...	42	2	2	Do.	...	355	...	...	275	.....		Included in Tejpura.	...	Do....	...	Do.
Mulájinápura	...	25	2	3	Do.	...	221	...	...	116	.....		Included in Deloli and Pálaj.	...	Do....	...	Do.
Chandáp ...	...	70 216	12 13	3 8	Do. I'dar.	...	1,384	...	...	342	Cough and fever.		1,001	0	0	...	Do....	...	Wheat, makai, barley, bájri, &c.
Jher Nirmáli ..		1,125 1,300	0 0	0 0	H. H. the Gáekwár ... Attarsumba.		5,622	2	147	1,519	Do.	...	5,617	4	3	...	Do....	...	Bájri, gram, wheat, matt, rice and chilly.
Bármuára	...	901	0	0	H. H. the Gáikwár	...	4,065	...	...	1,280	Do.	...	1,500	0	0	...	Do....	...	Do.
Bávisi ...	...	33,011	11	5	Do.	...	38,601	12	628	10,661	Do.	...	44,532	12	8	...	Do....	...	Do.

W. SCOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Political Agent.

Mahi Kántha Agency Office,
Sádra, 28th July 1887.

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APPENDIX B.

FORM II.

Native Chiefs, principal Male Members of their Families, principal Members of their Court.

Name of Individual Chief or Member of Family or Court belong	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste, or Race, or Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
H. H. Sir Keshrisingji, K.C.S.I., Mahárája of I'dar State.	I'dar ...	Tributary Chief to H. H. the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent.	Ráthor Rajput, Hindu of the Solar race.	Years. 25	Rájkumár College at Rájkot.		.Yes...	Yes...	Y. m. d. No	Principal male members. His cousins Mahárája Jagatsingji of Sovar and three sons.
Ráo Hamirsingji, Pol State.	Pol ...	Not tributary under the control of the Political Agent.	Ráthor Rajput, Hindu.	40	Educated at the Sádra School; can read and write.		No ...	Yes...	His sons Prithisingji ... 14 11 0 Motisingji ... 7 4 22 Bhupatsingji.. 2 5 0	
Maháránáji Shri Jaswatsingji, Dánta State.	Dánta ...		Parmar Rajput, descendants of Vikramájit.	37	Educated at the Sádra School.	Employed in the management of their respective tálukas.	No ...	Yes...	Hamirsingji... 18 0 0 Dalpatsingji... 6 8 0 Fatesingji ... 3 2 12	His brother Mohobatsingji 32 years, Ratansingji 21 years, Bhimsingji 19 years.
Ráwal Dipsingji, Málpur State.	Málpur ...		Ráthor Rajput, Shivmargi Hindu.	25	Educated at the Sádra Tálukdári School.		No ...	Yes...	Jaswatsingji.. 0 8 0	His uncles Dolatsing 38 years and Umedsing 33 years.
Thákor Keshrisingji, Mánsa State.	Mánsa ...		Chawra Rajput, Hindu.	...	Educated at the Sádra School.		No ...	Yes...	Takhatsingji... 10 0 0	His uncle Bhowansingji 34 years.
Thákor Himatsingji, Mohanpur State.	Mohanpur ...		Rehwár Rajput, Hindu.	11½	Receiving education in the Sádra Tálukdári School	Minor	No ...	Yes...	No	His uncle Prithisingji 18 years, Káluji Sagramji 50 years.
Thákor Kisorsingji, Warsoda State.	Warsoda ...		Chawra Rajput, Hindu.	47	Educated at the Sádra School.	.....	No ...	Yes...	Surajmalji ... 13 9 0 Jagatsingji ... 9 2 0 Javánsingji... 2 8 0	
Thákor Gambhirsingji, Pethápur State.	Pethápur ...		Waghela Rajput, Hindu.	14½	Receiving education at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot.	Minor	No ...	Yes...	No	Narsing Prithiráj 54 years, a member of his family.

Miya Abhesingji, Punádra State.	Punádra ...	Chiefs tributary to His Highness the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.	Makwána Koli.	24	Educated at the Sádra Tálukdári School.	Employed in the management of their respective tálukas.	No ...	Yes...	Sursingji ...	1	7	0	Bhayat Fatemiya 58 years, Rupamiya 46 years, Satamia 41 years.			
Miya Soorsing, Khadal State.	Khadal ..		Do. ...	28	Do. ...		No ...	Yes...	Mulsingji ...	1	0	10				
Thákor Dádásáheb, Ghodásar State.	Ghodásar ...		Dábhi Koli, Hindu.	20	Attending the Assistant Political Agent's Court to learn administration work.	Minor	No ...	Yes...	No				His uncle Himatsing 46 years, Rupamiya 46 years.			
Thákor Karansingji, Katosan State.	Katosan ...		Makwána Koli, Chandar race, Hindu.	39	Educated at the Sádra School.	Employed in the management of their respective tálukas.	No ...	Yes...	No				Step-brother Rattansing 11 years, 6 months and 2 days.			
Thákor Wakhatsing, Ilol State.	Ilol ...		Makwána Koli, Hindu.	25	Educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot.		No ...	Yes...	Takhatsingji .	17	0	0	His brother Bhupatsing 35 years, with his sons Kesharising 8 years, Dhavsing 6½ years, Fatesing 4½ years.			
Thákor Jálumsingji, A'maliyára State.	A'maliyára...		Khant Koli ...	29	Educated at the Sádra Tálukdári School.		No ...	Yes...	Bechersingji .	10	3	10	His grand-uncle Harising 70 years, Bhayats Motising, Devising and Dansing.			
Thákor Harising, Walásna State.	Walásna ...		Ráthor Rajput, Hindu.	Y m. d. 7 3 24	Receiving education at Walásna School.	Minor	No ...	Yes...	Narsingji ...	7	5	15	His brothers Vajesing 24 years, Javánsing 18 years.			
Miya Gulábmiya, Dábha State.	Dábha ...		Makwána Koli	50	Can sign his name.	Employed in the management of their respective tálukas.	No ...	Yes...	No.							
Thákor Hamirsingji, Ranásan State.	Ranásan ...		Rehwár Rajput.	34	Educated at village school.		No ...	Yes...	Motámíya	19	0	0	Brother Dolmiya 39 years, Bálámiya 59 years, Saltanmiya 32 years, Chotumiya 19 years.			
Thákor Takhatsing, Wásna State.	Wásna ..		Ráthor Rajput.	13½	Receiving education at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot.	Minor	No ...	Yes...	No				His uncle aged 47 years, Mulsing 42 years, cousin Kisorsing 17 years.			
Thákor Takhatsingji, Sudásna State.	Sudásna ...		Barad Rajput, Hindu.	33	Village school ...	Employed in the management of their respective tálukas.	No ...	Yes...	Prithisingji ...	2	7	0				
Thákor Mánsingji, Rupál State.	Rupál ...		Rehwár Rajput, Hindu.	41	Sádra School ...		No ...	Yes...	Narsingji ...	2	5	0				
Thákor Jaswatsing, Dadháliya State.	Dadháliya ...		Sesodia Rajput.	27	Sádra Tálukdári School.		No ...	Yes ..	Hamirsingji ...	8	10	0	Cousin Surajmal 32 years.			
Thákor Himatsing, Magori State.	Magori ..		Ráthor Rajput.	56	Privately at Magori.		No ...	Yes...	One not named	2	6	22	Brother Anadsing 23 years.			
									Mokamsingji .	36	0	0				
									Dolatsingji ...	19	0	0				

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste, or Race, or Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Years.					Y. m. d.	
Thákor Rájsing, Vádagám State.	Vádagám ...	Chief not tributary to H. H. the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.	Rehwár Rajput, Hindu.	66	Educated at the village school; can read and write.		No ...	Yes...	No	Nephew Gulábsing 25 years.
Thákor Ajabsingji, Sáthamba State.	Sáthamba ...		Baraya Koli, Hindu.	43	Sádra School ...		No ...	Yes...	Vajesing ... 25 0 0 Sewsingji ... 6 6 0	Bhayat Káluji 65 years, Kesarbhái 59 years, Waghbhái 49 years, Wakhatsing 28 years, Jiwábhái 23 years.
Miya Kálumiya, Ramás State.	Ramás ...		Makwána Koli.	23	Sádra Tálukdári School.		No ...	Yes...	No	Bhayat Talumiya 32 years, Rupamiya 31 years, Hemtumiya 25 years, Nathumiya 18 years.
Thákor Salámsingji, Bolundra State.	Bolundra ...		Rehwár Rajput, Hindu.	23	Village school; can read and write.		No ...	Yes...	Bharathsing... 0 6 20	Bhayat Hindusing 7 years, Chensingji 41 years.
Thákor Rámsingji, Derol State.	Derol ...		Makwána Koli, Hindu.	35	Do. ...		No ...	Yes...	One not named 2 4 0 Dansing ... 2 3 15	Uncle Harising Punjáji 47 years, Jesji 37 years.
Thákor Vajesing, Kherwáda State.	Kherwáda ...		Do. ...	41	Sádra School ...		No ...	Yes...	Wakhatsingji. 7 6 0	Uncle Dansingji 52 years, Dhirsingji 47 years.
Thákor Bhawánsing, Kadoli State.	Kadoli ...		Do. ...	32	Do. ...		No ...	Yes...	No	Cousin Himatsingji 25 years, Ratansing 22 years, Harisingji 12 years, Becharsing 10 years.
Thákor Udesingji, Waktápur State.	Waktápur ...	Chiefs tributary to His Highness the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.	Do. ...	41	Not educated ...	Employed in the management of their respective tálukas.	No ...	Yes...	Bapu ... 4 9 0	Brother Ratansing 34 years, Gulábsing 29 years, Umedsing 27 years, Gamansing 24 years.
Thákor Surajmal, Prempur State.	Prempur ...		Do. ...	38	Village school; can read and write.		No ...	Yes...	Dolatsing ... 9 10 0 Gulábsing ... 7 0 0 Bhupatsing ... 6 0 0 Kesrising ... 2 3 0	Brother Umedsing 32 years, Dansing 22 years, Ratansing 19 years.

Thákor Punjáji, Dedhrota State.	Dedhrota ...		Do. ...	40	Sádra School ...		No ...	Yes...	Nathusing ... 17 0 0 Jethuji ... 12 9 0 Motising ... 11 0 0 Kesrising ... 5 9 0	Bhayat Lálji 37 years.
Thákor Motisingji, Tájpuri State.	Tájpuri ...		Parmar Koli ...	38	Do. ...		No ...	Yes...	Kálusing ... 21 0 0 Umedsing ... 17 0 0 Jowánsing ... 10 0 0	Brother Himatsing 35 years, Dansing 24 years, Rupsing 22 years.
Thákor Umedsing, Hapa State.	Hapa ...		Do. ...	67	Not educated ...		No ...	Yes...	Fatesing ... 40 0 0 Bhupatsing... 36 0 0 Dansing ... 31 0 0 Pratápsing ... 35 0 0 Becharsing ... 24 0 0 Harising ... 20 0 0	Grandsons Vakatsing 12 years, Parbatsing 3-2-0 years, Jowánsing 1-1-0 years.
Thákor Harisingji, Satlasna State.	Satlasna ...		Chowan Koli, Hindu.	38	Village school; can read and write.		No ...	Yes...	Takhatsingji . 15 0 0 Jowánsingji... 13 0 0 Ratansingji... 7 6 0 Vajesing ... 4 0 0	Brother Mádhoosing 31 years, Moolsing 28 years.
Thákor Moolsingji, Bhalusna State.	Bhalusna ...		Do. ...	...	Do. ...		No ...	Yes...	Ratansing ... 17 0 0 Gambhirsing 1 3 20	Bhayat Soorajmal 41 years, Kálooji 26 years.
Thákor Dolatsing, Dalisna State.	Dalisna ...		Rajput, Hindu.	31	Do. ...		No ...	Yes...	Mádhoosing 10 0 0 Urjansing ... 8 0 0 Lálji... ... 5 0 0 Takhatsing ... 3 0 0	
Thákor Jaswantsing, Likhi State.	Likhi ...	Chief not tributary to His Highness the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.	Chowan Koli, Hindu.	2	.....	Minor	No ...	Yes...	No	Grand uncle Jiváji 50 years, Himatsing 26 years.
Thákor Vajesing, Hadol State.	Hadol ...	Chiefs tributary to His Highness the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.	Thákerda ...	15	Receiving education at the Sádra Tálukdári School.	Do.	No ...	Yes...	No	Brother Jowánsing 5½ years, uncle Urjansing 32 years, Fatesing 21 years.
Thákor Malamsing, Maguna State.	Maguna ...		Makwána Koli, Hindu.	60	Can sign his name only.	Employed in the management of their respective tálukas.	No ...	No ...	Sámatsing ... 6 0 0	Bhayat Mulji 62 years, Kálooji 52 years, Parwatsing 29 years, Jetháji 52 years, Rámáji 72 years, Ratansing 64 years, Ajabsing 49 years, Gamansing 54 years, Kanaji 39 years.

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste, or Race, or Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Years.					Y. m. d.	
Thákores Jetháji Badáji, Tejáji Hemtáji, Tejpura State.	Tejpura ...	Chiefs tributary to His Highness the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.	Makwána Koli, Hindu.	51 52	1st village school; can read and write; 2nd Sádra School.	Employed in the management of their respective tálukas.	No ...	No ...	Sons of 1st Náthája ... 20 0 0 Surajmal ... 17 0 0 Uduji ... 11 6 0 Kesrising ... 3 6 0	Bhayats of the 1st Becharji 47 years, Bedarsing 36 years, Rupáji 49 years, Rámsing 8 years. Amarsing 5 years, Prithiráj 2 years and 6 months.
Thákor Prithiráj, Virsoda State.	Virsoda ...		Do. ...	55	Village school; can read and write.		No ...	No ...	No	Cousin Agarsing 39 years, and his sons Devising 10 years, and Parbatsing 7 years. Brother Gamansing 48 years, and his sons Gambhirsing 17 years, Harising 14 years, and Akhiráj 13 years.
Thákor Dolatsing, Palaj State.	Katosan ...		Do. ...	10	Receiving education at the Sádra Tálukdári School.	Minor	No ...	No ...	No	Uncle Wakhatsing Rámsing 37 years, his son Kesrising 23 years.
Thákor Umedsing, Deloli State.	Do. ...		Do. ...	52	Not educated ...		No ...	No ...	Kubersing ... 32 0 0 Manaji ... 27 0 0 Gambhirsing . 25 0 0	Bhayat Rámáji 42 years, Amarsing 33 years, Jesáji Rájáji 60 years, Adáji Hemtáji 30 years.
Thákor Mánáji, Kasalpura State.	Do. ...		Do. ...	65	Do. ...		No ...	No ...	Adáji ... 34 0 0 Mooláji ... 30 0 0 Amooji ... 25 0 0	Bhayat Himatsing 20 years, Jesáji 62 years, Amarsing 35 years.
Thákor Mánáji, Memadpura State.	Do. ...		Do. ...	66	Educated at the village school.		No ...	No ...	Tejáji ... 37 0 0 Hamirsing ... 32 0 0 Dádábhái ... 30 0 0	Bhayat Harising 37 years, Mádhoosing 61 years, Ratansing 48 years.

Thákor Gobarsing, Ijpura State.	Do. ...		Do. ...	39	Sádra School ...	Employed in the management of their respective tálukas.	No ...	No ...	Jethája ... 17 0 0 Umedsing ... 9 0 0	Bhayat years, Malaji 44 years, Ranchodji 18 years, Himatsing 29 years, Prithiráj 24 years.
Thákor Náranji, Rámpura State.	Rámpura ...		Do. ...	60	Not educated ...		No ...	No ...	Udáji ... 32 0 0	Bhayat years, Hemtáji 52 years, Bádáji 37 years, Jiváji 41 years.
Thákor Kasooji, Ránipura State.	Katosan ...		Do. ...	65	Do. ...		No ...	No ...	Godarji ... 32 0 0 Dolatsing ... 27 0 0 Wakhatsing . 19 0 0 Sadáji ... 15 0 0	Bhayat years, Badarji 57 years, Jalamji 22 years.
Thákor Vajesingji, Gabat State.	Gabat ..	Chief not tributary to His Highness the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.	Do. ...	13¼	Receiving education at the Sádra Tálukdári School.	Minor	No ...	Yes...	No	Bhayat years, Amarsing 37 years, Rataji 47 years.
Thákor Nathoosingji, Timba State.	Timba ...	Chiefs tributary to His Highness the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.	Chowan Koli...	31	Sádra School ...	Employed in the management of their respective tálukas.	No ...	Yes...	Bápuji ... 11 0 0	Bhayat years, Karanaji 45 years, Rájáji 48 years.
Thákor Motising, Umri State	Umri ...		Do. ...	26	Do. ...		No ...	Yes...	No	Uncle Jiváji Amarsing 42 years, Fatesing 29 years, Dosbhái 20 years.
Thákor Parbatsing, Mota Kotharna State.	Mota Kotharna.		Do. ...	39	Village school ...		No ...	Yes...	Umedsing ... 8 2 0 Takhatsing ... 6 2 0	Brother Jowánsing Hiráji 35 years.

Sádra, 28th July 1887.

W. SCOTT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and the Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1886-87.

No.	Name of State.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of.															Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.	
				Remaining during last year.	Brought to trial during 1886-87.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred					
		1885-86.	1886-87.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.		1885-86.	1886-87.										In Jail.	On bail.
1	Political Agent, Mahi Kántha ...	10	8	...	15	...	...	...	...	25	15	...	12	3	...	...			...	...	...	...
2	Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha	13	10	...	12	2	...	4	9	35	27	8	4	7	3	2		3	1	3	...
3	Personal Assistant	36	35	5	73	...	5	...	33	90	116	22	41	38	12	3		...	...	...	...	
4	Thándár, Bávisi and his 1st Kárkún	170	295	2	219	86	175	15	14	335	511	94	225	192	...	...		...	...	...	...	
5	,, Gadhwára	46	67	...	30	8	103	...	1	138	142	11	28	103	...	...		...	...	...	...	
6	,, Sábar Kántha	63	62	21	17	20	50	...	...	134	108	34	34	38	...	...		2	2	...	2	
7	,, Katosan	115	109	9	23	73	105	...	6	281	216	104	42	70	...	...		...	...	...	...	
8	,, Jher Nirmáli	49	40	1	34	11	30	...	5	81	81	9	11	61	...	...		...	...	...	...	
9	,, Hadol	19	21	...	17	18	10	...	...	39	45	...	5	40	...	...		...	...	...	...	
10	Japtidár of Mohanpur	19	17	...	18	2	5	...	...	30	25	...	1	24	...	...		...	...	...	...	
11	,, Ghodásar	58	50	...	16	10	33	1	1	84	61	8	6	47	...	...		...	...	...	...	
12	,, Pethápur	69	44	...	15	8	38	1	1	109	63	25	19	15	...			4	2	...	4	
13	,, Varsoda	27	29	...	19	8	32	...	...	57	59	11	22	26	...	...		...	...	...	...	
14	,, Gábat	5	13	...	1	5	19	1	4	15	30	1	1	24	..	...		4	1	...	4	
15	I'dar	836	703	9	279	39	740	38	21	1,143	1,126	271	237	598	11	1		8	5	8	...	
16	Pol	30	18	...	15	1	2	1	...	44	19	...	...	19	...	...		...	...	...	...	
17	Dánta	84	48	3	20	15	36	...	10	105	84	12	5	61	3	...		3	2	...	3	
18	Málpur	55	26	6	16	8	7	...	8	109	45	2	9	33	...	...		1	1	...	1	
19	Mánsa	158	109	15	65	38	95	1	5	246	219	31	67	119	...	...		2	1	...	2	
20	Other 18 States below 3rd Class exercising jurisdiction	517	392	29	229	116	230	7	56	788	667	32	129	489	...	4		13	9	...	13	
	Total ...	2,379	2,096	100	1,133	468	1,715	69	174	3,888	3,659	675	898	2,007	29	10		40	24	11	29	

Sádra, 28th July 1887.

W. SCOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Political Agent.

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the working of Civil Justice in the Mahi Kántha during the year 1886-87.

No.	States.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on file at the end of the year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of		Arrears.		Remarks.
						1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	
1	Political Agent, Mahi Kántha...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha	1	...	4	4	1	3	...	1	
3	Personal Assistant	1	10	31	41	39	29	10	12	
4	Thándár, Bávisi...	2	13	245	258	266	233	13	25	
5	„ Sábar Kántha... ...	1	1	94	95	137	85	1	10	
6	„ Gadhwára	1	...	55	55	42	54	...	1	
7	„ Katosan	1	12	179	191	122	182	12	9	
8	„ Jher Nirmáli	1	2	22	24	28	22	2	2	
9	„ Hadol	1	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	
10	Japtidár, Mohanpur	1	2	18	20	23	20	2	...	
11	„ Ghodásar	1	...	54	54	69	54	...	...	
12	„ Pethápur	1	2	128	130	100	123	2	7	
13	„ Varsoda	1	16	36	52	24	45	16	7	
14	„ Gábat	1	...	14	14	12	14	...	...	
15	I'dar State	4	153	406	559	417	516	153	43	
16	Other States	·22	222	758	980	589	878	222	102	
	Total ...	41	433	2,054	2,487	1,869	2,268	433	219	

Sádra, 28th July 1887.

W. SCOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX K.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, during the year 1886-87.

No.	Tribunals.	Number of Appeals on the file at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	
1	Political Agent, Mahi Kántha...	23	33	56	31	41	23	15	
2	Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha	1	22	23	4	17	1	6	
	Total ...	24	55	79	35	58	24	21	
	I'dar State	19	27	46	18	12	19	34	

Sádra, 28th July 1887.

W. SCOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

ENCLOSURE L.

Statement showing the Gross Revenue and Expenditure of each State in the Mahi Kántha.

No.	State.	Gross Revenue. For Samvat 1941 A.D. 1884-85.	Gross Revenue. For Samvat 1942 A.D. 1885-86.	Gross Expenditure. For Samvat 1941 A.D. 1884-85.	Gross Expenditure. For Samvat 1942 A.D. 1885-86.	Revenue. Increase.	Revenue. Decrease.	Expenditure. Increase.	Expenditure. Decrease.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Idar .. { Khálsa .. / Feudatories ..	3,87,664 6 5 / 2,29,646 0 8	2,32,300 2 1 / 2,19,954 1 7	3,02,107 5 6 / 2,42,661 15 8	3,54,895 9 5 / 2,39,827 12 0	.... /	55,364 4 4 / 9,691 15 1	52,788 3 11 /	.... / 2,834 3 8	
2	Pol	20,000 0 0	18,813 8 11	15,000 0 0	28,122 5 1	....	1,186 7 1	13,122 5 1	....	
3	Dánta	48,001 0 0	46,001 0 0	46,001 0 0	47,001 0 0	....	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	....	
4	Málpur	13,112 8 0	13,428 10 0	13,891 8 0	14,951 8 0	316 2 0	....	1,060 0 0	....	
5	Mánsa	42,145 8 3	49,126 14 1	40,330 10 2	49,980 4 7	6,981 5 10	....	9,629 10 5	....	
6	Mohanpur	22,256 5 6	22,448 2 7	22,701 10 9	26,763 1 0	191 13 1	....	4,061 6 3	....	
7	Varsoda	13,701 0 0	17,450 4 7	18,509 0 7	12,156 14 0½	3,749 4 7	....	....	6,352 2 6½	
8	Pethápur	20,232 10 6	19,964 9 4	20,918 12 4	20,953 15 3	....	268 1 2	35 2 11	....	
9	Ranásan	8,530 12 0	9,219 10 0	10,450 8 0	8,415 7 0	688 14 0	....	....	2,035 1 0	
10	Punádra	15,709 3 9	16,014 9 4	17,488 0 3	19,122 0 1	305 5 7	....	1,633 15 10	....	
11	Khadál	18,618 11 0	17,706 1 9	17,388 4 0	20,314 3 3	....	912 9 3	2,925 15 3	....	
12	Ghodásar	30,330 2 5	31,456 11 4	28,029 8 8	29,374 15 2	1,126 8 11	....	1,345 6 6	....	
13	Katosan	34,342 0 0	31,021 4 0	34,342 0 0	31,021 4 0	....	3,320 12 0	....	3,320 12 0	
14	Ilol	19,138 7 2	20,140 8 9	19,289 2 5	19,408 8 11	1,002 1 7	....	119 6 6	....	
15	A'miliyára	27,670 2 10	23,419 14 11	29,226 7 3	27,960 15 9	....	4,250 3 11	....	1,265 7 6	
16	Valásna	6,355 2 5	5,644 4 9	6,350 5 9	5,891 5 0	....	710 13 8	....	459 0 9	
17	Dábha	5,193 4 0	5,145 8 0	4,000 0 0	4,535 4 0	....	47 12 0	535 4 0	....	
18	Vásna	11,637 14 3	11,253 2 3	12,417 6 9	13,154 2 7	....	384 12 0	736 11 10	....	
19	Sudásna	10,574 6 0	9,790 9 6	12,592 2 6	9,838 13 9	....	783 12 6	....	2,753 4 9	
20	Rupál	3,600 0 0	3,686 8 0	4,000 0 0	4,025 0 0	86 8 0	....	25 0 0	....	
21	Dadháliya	3,300 0 0	4,354 5 9	3,300 0 0	3,832 3 7	1,054 5 9	....	532 3 7	....	
22	Magodi	6,242 12 0	4,615 12 3	10,495 6 5	4,598 4 9	....	1,626 15 9	....	5,897 1 8	
23	Vadágám	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	13,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	....	....	....	5,000 0 0	
24	Sáthamba	7,021 0 0	7,182 0 0	6,312 0 0	6,201 0 0	161 0 0	....	....	111 0 0	
25	Rámas	2,088 0 0	2,395 0 0	1,970 2 11	2,300 0 0	307 0 0	....	329 13 1	....	
26	Bolundra	1,546 10 6	1,424 14 6	2,835 11 4	1,723 1 5	....	121 12 0	....	1,112 9 11	
27	Derol	2,126 5 4	1,951 9 2	2,050 0 0	1,951 9 2	....	174 12 2	....	98 6 10	
28	Kheráwára	2,699 3 6	3,146 9 3	2,699 3 6	3,146 9 3	447 5 9	....	447 5 9	....	
29	Kamli	2,799 11 0	3,181 13 11	2,799 11 0	3,181 13 11	382 2 11	....	382 2 11	....	
30	Vaktápur	5,266 8 1	5,583 10 6	6,621 3 2	4,705 8 7	317 2 5	....	....	1,915 10 7	
31	Prempur	2,495 0 11	3,630 14 7	2,405 0 0	3,574 7 9	1,135 13 8	....	1,169 7 9	....	
32	Dedhrota	3,328 0 0	3,588 4 0	3,300 0 0	3,640 2 7	260 4 0	....	340 2 7	....	
33	Tájpuri	3,460 11 0	3,121 12 9	2,700 0 0	3,045 0 0	....	388 14 3	345 0 0	....	
34	Hápa	2,806 0 0	3,457 4 2	2,800 0 0	3,345 0 0	651 4 2	....	545 0 0	....	
35	Satlásna	7,050 0 0	6,850 0 0	7,050 0 0	6,850 0 0	....	200 0 0	....	200 0 0	
36	Bhálusna	4,515 0 0	2,500 0 0	4,575 0 0	2,800 0 0	....	2,015 0 0	....	1,715 0 0	
37	Dálisna	2,751 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,697 0 0	2,725 0 0	....	251 0 0	28 0 0	....	
38	Likhi	2,161 6 11	2,319 11 5	1,454 13 10	1,726 0 8	158 4 6	....	271 2 10	....	
39	Hadol	3,745 4 1	2,321 4 0	1,665 12 10	1,620 12 7	....	1,424 0 1	....	45 0 3	
40	Maguna	10,000 0 0	9,500 0 0	12,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	....	500 0 0	....	1,000 0 0	
41	Tejpura	6,000 0 0	6,500 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,775 0 0	500 0 0	....	775 0 0	....	
42	Visrora	3,225 0 0	3,211 8 0	3,421 0 0	4,430 5 9	....	13 8 0	1,009 5 9	....	
43	Pálaj	7,290 2 10	7,224 11 10	3,375 5 7	5,274 12 0½	....	65 7 0	1,899 6 5½	....	
44	Deloli	2,831 14 2	3,451 10 9	2,809 14 0	3,160 8 7	619 12 7	....	350 10 7	....	
45	Kasalpura	5,030 0 0	3,042 3 0	5,030 0 0	3,042 3 0	....	1,987 13 0	....	1,987 13 0	
46	Memadpura	1,671 3 2	2,027 15 8	1,666 13 5	2,056 3 10	356 12 6	....	389 6 5	....	
47	Ijpura	6,000 0 0	5,500 0 0	6,000 0 0	5,500 0 0	....	500 0 0	....	500 0 0	
48	Rámpura	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	....	....	....	....	
49	Ránipura	2,100 0 0	1,800 0 0	2,200 0 0	1,800 0 0	....	300 0 0	....	400 0 0	
50	Gábat	3,569 7 1	3,458 11 10	4,300 9 7	3,950 11 3	....	110 11 3	....	349 14 4	
51	Timba	700 0 0	760 0 0	700 0 0	760 0 0	60 0 0	....	60 0 0	....	
52	Umri	902 0 0	902 0 0	902 0 0	902 0 0	....	....	....	....	
53	Kothárna	824 0 0	821 0 0	824 0 0	821 0 0	....	3 0 0	....	3 0 0	
54	Chándap	1,001 0 0	1,001 0 0	1,001 0 0	1,001 0 0	....	....	....	....	
55	Jher	2,852 14 9	2,945 6 1	2,125 15 5½	2,073 12 8½	92 7 4	....	....	52 2 9	
56	Nirmáli	2,499 6 0	2,671 14 2	1,960 8 6½	2,396 1 0½	172 8 2	....	435 8 6	....	
57	Barmuara	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	....	....	....	....	
58	Bávisi	44,532 12 8	44,532 12 8	44,535 10 2	44,535 10 2	....	....	....	....	
59	Dedásan	575 13 2	461 13 5	560 10 8	462 10 8	....	113 15 9	....	98 0 0	
	Total ..	11,66,467 12 4	10,98,923 11 5	11,01,080 5 0	11,59,902 14 2	21,124 3 4	88,668 4 3	98,328 4 8½	39,505 11 6½	

Sádra, 28th July 1887.

W. SCOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

MAHI KÁNTHA

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR

1889-90.

INDEX TO THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1889-90 OF THE MAHI KÁNTHA AGENCY, FORWARDED WITH LETTER No. $\frac{1958}{111}$, DATED $\frac{21st}{23rd}$ JULY 1890.

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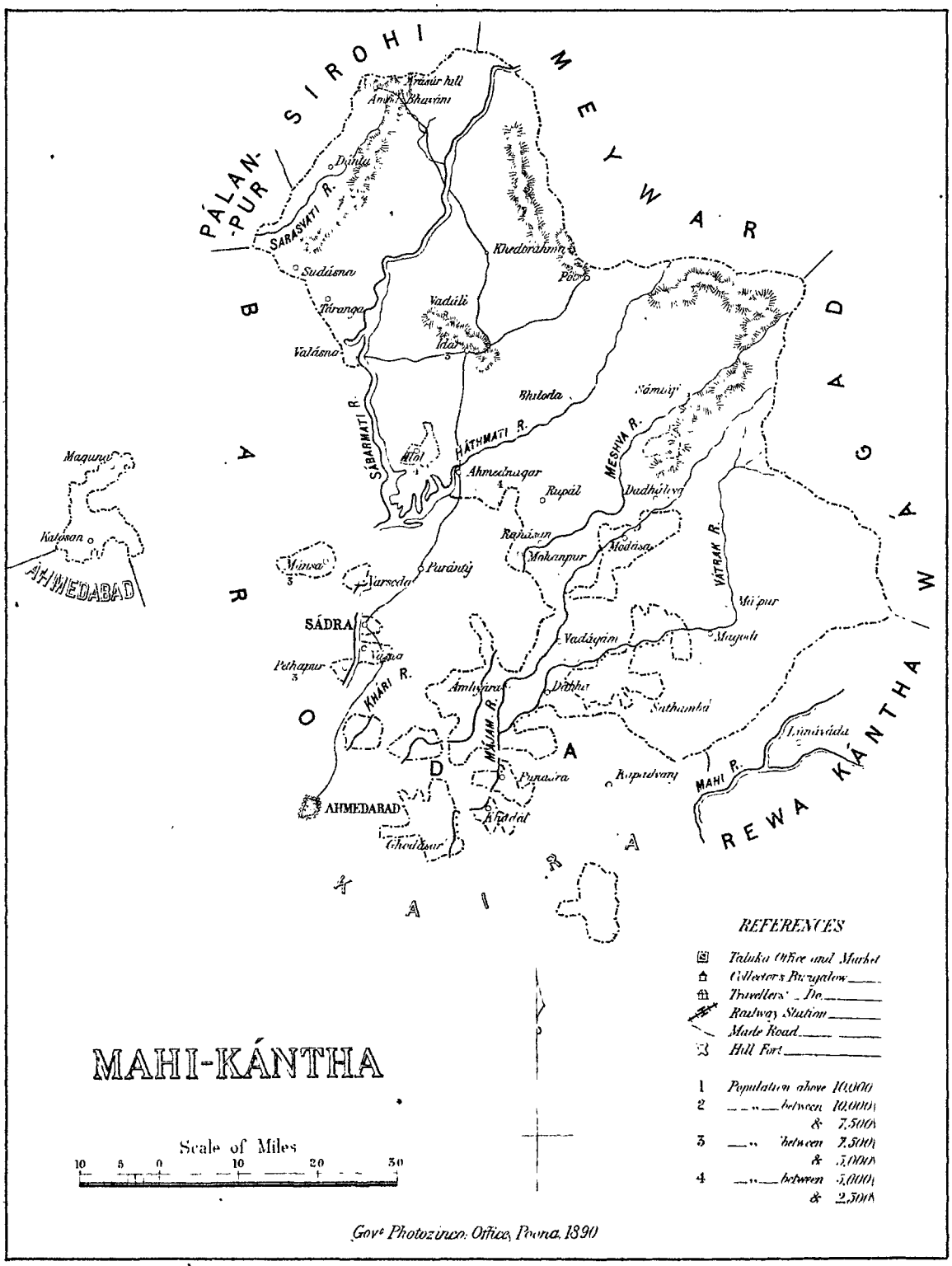

Gov^t Photozinco: Office, Poona, 1890

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LETTER from Colonel H. L. NUTT, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha; to the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Political Department, Bombay,—No. 1958, dated Sádra, $\frac{21st}{23rd}$ July 1890.

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Mahi Kántha Agency for the year 1889-90 and to observe that having taken charge after the close of the year, the report is entirely based on the notes left by Colonel G. R. Goodfellow, and returns prepared in the office.

PART I.

2. No event of any political importance occurred during the year. The following changes took place in the *personnel* of the Agency:—

Colonel Scott left about the end of May, and was succeeded by Colonel Salmon, who left on the 1st November, and was succeeded by Colonel Goodfellow.

Captain O'Donnell gave over charge of the Assistant Political Agent's office on the 24th March, and Captain Schneider joined after the close of the year.

3. Among the Chiefs there were 6 casualties, those of Mánsa and Pol being worthy of notice. The I'dár Diván's post was filled by A'zam Savailál Govindrám, late Daftardár of the Káthiáwár Agency. The relations of the I'dar Darbár with its feudatories were not wholly satisfactory

4. The Agency management over the Varsoda Táluka was withdrawn, and the táluka handed back to its Chief.

5. The administration of the Ilol Táluka was unsatisfactory.

6. Mr. Ganesh Gangádhar, the Thánádár of the Bávíshi Zilla, was favoured with the personal distinction of Ráo Sáheb.

7. The transfer of the Mánsa wántás to Baroda on a fixed annual cash payment was sanctioned.

8. There was peace on the whole frontier. Border courts were held with Sirohi and Mewár Kotra, at which 82 claims were settled. The boundary dispute between Sirohi and Dánta has not yet been settled. The general survey of the Baroda State has commenced, which has given rise to many boundary disputes.

9. Greater progress among the States administered by their Chiefs, as well as by the Agency, might have been made if revenue management had been better attended to. The total number of attached States was 15; to this 3 were added and 1 was released, leaving a total of 17.

10. The Agency Police remained unaltered. In the States Police there was a decrease of 24 in the mounted branch, the foot remaining the same. The total cost was Rs. 1,67,848. There was a marked decrease in crime and stolen property, the percentage of recoveries being fair. But there was a terrible amount of violent crime totally undetected, calling for energetic action on the part of the Police and special organization in the detective branch. The results shown by the Infanticide Department were very satisfactory.

11. In the Criminal Courts, there was a decrease of 396 cases and 788 persons dealt with. The total number dealt with was 3,768, of whom 1,930 were convicted. There was an increase in Sessions work, there being 23 cases against 14 last year. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 25,399, of which Rs. 15,625 were recovered. The appellate criminal duties were light.

12. The Civil Courts performed good work, the arrears being reduced. The total number of cases disposed of was 2,511. The number of decrees executed was 2,221. The number of civil appeals disposed of was 85. The total amount of institution fees realized was Rs. 11,783.

13. Of civil-political cases 129 original and 11 appeals were disposed of.

14. Stamp fees on miscellaneous petitions amounted to Rs. 550. 60 documents were registered, the fees realized being Rs. 269.

15. The season was not as favourable as it might have been, although better than the last. The kharíf crops suffered a little from want of rain, but the rabi crops were good. The general health was on the whole good.

16. There was one mail robbery between Ahmednagar and I'dar, the property lost being valued at Rs. 140.

17. The total amount spent on public works was Rs. 53,600. None of them were worthy of special notice.

18. The fairs at Sámláji and Khed Brahma were held as usual. They appear to be somewhat on the decline, but may be revived by making them more popular.

19. There has been no marked progress in the trade of the province.

20. The construction of a railway from Ahmedabad to Parántij and on to Ahmednagar has been proposed and is under consideration, the survey having been finished. The line, it is hoped, will touch Sádra.

21. The consumption of opium is declining every year. A decrease was also apparent in the number of opium-smuggling cases.

22. The total number of patients treated at the several dispensaries was 33,124. The total number of persons vaccinated was 13,476.

23. Three new schools were opened. The number of scholars rose from 6,267 to 6,286 : the daily average attendance, however, fell a little. The general progress was on the whole fair. There was an increase of 21 in the number of girls. The total amount of fees was Rs. 3,863. The management of the Scott College was excellent.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

24. Colonel Goodfellow having been in charge for the latter portion of the year has recorded the following memorandum :—

"Colonel Scott was in charge of the Agency from the beginning of the year until the 21st May, when he proceeded on furlough. He was succeeded by Colonel Salmon, whom I relieved on the 1st November.

"Captain O'Donnell, Assistant Political Agent, was in charge of his appointment for nearly the whole year; he proceeded on furlough on 24th March.

"There were no other important changes in the *personnel* of the Agency.

"In January I proceeded on tour and passed through the Sábarkántha and Gadhwáda districts and Dánta, and at Abu Road held a border court on cases between the Mahi Kántha and Sirohi and Kotra-Mewár. After settling all pending cases, I returned *viâ* the Katosan Zilla to Sádra. I had not an opportunity of visiting the eastern frontier.

"*I'dar.*

"Though unable to visit I'dar and His Highness the Mahárája, I, however, had the pleasure of meeting him on my way to the Gadhwáda.

"His Highness has lately secured the services of Mr. Savailál Govindrám as Diván, an efficient and hard-working official; but unless the Diván is freed from petty office work, his attention cannot be given towards the development of the resources of the State. I regret to say His Highness the Mahárája has not been in the best of health during the year.

"Although there was peace on the frontier during the year, the relation of the Darbár with its Bhumia Chiefs was not satisfactory. The question of the form in which the Jadecha Patta Chiefs were to submit reports of their succession was very hotly contested, until Colonel Salmon proposed and Government decided that the form should be the same as that in which Chiefs directly under the Agency reported their successions to the Political Agent. The point having been thus settled, the Chiefs were invested with the jurisdiction befitting their position. His Highness the Mahárája is dissatisfied with this decision, and claims immediate suzerainty over these Chiefs. It appears, therefore, very desirable that the status of all the Chiefs under I'dar should be authoritatively defined by Government.

"The Thákor of Pusina, also a Bhumia Chief whose State is shared by I'dar, including a share of jurisdiction, is loud in complaint against the Darbár for usurping entire jurisdiction. Ever since the attachment of his State (owing to minority) was withdrawn, some twelve years ago, he has appealed for his rights, but nothing has been done in the matter. In a similar way, representations from other feudatories have been made to the Agency, and hence in the interests of all concerned it appears very desirable that an authoritative decision should be passed, to set these matters at rest, once for all, by an independent tribunal.

"*Pol.*

"Ráo Hamirsingji died on the 24th October, leaving two sons: the elder has been accepted as his heir and successor to the Chiefship, and the younger succeeds as Thákor of Verábár, a Bhumia estate under I'dar. Owing to the minority of Prathisingji, the Pol State

was put under attachment by Colonel Salmon. This action was protested by the heir and widows of the late Chief, at the instigation of the old Kárbháris. Government, however, confirmed the attachment, and directed that the young Ráo should attend the Rájkumár College at Rájkot. It is hoped that by association with others of his own age and rank and by a regular course of study the young Ráo will be better able to understand his responsibilities as a Chief.

"The late Ráo was generally supposed to be the possessor of great wealth, as his habits were miserly in the extreme. Only Rs. 20,000 cash was, however, found in his treasury, and about Rs. 10,000 outstandings. The attachment will be the source of much satisfaction to the poor Bhil rayats, as all forced labour has ceased, and a hospital established, and many other improvements will be carried out during the minority, which in this case should extend over three years.

"*Dánta.*

"I visited Dánta and the Amba Bhowáni on the Arásur Hill. I was favourably impressed with what I saw at the latter place: the accommodation for pilgrims is good, there is a free supply of water, and arrangements for supplies, and excellent dharmsháláś. The road is naturally rough, being over hills, but is in good repair, with wells at stages in Dánta territory; that portion from Kherádi (Abu Road) in Sirohi territory is very bad indeed. Much more land could be brought under cultivation in this State, the Maháránáji has succeeded in bringing his Bhils into subjection, and by degrees it is hoped he will increase his arable area and introduce many reforms. The survey ordered in Government Resolution No. 2063, dated 18th March 1889, for Dánta and Pálanpur villages has not yet been finished, and Dánta is primarily responsible for this, on account of the numerous objections he has raised; it is hoped, however, that during the next year this survey may be finished.

"*Málpur.*

"This State heavily encumbered as it is, has shown progress under the management of Mr. Girdharlál, the Kárbhári selected by the Agency. The revenue has increased, and some of the debt has been paid off.

"*Mánsa.*

"Ráolji Shri Kesrisinghji died on the 18th May, only two days prior to Colonel Scott's departure on furlough. The State was taken under Agency management, as the successor to the State, Kesrisinghji's son, was a minor, and the necessary arrangements made for the administration of the State by Colonel Salmon; and the young Chief attends the Rájkumár College, and very satisfactory reports of his progress, &c., have been received. The widow of the late Thákor desired to be entrusted with the management, but her application was negatived by Government, and she was informed that she could not be allowed to interfere in State matters. I visited Mánsa on my tour; it is a large town inhabited by many wealthy Baniás, more attention is needed as regards sanitation, and the want of an English school is felt. These deficiencies will be supplied as soon as the finances are in a better condition.

"The Secretary of State declined to interfere in the matter of the appeals of Báis Gulábjiba and Wagheliji praying for reversion of the orders of Government passed in the matter of their Jivak. The tank being built by the Mahájans at Mánsa is progressing, and will shortly be finished.

"*Ilol.*

"I received numerous complaints from subjects of the Ilol Thákor of high-handedness on his part. I had to pass through Ilol *en route* to Abu Road, and had no sooner encamped than my tent was surrounded by the inhabitants complaining of oppression and injustice. Being unable to wait, I deputed an Agency official to inquire and ascertain if the complaints were true; if so to inquire into and report on each case. There was of course some exaggeration, but in the main there was no doubt that the Thákor had considerably abused his powers and authority. As in last year's report the Thákor had been favourably reported on, I thought it desirable to simply give the Thákor warning coupled with good advice, and informed him that if in six months' time there was any fresh legitimate cause of complaint, I would recommend to Government the withdrawal of his jurisdiction. This warning has produced the desired effect, as I had no further complaint.

"*Katosan.*

"I visited the principal villages in the Katosan Zilla, and at Katosan met the Thákor and his eldest son, Taktsinghji, a young man who has well repaid the expenses incurred by his father in sending him to the Rájkumár College.

"It is to be much regretted that the Thakor is not on good terms with his Bháyád. The patels and people of Jotána, the jurisdiction over which was transferred from the Agency to the Thákor five years ago, in several cases appealed to the Agency, and the Thákor's orders have either to be reversed or modified. Thus there appears to be reason to believe that there are good grounds for dissatisfaction. It is hoped the Thákor may be more careful in dealing with his lately acquired subjects; otherwise the question of jurisdiction over Jotána may have to be again raised.

"During my tour and at Sádra I received visits from the Mia of Khadál and the Thákors of A'mliyára, Ghodásar and Varsoda: of A'mliyára I received very favourable reports from my Assistant, Captain O'Donnell; of Ghodásar quite the contrary.

"*Varsoda.*

"This State has been under Agency management, chiefly on the score of indebtedness, since 1882. During the current year the Thákor applied to be placed in charge of his State, agreeing to pay off the balance of debt through the Agency, by lodging the money. Colonel Salmon recommended compliance with the Thákor's request, suggesting the appointment of a Kárbhári approved by the Agency. Government sanctioned the arrangements, and the táluka was handed over to the Thákor about the middle of December, and favourable reports have since been received of the working of the administration.

"*Ranásan.*

"Thákor Hamirsingji died on the 5th February without an heir; the heir-at-law was his uncle Jiwatsinghji, about fifty years of age, who wished to resign his rights in favour of his son Kishorsingji, a young man of about twenty-one years of age and fairly educated. The arrangement was reported to Government for orders, and in the meantime the judicial functions were entrusted to an Agency official. In addition to the deaths above mentioned the following casualties occurred amongst tálukdárs:—

"Thákor Ajabsingji, of Sáthamba, died on the 22nd February, and was succeeded by his son Wajesingji. Thákor Fatesingji, of Hápa, died on the 4th August, and was succeeded by his son Waktsingji, a minor attending the Scott College, and the estate is under Agency management.

"Náranji Rupáji, the chief shareholder of Rámpura in Katosan, died on the 24th June.

"*Thána Circles.*

"The Bávisi Zilla was during the year under the management of Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Gangádhar, who has performed his duties most satisfactorily. I was much gratified in holding a Darbár to deliver the sanad from the Viceroy conferring the title of Ráo Sáheb on this deserving official in March.

"The Katosan, Sábarkántha and Gadhwáda thánás were very fairly managed by the respective Thánádárs.

"The new administrative reforms sanctioned for the Gadhwáda Thándárate will come into effect from the commencement of the new year. Under the revised arrangements for the administration in the thándárates there is great need for a more efficient supervision of the collection of the funds and the expenditure of collections. Proposals for this necessary supervision were submitted to Government in December, and were strongly supported by the Commissioner, N. D. These proposals have since been sanctioned.

"The several local funds at the disposal of the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, have been ordered to be amalgamated into two funds, *viz.*, the Sádra Bázár Fund and the Mahi Kántha Agency General Fund; this arrangement comes into force from 1st April 1890.

"*Wánta and Girás.*

"Mr. Candy was appointed to re-hear the appeals decided by Mr. Aston last year, and before the close of the year has finished this duty.

"Colonel Scott negotiated the transfer of the Mánsa wántás for a fixed cash payment; the transfer has been sanctioned by the Government of India, and the preparation of the draft agreement and schedule of wántás is in progress. The Thákor of Varsoda has the largest wántás in Baroda territory, but although repeatedly advised, declines to follow the suit of Mánsa. Colonel Jackson has been deputed to negotiate the transfer of all tributaries, and it is hoped he may be able to effect an amicable settlement.

"*Agency Police.*

"The Agency Police commenced work as regular Police from the 1st January, and there has not been sufficient time to judge of their work. There was at first naturally some friction with the Thánádárs, but as the Police get to know their duties, this friction will cease.

"The proposals for an increase to the strength of the Police have not yet been sanctioned; the force will then be in sufficient strength to do work properly. After a short experience a certain number of constables might be unarmed, to admit of their more freely acting in the detection of crime, &c. The force, mounted and foot, are in a good state of discipline, and the way they turn out, as has been marked by the Commissioner, is very creditable to the Superintendent of Police and his immediate subordinates, Risáldár Oosmán-khán and Subhedár Ezekiel.

"*Scott College.*

"This is one of the most satisfactory institutions in the province: the Educational Inspector examined the classes and inspected the establishment, and gave a most favourable report. Much credit is due to the Head-master, Mr. Moropant, whose individuality is noticed everywhere in the excellent management made for the comfort, tuition and moral training of the young Kurs. By husbanding the funds this institution will become more useful as a college to give a higher class of education than can be at present afforded.

"*Agency Establishment.*

"The Personal Assistant and the office establishment have worked well during the year, and I am indebted to Ráo Bahádur Nathábhái and Messrs. Harilál and Dalpatrám, as well as all members of the office establishment, for the assistance they have given me in attending in their several degrees to the mass of work devolving on this Agency.

"(Signed) G. R. GOODFELLOW, Colonel,
"Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

"*9th April 1890.*"

25. In addition to the above the following events may be mentioned as having occurred:—

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

Mahi Kántha—Pálanpur.

26. The survey of the villages co-shared by Pálanpur and Dánta has not yet been completed. Mr. A. F. Woodburn, C. S., was in January appointed to settle the claims pending between the several Darbárs, but on Pálanpur objecting to bear any heavier expenditure than that already sanctioned by Government, an order was passed that a survey officer should be selected for the purpose after the rains.

Mahi Kántha—Sirohi.

27. The boundary disputes alluded to in paragraph 38 of last year's report have not yet been settled, on account of Dánta having not replied to the arguments advanced by Sirohi, the excuse given being that they are not supplied with copies of certain papers (official letters, &c.,) from the Agency records. The Dánta Chief is now going to appeal to Government to be furnished with the copies.

Mahi Kántha—Mewa'r and Dungarpur.

28. Since Lieutenant Impey's departure the work of laying down the frontier has come to a stand-still, and no officer has been deputed to settle the remaining disputes. On the Mewár Frontier two disputes regarding two small hamlets were pending for a very long time. They were settled by Captain O'Donnell, Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, and Captain Penrose, Second Assistant Resident, Mewár, last cold season.

Mahi Ka'ntha—Baroda.

29. Of the two boundary disputes referred to last year, one between Dábha and Atarsumba was settled by Captain Cates, Assistant to the Agent, Governor General, Baroda, in charge of the Boundary Commissioner's office, though no official intimation of the settlement has been sent to this office.

30. The general relations with Baroda in extradition and other current matters were fairly satisfactory.

31. The general survey of the Baroda territory has been taken in hand, and complaints have cropped up in every quarter where the Mahi Kantha territory marches with that of Baroda. To effect amicable settlements, as laid down in Government Resolution No. 5559, dated 21st October 1884, steps have been taken; very little, however, was done during the year under report.

32. There was nothing of importance on the frontiers with Ahmedabad, Kaira and Rewa Kántha.

Border Courts.

33. Border courts were held at Abu Road with Mewár-Kotra and Sirohi; they were presided over by Colonel G. R. Goodfellow, C. I. E., for Mahi Kántha and Captain Penrose for Mewár and Sirohi, and sat from 21st to 31st January.

The following table will show the work done :—

Disputants.	Number of cases on the file.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases postponed.	Amount of cash awards.	Value of award in Live Stock.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mahi Kántha *v.* Mewár	40	25	15	478 12 0	121 0 0
Mahi Kántha *v.* Sirohi...	15	14	1	60 0 0	10 0 0
Sirohi *v.* Mahi Kántha...	8	7	1	12 0 0	...
Mewár *v.* Mahi Kántha	44	36	8	50 0 0	44 0 0
	107	82	25	600 12 0	175 0 0

Relations with Tributary States.

34. The usual statements of political relations with Native States are appended—A and B.

35. In this Agency it does not appear customary for Native States to furnish details of their revenues or expenditure, and the figures quoted are, I believe, in most cases open to serious question. It certainly strikes me that the incomes of the Chiefs, as mentioned, are absurdly small—out of all proportion, in fact, to the area and productiveness of their lands. I am collecting some statistics in connection with the very interesting and important subject of the average yield per square mile of territory, the latter being of course classed. These statistics, with any useful deductions which may be elucidated, I hope in due course of time to submit to Government, as I believe, from all I have heard and seen since coming here, that such miserably small incomes from such extensive and fertile estates should not be. At first sight one might imagine that the dislike of the States to disclose their financial arrangements led to the submission of returns showing low figures in receipts, but it is the same thing in attached estates or those under the direct management of the Agency. This being so, a very searching enquiry seems most necessary, as I am convinced, from my long experience of agricultural affairs, that the incomes of the Mahi Kántha Chiefs are not in the least what they should be. This, however, as before stated, will form the subject of a separate report.

36. One point I wish specially to note for the information of Government, and it is this : that seeing what a fine country this is for the growth of trees, and what profit could be derived from preserving, reserving, cutting and planting on an intelligent system, I have engaged the services of a very energetic and able young man, (who was lately employed as agricultural teacher at Bhávnagar), as forest officer on a modest salary.

37. Mr. Janni's duties consist at first in visiting attached estates, and drawing up reports of their capabilities in reference to forests. He will also give advice regarding the growing of special crops, vegetables or fruits, as he is a skilled agriculturist and an expert gardener.

38. I am persuaded that untold benefits will result from his enquiries, as all practicable suggestions which are shown to be of real use will receive, as far as possible, the cordial support of the Agency.

I'dar.

First Class.

39. The area of the State, including the estates in the possession of Bháyád and other feudatories, who are numerous, is estimated at 2,500 square miles, with a population of 258,429 souls.

40. The receipts of the State amounted to Rs. 5,69,220 against Rs. 5,72,262 last year, and the expenditure to Rs. 5,72,089 against Rs. 5,80,217 last year.

The above figures show a slight decrease in revenue and expenditure over last year, and that in both years the expenditure has slightly exceeded the receipts.

41. The Darbár expended Rs. 4,065 on public works, and the public (well-to-do persons residing in the State) Rs. 3,120.

42. At the end of last year there were 47 villages remaining to be assessed under the new bighoti system; in 25 of these the new rates were introduced during the year, and the remaining 22 should be finished next year.

43. Thirty-pakka and 17 kacha wells were sunk for irrigational purposes. Although no cash assistance was rendered to the rayats in the matter, partial remissions of rent were granted.

44. Four new villages were established on the western and eastern borders of the State.

45. The new Diván, Ázam Savaiĺál Govindrám, joined his post in July 1839, and great things are expected of him.

46. The results of criminal and civil work will be found in Chapter III.

Dánta.

Second Class.

47. The area of this State is put down at 2,300 square miles, which is quite erroneous.

48. The receipts and expenditure of the State are Rs. 45,001 and Rs. 48,001 respectively against Rs. 50,001 and Rs. 52,001 last year. The figures show a falling off both in receipts and expenditure. The decrease is reported to be due to there being no manufacture of catechu this year, whilst the decrease in expenditure is attributed to last year's expenses on account of marriage presents.

49. The Darbár gives the following list of what it styles "Public Works":—

	Rs.
A step well at Dánta for public use	5,000
Steps for the ascent to the Gabbar Hill, a place of pilgrimage on the Arásur	1,150
Dharmshála at Ambáji and other minor works	2,265
Total Rs. ...	9,915

50. There is no revenue survey in the State, and the bhágbatái system is in force.

51. The civil and criminal work will be found in Chapter III.

52. The heir-apparent, Hamirsingji, aged twenty-one years, is on the rolls of the Mayo College at Ajmere. Colonel Loch reports that his progress is fair, but his attendance irregular. The second son, Dalpatsingji, who is ten years old, is at Dánta, and might with advantage be sent to the Rájkumár College at Rájkot when his brother leaves the Mayo College.

Málpur.

Third Class.

53. Area 324 square miles; population 14,009. The receipts of the State amounted to Rs. 18,200 against Rs. 17,000 last year, the expenditure being Rs. 17,155 against Rs. 16,919. Its indebtedness is well known to Government. Rs. 750 were paid this year towards liquidation of old debts.

54. The new Kárbhári, Mr. Girdharlál, has, it appears, raised the revenues from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 18,000. Nothing was spent on public works.

The heir-apparent is only four years old.

Katosan.

Third Class.

55. Area 23 square miles; population 7,350. Its revenue is shown as Rs. 22,058 against Rs. 21,547 last year, and the expenditure at Rs. 22,058 against Rs. 25,998. Nothing was expended on public works.

The Thákor's two younger sons are studying at the Scott College.

Ilol.

Third Class.

56. Area 44 square miles; population 5,603. Its receipts are shown at Rs. 18,648 against Rs. 19,877 last year, and the expenditure at Rs. 17,584 against Rs. 23,698.

57. The Thákor made a road extending about a mile and a half towards Ahmednagar at a cost of Rs. 800. He has no son.

58. There seems nothing special to remark on the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh class States under the direct charge of the Political Agent and administered by their Chiefs.

59. Of the States under charge of the Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, Captain Schneider writes as follows:—

"*Amliyára.*

"The revenue was Rs. 31,702 against Rs. 28,675 of the previous year, showing an increase. Out of a debt of Rs. 25,000 at the beginning of the year under report, Rs. 7,344 have been paid off. Captain O'Donnell in his notes desires that this State should be brought to favourable notice. There have been no complaints against the Thákor. An attempt has been made to open a dispensary, but as yet no Hospital Assistant has been found ready to accept the salary of Rs. 15 per mensem offered. The Thákor has been asked to allow Rs. 20, but this point has not yet been settled. Owing to his debts the Thákor is unable to spend much on public works, but a dharmshála on the bank of the river and a well on the road to Bhudásan have been constructed. The Kámdár Udeshanker, Captain O'Donnell mentions as having worked well.

"*Ghodásar.*

"Revenue Rs. 34,948 as against Rs. 31,131 of the previous year. The conduct of affairs of this State is in a satisfactory condition. The Kámdár, Gokaldáss Dayábhái, was appointed by the Agency. Captain O'Donnell writes that the young Thákor has not yet fulfilled the hopes he had of him when he placed him on the gádi in January 1889. The Thákor's younger brother Ratansingji is at present at the Scott College. The last report from the Head-master shows he has worked well.

"*Khadál.*

"Revenue Rs. 16,650 as against Rs. 20,808 of the preceding year. This State is making progress steadily, though slowly. There have been very few and only trivial complaints. There is a good deal of friction between the Mia and his Bháyád, some of the disputes forming the subject of pending civil-political suits. Captain O'Donnell had no time to visit Khadál during the year under report. The Mia has accepted the ábkári arrangement of Government. A necessary Bund has been built near the market in Khadál.

"*Punádra.*

"Revenue Rs. 14,226 against Rs. 16,060 of the previous year. This State has been progressing quietly. There have been no complaints against the Thákor, and the condition of the State is good. A bábul plantation begun in 1888 is flourishing.

"*Sáthamba.*

"Revenue Rs. 7,102 as against Rs. 5,678 of the previous year. The Thákor Assabsingji Sardársinji died on the 22nd February 1890. He had been ailing for some time. The present Thákor Wajesingji is spoken of favourably by Captain O'Donnell."

Other States are very petty.

60. The criminal and civil work of all the above States will be found in Chapter III.—Protection.

THÁNA CIRCLES.

Bávishi Thána.

61. Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Gangádhar is the Thánádár. The area of the thándárate has been stated to be 702 square miles and the population 39,773.

62. A separate report on the results of the administration submitted by the Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, is attached.

Katosan Thándárate.

63. Thánadár A'zam Jhaverilál Bulákhirám. Area said to be 117 square miles. Population 17,497. The administration reforms sanctioned by Government were introduced from 1st April, and were strongly opposed by the petty shareholders, who submitted a representation to Government, which was rejected.

64. A school which was much needed at Santhal, the head-quarters of the thána, was established. By the new arrangements the maintenance of the schools at Katosan, Palaj and Maguna, which was debited to the proprietors of those villages, has been transferred to the Thána Local Cess Fund.

Sábarkántha.

65. Thánádár A'zam Kurnáshunker Himatrám. Area said to be 136 square miles and population 12,590. The new reforms seem to work well, but the Thána Administration Fund is not sufficient, even for the current expenses of the thána. This will have to form the subject of a separate report to Government.

Gadhwáda Thána.

66. Thánádár A'zam Ranchhodlal Rayji. Area said to be 119 square miles and population 12,925. The administration changes proposed for this thána, which are similar to those for the Katosan Thána, were sanctioned, but only put into effect after the close of the year. The results will, therefore, appear in next year's report.

67. It is well known to Government that this thándárate is composed of estates in the revenues of which the I'dar and Pálanpur Darbárs have interests, and petty claims are cropping up every now and then which occupy the time of the Agency Courts and of Government, whilst the expense of obtaining settlement of such claims tells very heavily on the small Tálukdárs of Gadhwáda. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has advised some sort of amicable settlement which would put a stop to so troublesome a state of affairs. At present, however, such settlement seems difficult, as the I'dar Darbár is entirely in favour of being given land, and not cash; whilst the petty Thákors decline to give land, and only tender cash. I suggested certain land being reserved from the revenues, of which a cash payment might be made, as the Darbár was so anxious to retain its claim on the land. Such payment being fixed at the average of the last ten years' receipts, but this also was objected to, as the revenues were said to be increasing. I then said that the arrangement instead of being fixed might be made for a period of, say ten years, but that proposal did not find favour. The subject will, however, be persevered with, in accordance with the instructions received.

68. The other two thándárates, Jher-Nirmali and Hádol, are very petty charges, and they require no remarks.

69. The civil and criminal work done by the several Thánádárs appear in the returns submitted under Chapter III.

CHAPTER II.

Attachments.

70. At the end of last year there were 15 States under Agency management; of these one (Varsoda) was released from management, while 3 were added to the list, *viz.*, Pol, Mánsa and Hápa.

71. Varsoda was under Agency management for indebtedness of the Chief, who having paid up from his private purse the small amount of debt remaining, the táluka was handed over to him in December under sanction of Government contained in their Resolution No. 7892, dated 28th November 1889.

Pol.

72. Stated area 1,050 square miles. Population 6,669. Villages 63, most of which are inhabited by Bhils. Japtidár A'zam Chhotalál Rámánand.

73. The accounts will appear in next year's report after a full year has run. The revenues are estimated at Rs. 15,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 13,000. There are no debts, and it has a balance of about Rs. 20,000 in its treasury. Kumár Prathisingji, who is eighteen years of age, was educated at

the Scott College at Sádra. At first it was proposed that he should be attached to the Agency Office, to learn administrative work, but, later on, it was found that he would be much benefitted by going to the Rájkumár College for the remaining period of his minority. This proposal was sanctioned by Government in Resolution No. 999, dated the 11th February 1890. He did not, however, join the college at once, but has done so *since the close of the year.* Advantage will now be taken of the Agency management for, amongst other things, the preservation of forests, appears to have been, as elsewhere, much neglected.

Mánsa.

74. Government Manager: Ázam Girdharlál Vithaldáss. Area 73 $\frac{1}{8}$ square miles. Population 13,299. The Agency management has not existed for a full year, and the accounts are not, therefore, yet rendered. They will appear in next year's report.

The receipts are estimated at Rs. 54,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 46,000, with an original debt of about Rs. 24,000. When the bighoti system is fully introduced, and the wántás situated in Baroda territory are transferred to the Baroda Darbár, the revenues will show a large increase, whilst the expenses of management should decrease.

75. The revenue survey has been finished, with the exception of Mánsa itself. The classification of lands for the purpose of fixing the assessment has not, it seems, yet commenced, but will now be pushed on with.

76. Mánsa is the largest town in the whole Agency, but is backward in the way of public roads, sanitation and education; all these are now being taken in hand vigorously, so that, before the management comes to an end, considerable improvements will be effected.

Mohanpur.

77. Japtidár Ázam Ranchhodlál Dalsukhrám. Stated area 560 square miles. Population 14,677. Number of villages 58, of which 21 are enjoyed by Bháyád and Darbári servants.

78. A financial statement is given below. The receipts, including the last balance, were Rs. 29,104 and the expenditure Rs. 21,459—Rs. 7,465 being paid towards the debt, which remains now at Rs. 3,881, and will be cleared off during the current year.

79. Forest conservancy is dealt with in Chapter IV. Looking to the area of the táluka and the facilities for cultivation—*viz.*, plentiful water, fertile soil and abundance of manure—the revenues should be much greater than they are at present. The reasons assigned for such poor income are insecurity of life and property, incapacity of cultivators, and a large quantity of land being occupied by Bháyád and servants of the State. Although an increase is shown from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 29,000 during the time of the Agency management, there is yet much room for development, and every effort will be made to enhance the revenues without in any way invading rights or harassing the people.

80. A revenue survey was introduced three years ago, but only one surveyor having been engaged on account of the embarrassed condition of the táluka, only 7 villages have been surveyed up to date. This will be rectified, as it is false economy not to proceed faster with such work.

81. The need of a dispensary was evident, and steps were, therefore, taken to open one at Mohanpur from the commencement of the year.

82. The minor Thákor Himatsingji attended the Sádra Scott College; but, now that the greater portion of the debt has been paid off, it was resolved to transfer him to the Rájkumár College at Rájkot, and since the close of the year he has joined it, and is very well spoken of by Mr. Macnaghten.

Pethápur.

83. Japtidár A'zam Vásudev Govind. Area 54 square miles. Population 7,081. The receipts were Rs. 16,348, or, inclusive of last balance,

Rs. 18,301, and the expenditure Rs. 16,078 as compared with Rs. 22,318 and Rs. 22,836 respectively last year. It will appear from the above figures that there is a decrease of Rs. 5,970. This is said to be due to—

I.—Abolition of the customs farm held by the Mahájans, Rs. 3,000.

II.—Abolition of the indigo farm, Rs. 600.

III.—Less receipts from institution fees, Rs. 800. Last year there were sums received under this head on account of the introduction of the new Limitation Rules.

IV.—Less receipts in land revenue, the kharíf crops having suffered for want of rain, Rs. 1,080.

V.—Less receipts in ábkári farms, Rs. 200, and there was an outstanding of Rs. 400 at the close of the year.

The reduction in the tariff rates and abolition of the customs farm held by the Mahájans have to some extent revived the prosperity of the town of Pethápur, as almost all the Bhawsar families which had left have now returned; the trade has, however, not yet resumed its former state, but in course of time it is expected to do so.

84. The financial condition of the táluka is very much embarrassed, as reported in former years. Out of a revenue of Rs. 16,000 as much as Rs. 8,985 (exclusive of the remission of Rs. 1,500 per annum granted by Government for five years) goes towards His Highness the Gáekwár's tribute, the rest being left for Darbár expenses, management charges, education, and public works. The result has been that the tribute in arrears at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 8,746.

85. There is no other debt on the táluka except one of Rs. 3,932, of which Rs. 3,884 is the balance of the expenses on account of the Thákor's marriage.

86. Nothing was expended on public works during the year.

87. The revenue survey of the táluka is finished, and as soon as the survey registers and maps are checked, the classification of lands will commence.

88. The minor Thákor Gambhirsingji attended the office of the Assistant Political Agent during the year for reasons given in paragraph 50 of last year's report.

Vásna.

89. Japtidár A'zam Chhaganlál Maganlál. Area 28 square miles. Population 4,794. The receipts amounted to Rs. 11,418 (or, including last balance, Rs. 12,608), and the expenditure to Rs. 11,285 against Rs. 14,536 and Rs. 14,616 respectively last year. The decrease in receipts is said to be due to less produce of land revenue and ábkári farms, both owing to the unfavourable season. The táluka has no debt.

90. The Thákor's mother died in October. The town of Vásna is reported to be prospering on account of the immigration of Bhowsar families. The cloth-dyeing industry is brisk. Captain O'Donnell remarks that the Japtidár requires to be worked up. I have since found that he has been grossly inattentive in his accounts; so he is being transferred, and a smarter man put in his place.

91. As the táluka could not afford to pay for the expenses of the minor Thákor's education at the Rájkumár College, he was withdrawn and given a private tutor. He also attends the office of the Assistant Political Agent, to learn administrative work.

92. Nothing was expended on public works, except a paltry sum of Rs. 400 given as assistance towards sinking a well.

Valásna.

93. Japtidár A'zam Maganlál Narsirám. Area 80 square miles. Population 4,358.

94. The receipts, including last balance, amounted to Rs. 5,338 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,671 against Rs. 6,158 and Rs. 5,967 respectively last year. The decrease in revenue is said to be due to loss in land revenue and ábkári on account of the bad season; but I feel somewhat credulous about this, and shall be glad to find time to sift the accounts and personally visit the estate.

95. The claims against the táluka have been registered, and amount to Rs. 15,225; but on enquiry this will be reduced, as is generally the case.

Nothing was expended on public works.

96. The young Thákor Hamirsingji attends the Scott College, and his progress and conduct are satisfactory.

97. I hope to bring about an amicable settlement of some questions between this little State and I'dar, and so save expense to the former.

98. The remaining States are very petty, and do not require any special remarks. Their receipts and expenditure are given in the table below.

99. The civil and criminal work done by the several Japtidárs is shown in Chapter III.

100. The revenue survey has been introduced in Wakhtápur, and is also in progress in the Bávishi and Sábarkántha thánás for the purpose of fixing the amount of local cess to be paid on the land.

101. Tabular statement of receipts and expenditure of attached estates :—

No.	Táluka.	Receipts, including last Balance.		Expenditure.		Paid to creditors.	Expenditure for Samvat 945, including debts paid.	Balance.	Debts.
		Samvat 1944, A. D. 1887-88.	Samvat 1945, A. D. 1888-89.	Samvat 1944, A. D. 1887-88.	Samvat 1945, A. D. 1888-89.				
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Mohanpur... ...	29,089 14 7	29,014 7 8	22,961 5 8	21,449 11 1	7,000 0 0	28,449 11 1	564 12 7	3,881 5 5
2	Pethápur	24,760 3 4	18,301 2 2	22,736 13 10	16,078 9 9	.....	16,078 9 9	2,222 8 5	3,932 2 4
3	Vásna	15,803 10 1	12,608 13 0	14,616 10 5	11,285 11 10	.....	11,285 11 10	1,323 1 2	.....
4	Valásna	6,204 15 2	5,609 1 1	5,967 8 8	4,671 4 4	... ..	4,671 4 4	937 12 9	15,225 1 3
5	Likhi	4,412 11 7	4,553 2 11	3,104 6 1	1,894 2 0	496 10 4	2,390 12 4	2,162 6 7	6,002 12 3
6	Hádol	4,682 9 5	5,492 6 4	2,515 0 8	2,464 1 10	37 11 10	2,501 13 8	2,990 8 8	33 3 0
7	Palaj	17,614 6 0	17,043 13 7	6,817 10 11½	5,843 3 3	200 0 0	6,043 3 3	11,000 10 4	.....
8	Wakhtápur ...	5,900 3 11	6,086 6 0	4,670 13 1	4,413 12 0	1,366 2 0	5,779 9 4	306 8 0	2,938 13 9
9	Gábat	4,550 10 2	4,659 6 3	4,071 5 1	3,048 14 10	596 8 0	3,645 6 10	1,013 15 5	1,256 12 3
10	Deloli	7,526 10 2½	6,697 9 8	5,000 9 4½	3,849 0 1	425 0 0	4,274 0 1	2,423 9 7	1,053 0 0
11	Jher	6,539 3 7½	7,518 10 2½	2,069 4 9	4,255 0 9½	.....	4,255 0 9½	3,263 9 5	.....
12	Nirmáli	5,248 6 11	5,750 1 5	2,318 5 6	3,504 11 9	.....	3,504 11 9	2,245 5 8	.....
13	Gadhwáda... ...	7,124 15 2	6,349 15 3	6,508 5 11	5,991 6 0	.....	5,991 6 0	358 9 3	.....
14	Ganeshpur ...	888 6 4	1,069 14 5	444 13 3	775 5 0	.....	775 5 0	294 9 5	.....

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Stipendiary Police.

102. The usual return showing the strength and cost of the stipendiary Police, both in the Agency and the Native States, is attached as Appendix C.

103. On the whole, the strength of the Foot Police has remained the same as last year, whilst in the mounted branch there has been a decrease of 24; this was chiefly in the Vásna Táluka, which having come under Agency management, its Police force was re-organised and reduced.

104. The total cost was Rs. 1,67,848 against Rs. 1,74,827, showing a decrease of Rs. 6,979.

105. The scheme for the protection of that portion of the I'dar State which is held by the feudatories, referred to in paragraph 57 of last year's report, has not yet been carried out.

Agency Police.

106. Captain O'Donnell was in charge of the force for nearly the whole of the year. He took much interest in his work, and the men look uncommonly smart. They perform ordinary parade manœuvres with facility, as also the sword and bayonet exercises.

107. The strength of both branches, mounted and foot, remained unchanged, with the exception that a second Inspector in the Foot Police on consolidated pay of Rs. 100 was appointed in October.

Mounted Branch.

108. At the close of last year there were 172 horses and 20 camels, or 3 less than the total sanctioned strength. Three horses and 6 camels died, whilst 4 horses and 6 camels were purchased. The total strength being thus deficient at the close of the year by 2 horses.

109. 186 men out of 195 were exercised in musketry.

The carbines at present used by the men are reported to be unserviceable, and it is proposed to arm them with revolvers.

The scabbards were also reported to be unserviceable, and enquiries are now on foot to produce a better description.

110. No material change was made in the outposts held by these men, with the exception that a party of 6 savárs under a non-commissioned officer was posted at Ghodásar (Pol).

111. The drill, discipline and conduct of the men under the immediate supervision of Risáldár Oosmánkhán were quite satisfactory.

Foot Police.

112. Out of a total of 201 men, 180 underwent the musketry course.

The distribution of the force in the thánás was the same as last year.

113. The Foot Police was entrusted with the requisite working powers in January, but regular work did not commence for some time. Results have not been shown separately this year, but will be next.

114. There is an informal school, but the average attendance was only 5. The want of a proper school-house for both Mounted and Foot Police is felt, and steps have been recently taken to supply it. This subject is receiving my special attention, and a capital school-room in the centre of the lines will be opened in few a days.

115. The drill, discipline and conduct of the men under the immediate supervision of head-quarter Chief Constable Ezekiel Samuel were entirely satisfactory. The entertainment of 4 Chief Constables was sanctioned after the close of the year. This increase, it is confidently hoped, will still further promote the general efficiency of the whole corps.

116. The Agency Police is hard-worked, and the application for raising its strength is still under consideration. The usual return of the working of the Police is shown as Appendix D.

Summary from Appendix D.

Decrease of	387	in the number of	offences reported.
„	372	„	persons arrested.
„	282	„	persons sent for trial.
„	147	„	persons convicted.
„	123	„	persons discharged and acquitted.

The above figures show that there was a decrease of crime generally, though Mánsa presented an increase of 26 offences over last year, the reason attributed being that in the regimé of the Thákor petty cases of thefts from fields were not brought on the registers.

117. In the 1,407 cases reported to the Police, they were able to make 1,013 arrests; the remaining 394 cases, in which their efforts were unsuccessful, were as under :—

House-breaking and theft	66
Theft	209
Mischief by fire, &c...	3
Grievous hurt	13
Robbery	37
Receiving stolen property	4

Dacoities	25
Murder	8
Criminal breach of trust	2
Assault	1
Hurt with dangerous weapons	8
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	2
Trespass	1
Escape from custody	4
Kidnapping	4
Illegal confinement	4
Rape	1
Attempt to commit suicide	1
Robbery with hurt	1

The above figures show great inefficiency in detecting violent crimes, and attention will now be directed to improving the detection agency.

Crimes of Violence.

118. There is this year a fair decrease in crimes of this nature, as will appear from the following :—

	1889-90.	1888-89.
Murders	16	22
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	7	6
Robberies	45	64
Dacoities	29	50
Persons killed in robberies and dacoities ...	4	11
Persons wounded in robberies and dacoities ...	20	38
Property stolen in robberies and dacoities	Rs. 9,928	81,855

119. Of the perpetrators of the daring dacoity referred to in the concluding portion of paragraph 66 of last year's report, two have been arrested, but their trial has not yet taken place, and it is doubtful whether the offence can be brought home to them.

120. The number of offenders reported to have been concerned in the above dacoities and robberies was 1,801, of whom only 54 implicated in 12 cases were arrested and put on trial; of these 23 were convicted and sentenced, and the rest acquitted.

121. Of the 23 murder and culpable homicide cases only 13 were sent up to the Courts.

122. Miscellaneous casualties reported during the year were :—

	1889-90.	1888-89.
Suicide...	8	10
Snake-bite	41	49
Drowning	85	61
Falls from trees, &c.	25	32
Killed by wild animals	...	6
Miscellaneous	9	13
	168	171

123. Stolen Property.

States.	Value of property stolen.		Value of property recovered.		Percentage of property stolen to property recovered.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I'dar	25,964	13,612	4,241	2,307	16 5 4	16 15 7
Other States	97,621	33,786	10,414	5,648	10 10 8	16 11 6
	1,23,585	47,398	14,655	7,955	11 13 8	16 12 6

This shows that the value of property stolen was much less than that of last year; but the average of recoveries, if the large amount of Rs. 70,000 on account of frontier raids is omitted from "Value of property stolen," is not at all satisfactory, it being ·16 against ·27 last year.

124. JAILS.

	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners. Remaining at the end of the year	Admitted during the year.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Daily Average in Jail. 1888-89.	1889-90.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Total Cost of Jails and Prisoners. Rs. a. p.
Sádra... ...	1	49	242	310	291	18·99	46·31	66	3,561 13 8
I'dar	1	89	279	380	368	106·59	86·72	89	3,063 12 7
Other States ...	28	85	377	487	462	67·79	82·03	82	8,269 14 9
Total ...	30	223	898	1,177	1,121	193·37	215·6	237	14,895 9 0

An increase of one jail is due to the removal of the attachment from Varsoda, the prisoners sentenced by the Japtidár during management being sent to Sádra for confinement.

There was a decrease of 56 prisoners: the average daily attendance in jail, however, rose from 193 to 215. The maintenance charges of prisoners and cost of jails show a slight increase of about Rs. 300 over last year.

125. Colonel Scott visited the I'dar Jail in May 1889, since when it has not been visited.

126. The jail at Sádra is undergoing improvement every day. It has been supplemented by a fine masonry well, and it is intended to lay out a public garden close by, with gymnasium.

127. The health of the prisoners has been good; very few have been reported sick, and those few from petty maladies only.

128. The general management of the jail appears satisfactory, but it is impossible to attempt anything in the shape of intramural labour, owing to the convicts remaining here for one year only.

129. It will be matter for separate report as to whether the present arrangements should be allowed to stand, or be altered to meet growing wants and economies adopted elsewhere with such success.

130. Colonel Goodfellow whilst at Dánta in January advised the Mahárána to build a new and commodious jail outside his Darbár, as the present one was not considered to be well situated or suitable.

The other jails do not seem to have been visited.

INFANTICIDE.

131. In the Márwári population, which is under registration, there was an increase of only 2 persons. The male and female births were 44 and 39 against 35 and 37 respectively last year, thus showing a total increase of 11 births.

132. Amongst infants there were 6 deaths of male and 5 of female children. Among the adults the casualties were 23 men and 26 women against 22 and 13 respectively last year.

There were 25 marriages into the caste and 26 out of the tribe.

The total population at the end of the year was 2,258. His Highness the Mahárája of I'dar paid Rs. 345 towards assisting poor Rajputs to marry their daughters.

The total cost of the Infanticide Establishment was Rs. 631-1-3.

133. No case of female infanticide occurred during the year, nor was there any case in which such a crime could be suspected. This is highly satisfactory.

Criminal Justice.

134. The usual Return F, showing the work done by the Criminal Courts, is appended.

135. The total number of offences dealt with was 2,033 against 2,429 last year, the persons concerned therein being 3,768 against 4,556. Of these 1,930 were convicted against 2,199 last year.

868	discharged against	1,243
867	acquitted do.	1,018
43	committed to Sessions against	30
12	died or escaped against	9
48	concerned in 24 cases remaining untried against ...	57

136. The sentences passed on the 1,930 persons convicted were as under:—

Rigorous imprisonment over 6 months		55
Do. for 6 months and under ...		684
Fine only		1,185
Whipping		6
Total ...		1,930

137. In the crime return, cases of theft, receiving stolen property and criminal misappropriation of property appear to predominate, their total number being 844 out of 2,033.

138. In addition to the above, the Sessions Court of the Political Agent tried 8 cases with 17 accused, of whom 7 were convicted, 9 acquitted and 1 died.

139. The offences with which they were charged were:—

Murder	2
Mischief by fire	2
Dacoity with murder	1
Dacoity	1
Rape	1
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	1

The 7 convicted persons were sentenced as under:—

1 to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine.
1 to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment.
5 to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and fine.

140. There was no appeal against the decisions of the Sessions Court of the Political Agent.

141. The Sessions Court of the I'dar Darbár tried 13 cases in which 29 persons were concerned. Of these 12 were convicted, 15 acquitted and 2 dealt with by a Bhil panchait. These latter were charged with murder, and were let off on payment of a fine of Rs. 136 only, which amount was fixed by the said panchait of Bhils. This was quite contrary to law and the ordinary procedure. His Highness the Mahárájá's attention has been drawn to this matter.

Of the 11 cases tried by the Sessions Court—

5 were murder cases.
2 culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
5 dacoities.
1 house-breaking and theft.

The punishments awarded on the 12 convicted persons were:—

4 to life imprisonment.
1 to 9 years' rigorous imprisonment.
1 to 8 do. do. do.
1 to 7 do. do. do.
1 to 5 do. do. do.
1 to 3 do. do. do.
1 to 2 do. do. do.
1 to 6 months' do. do. and a fine of Rs. 100.
1 to 3 do. do. do. do. of „ 50.

142. The Sessions Court of the Dánta State tried 3 cases with 4 persons; they were accused—

1 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder
1 of dacoity.
2 of murder.

All the 4 were convicted, and the sentences imposed on them were—

1 to life imprisonment,
1 to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment,
1 to 1 year's do. do. and Rs. 700 fine,
and
1 to 6 months' do. do. „ 62 do.

143. The following table will show the details of fines imposed and recovered by the several Courts :—

Courts.	Fines imposed.		Fines recovered.		Percentage of recoveries.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Agency and Japti Courts ...	5,347	4,784	3,238	2,226	60·56	46·53
I'dar	5,963	8,350	4,100	5,793	68·68	69·37
Other States	12,280	12,265	7,407	7,606	60·31	62·01
Total ...	23,590	25,399	14,745	15,625	62·50	61·12

The above figures show that the amounts of fine imposed and recovered were both in excess of last year's figures, though the percentage of recoveries is below that of last year.

The I'dar Courts have shown a greater tendency to fine, which is not creditable.

144. The Political Agent's criminal Appellate Court disposed of 23 appeals in which 61 persons were concerned.

In 9 appeals with 13 persons the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed.

In 8 with 40 persons the convictions were quashed.
In 6 with 7 persons the sentences were modified.

145. The Assistant Political Agent disposed of 3 appeals.

In one the conviction was upheld.
In one it was modified and in one it was reversed.
One appeal was left undisposed of at the end of the year.

146. In the I'dar Criminal Appellate Court 8 appeals were heard.

In 2 appeals with 4 persons the convictions were upheld.
In 2 with 11 persons the convictions were quashed.
In 4 with 9 persons the sentences were modified.

Three appeals were pending disposal at the end of the year.

Civil Justice.

Original Cases.

147. The usual statement showing the total amount of civil work done by the Agency Courts and those of Native States is Appendix J.

Cases in arrears at the end of last year numbered 578, during the year 2,388 were filed, making a total 2,966 against 3,425 last year, of which 2,511 were disposed of against 2,847, those remaining over being 455 against 578.

The large arrears are distributed among the following Courts :—

Personal Assistant	43
Bávishi Thána	63
Pethápur	35
Vásna	25
Katosan Thána	18
Málpur	106
Ámliyára	59
All other Courts	96

The attention of the Courts concerned will be drawn to these figures as above shown, and they will be asked to try and dispose of them as soon as possible.

148. The total amount of institution fees realized on the above suits was Rs. 11,325-11-5 against Rs. 10,271-10-3 last year.

149. The total amount of claims filed was Rs. 1,61,526, that of claims settled Rs. 1,47,432. The average value of suits filed was Rs. 67-10-3 and that of suits disposed of Rs. 58-11-5.

Civil Appeals.

150. The usual return of the year's civil appellate work is attached as Appendix K.

There were 53 appeals pending at the end of last year, 90 were filed during the year, making a total of 143. Of these 85 were disposed of, and 58 remained over at the close of the year.

151. The total amount of institution fees levied on appeals was Rs. 457-6-1.

152. There were 3 special appeals to Government against the decisions of the Political Agent. In 2 the decisions were confirmed and in 1 modified.

153. The total number of applications for execution of civil decrees was 3,573, of which 2,221 were executed against 1,644 last year, the number remaining over being 1,352 ; of these as many as 792 are in the I'dar Civil Courts alone and the rest are being distributed—among Bávishi 213, Vásna 76, Pethápur 63, Katosan 80 and other States 128. The attention of the several Courts concerned will be drawn to these arrears with a view to their speedy disposal.

Limitation Rules.

154. These have worked satisfactorily, and no State accepted them during the year.

Registration Rules.

155. In the Thána Circles and Agency Circles the number of documents registered was 60 against 23 last year, the total value of the documents being Rs. 20,241 against Rs. 5,903, and the fees levied being Rs. 269 against Rs. 111.

156. In the States under Agency management 149 documents were registered against 16 last year, the total value of the documents being Rs. 55,562 against Rs. 3,700, and the fees levied being Rs. 633-4-0 against Rs. 60-4-0.

The above figures show that registration of documents has found favour with the public, which is beginning to appreciate the benefits arising from "the reign of law".

Civil-Political Work.

157. The following table shows the work done under this head by the three Agency Courts:—

No.	Courts.	Arrears on 31st March 1889.	Filed during 1889-90.	Total.		Disposed of.		Arrears on 31st March 1890.	
				1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
1	Political Agent	196	89	359	285	163	74	196	211
2	Assistant Political Agent...	40	38	112	78	72	42	40	36
3	Personal Assistant ...	28	13	82	41	54	13	28	28
	Total ...	264	140	553	404	289	129	264	275

Less work was done under this head than last year, and the arrears have slightly increased.

Of the above cases there are none worthy of special mention.

158. In addition to these the Political Agent heard and disposed of 11 appeals.

159. There were 16 appeals to Government against the decisions of the Political Agent. In 6 the decisions were confirmed, in none modified, in 1 reversed, and 1 case was remanded for further enquiry, leaving 8 undisposed of.

160. The total amount of process fees levied in the Agency Civil Courts was Rs. 447 against Rs. 449 last year, and the miscellaneous stamp fees realized Rs. 550 against Rs. 562.

161. The usual statement of the total judicial work done by the Agency, Thánádárs' and Japtidárs' Courts is given below :—

No.	Courts.	Civil.					Criminal.			
		Original.		Appellate.			Original.		Appellate.	
		Ordinary.	Political.	Ordinary.	Political.	Miscellaneous.	Trials.	Miscellaneous.	Trials.	Miscellaneous.
1	Political Agent ...	...	74	44	11	...	8	...	23	4
2	Assistant Political Agent ...	5	42	9	...	...	20	34	4	...
3	Personal Assistant ...	78	13	...	...	...	29	38	...	...
4	Thánadár, Bávishi ...	269	...	...	...	...	236	3	...	...
5	Do. Gadhwáda ...	61	...	...	...	...	59	14	...	...
6	Do. Sábarkántha	81	...	...	...	...	48	3	...	...
7	Do. Katosan ...	130	...	...	...	...	127	27	...	...
8	Do. Jher-Nirmáli	39	...	...	...	...	40	2	...	...
9	Do. Hádol ...	5	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
10	Japtidár, Pol ...	3	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
11	Government Manager, Mánsa	351	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...
12	Japtidár, Mohanpur ...	12	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
13	Do. Pethápur ...	100	...	...	...	...	52	3	...	...
14	Do. Vásna ...	85	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...
15	Do. Valásna ...	9	...	..	...	...	20	4	...	...
16	Do. Gábat ...	13	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
17	Do. Palaj ...	7	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
18	Do. Varsoda ...	...	...	...	...	...	30	6	...	...
	Total ...	1,248	129	53	11	...	759	134	27	4

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.

162. The season was on the whole better than the last, though not as favourable as might be wished. The monsoon broke, as usual, in the last week of June, and there was a copious fall, which continued at short intervals, till a little before the end of August. Up till then all the crops were in a most thriving condition, but unfortunately a long break commenced which lasted until the first week of November. This caused a great deal of harm, and the out-turn of the kharíf crop was reduced to 12 annas, the rice crops suffering the most.

163. The rabi crops looked very well at first, but towards the latter portion of the season, owing to want of sufficient cold, the out-turn was only 14 annas in the rupee.

164. The ratio of the several cereals were pretty nearly the same as last year: I am in hopes that the advent of an agricultural expert may have the effect of introducing, in due course of time, many valuable grains and vegetables at present unknown in these districts. Future reports under this head will then be very different from the above meagre little statement.

165. The total out-turn of wheat was 350,018 maunds against 365,995 maunds last year, and that of cotton was 14,656 maunds against 18,850 maunds.

166. The following table shows the total rainfall registered at several places in the province :—

No.	Stations.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
1	Sádra	30·78	27·76	16·98	26·60
2	I'dar	55·4	35·76	31·3	36·59
3	Gadhwáda	47·7	26·1	26·70	30·73
4	Katosan	23·19	13·35	15·80	19·48
5	Sámláji	40·75	25·67	28·82	30·45
6	Posina	27·12	13·47	13·43	26·82
7	Ilol	30·11	25·55	11·99	31·39
8	Mánsa	30·52	24·32	10·82	30·94
9	Haldarwás	34·48	43·9	18·63	33·62
10	Bávishi (Dábhoda)	...	31·82	15·23	28·63
11	Ahmednagar	...	24·36	18·7	35·10
12	Vadáli	...	29·82	27·48	35·76
13	Sábalpur	...	32·71	21·81	29·57

Public Health.

167. Though there was no special epidemic, the rainfall in the first week of November brought about severe ague, resembling to some extent influenza. No statistics are furnished by the States, but it is reported a few cases proved fatal. Among the cattle, signs of a special type of small-pox appeared in parts of Dánta and I'dar; 434 head dying out of 1,43[illegible] attacked.

Forests.

168. I'dar has, I am told, reserved some forests, but no statistics are furnished, and there is neither a scientific nor practical officer in charge, nor in fact is there any Forest Department, as there very well might be, considering the importance of the State and the area of land capable of producing trees of many valuable kinds, also bambus.

169. Dánta and Pol are reported to have very fine sites for forest reserves, but no attempt has ever been made to lay them out, and on payment of a small fee any man is at liberty to cut down any trees he likes. The latter State has lately come under Agency management, and measures have now been promptly taken to put a stop to such ruthless spoliation, and to introduce a regular system of conservancy.

170. Mohanpur has a small forest reserve, which is, however, under unskilled supervision, and the results cannot be expected to be satisfactory. Steps for putting it also on a proper footing are being taken.

171. Málpur and Magodi, situated on the eastern border of the province, could also reserve very good forests, but the Chiefs seem to pay no attention to the matter. I will try and arouse their interest in this very important matter.

172. There are small and scattered plantations of teak of an inferior kind in Sáthamba, Málpur, Magodi, Gábat and Likhi.

173. The services of the Forest Officer, Mr. Janni, referred to in paragraph 36 above, will prove of the greatest possible value, supported, as he will be, by the Agency, especially in attached Estates, of which there are so many.

174. Considering all things in the Mahi Kántha, the features of the country, the fact that timber trees of marketable value grow readily, and that whilst no other revenue is obtained from the land it is not even placed under the cultivation for which it is by nature so well adapted, I trust that Government will recognize the expediency of my action in at once obtaining an expert to inaugurate in every suitable place—without interfering with ancient privileges or time-honoured rights—a regular system of forest conservancy.

Post.

175. The number of post offices has remained the same as last year.

176. There was only one case of mail robbery, which occurred on the 13th October 1889 between Ahmednagar and I'dar, in I'dar territory. The total value

of property lost, besides paid letters, &c., was about Rs. 140, of which 63 Rs. worth has been recovered. Three persons were at first arrested, convicted and sentenced by the I'dar Darbár; subsequently 2 other persons were arrested, convicted and sentenced, each to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, but in so doing the Magistrate found that the conviction of the 3 persons first arrested was wrong, and applied to the Darbár to quash the proceedings.

177. Since this occurrence the I'dar Darbár has detached a party of 4 Foot and 4 Mounted Police to escort the mail passing daily within its limits, so that we are not likely to have any repetition of such looting.

Public Works.

178. The following States report having spent during the year the sums set against their names on public works:—

	Rs.
I'dar—on roads, wells and dharmshálás	7,185
Dánta—on wells, dharmshálás, roads and tanks	9,915
Mánsa—on tanks, &c.	...
Sádra Bázár	2,000
Other States	...

This is indeed but a miserably poor list—the fact being that the revenues of the Mahi Kántha Chiefs are swallowed up, as a rule, in Darbári expenses of sorts, leaving little or no balance for useful and much needed works of a *bonâ fide* public nature.

179. Not until the budget system is regularly introduced in each Darbár will the amounts devoted to public purposes be properly sanctioned or allotted.

I am doing my best now to influence the Chiefs to adopt this plan, and will not relax such efforts, as all concerned would be benefitted by it.

Trade.

180. The business transacted at the Sámláji and Khed Brahma fairs, both of which are held annually in the I'dar State, is worth noticing, and is shown further on.

181. At Pethápur, trade has begun to revive, as the Bhowsars have now all returned. The total value of cloth stamped and dyed at Pethápur, and exported to Siam, was Rs. 92,030 against Rs. 87,000 last year. As soon as the dyeing industry has resumed its former status, the results will be still more satisfactory.

182. At Vásna, too, the dyers are hard at work. The total value of stamped and dyed cloth exported was Rs. 1,68,350 against Rs. 1,86,200 last year.

183. It is strange to find that dyed cloths from these places are sent to Siam. The connection, it seems, was formed by Ahmedabad merchants who supply the cloth, and after having it stamped and dyed at Pethápur and Vásna export it direct. It appears to be a thriving business for our people, and it is presumed it is equally so for the Ahmedabadis.

184. A náka was established at Samera for the registration of land trade, after the close of the year; the results will therefore appear in next report.

Fairs.

185. The Sámláji Fair was held from 6th to 21st November, and was supervised by Captain G. B. O'Donnell.

186. The sanitary and police arrangements made by the Darbár were satisfactory, as were also the postal arrangements by the Department. There were no robberies or dacoities committed on the roads leading to the place.

187. Cholera appeared a little after the fair commenced, but there were only 9 cases, of which 5 proved fatal. The report of this, however, spread rapidly all round, and many intending visitors held aloof, the result being that though

the goods brought for sale were much in excess of those brought last year, sale transactions were smaller.

Value of goods brought for sale.		Value of goods sold.	
1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,50,909	5,19,324	2,74,224	2,64,814

188. The principal items of merchandise were :—

1. English piece-goods.
2. Indian piece-goods.
3. Brass and copper vessels.
4. Spices.
5. Copper change.
6. Tobacco.
7. Dried fruits.

189. A large trade is also carried on in bullocks. The total number brought for sale was 4,447, of which 2,392 were sold. No other animals are offered to the public at Sámláji, but it appears to me that advantage might easily be taken of this famous and old-established fair to not only allow, but encourage the bringing of horses, ponies, camels, sheep, goats, &c., and to make Sámláji exceedingly useful, from an agricultural point of view, by turning it into a regular cattle show as well as fair. This would attract well-to-do people to the spot and would act as a civilizing agent to the thousands of wild hills men who congregate there yearly. It might be made very popular, too, amongst all classes of society, European and Native.

190. Khed Brahma Fair was opened on the 31st January and closed on the 19th February, and was entirely managed by the I'dar Darbár.

191. The sanitary and police arrangements were satisfactory, and there was no sickness.

192. The transactions effected show a falling off as compared with last year, for which no reasons are assigned.

Value of goods brought for sale.		Value of goods sold.	
1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,48,416	1,20,569	1,08,368	88,783

193. Most of the articles offered for sale are the same as those at the Sámláji Fair, but bullocks are not sent.

194. The figures shown must be put together in a somewhat hap-hazard way, as I find on enquiry that the old-fashioned system of *barter* prevails largely at these fairs, money being uncommonly scarce amongst the Bhils.

Railways.

195. The Viramgám-Mehsána branch line of railway referred to in paragraph 108 last year has been under construction, but is not yet finished as far as Viramgám. The station at Jhotána is much appreciated by the Chief and people of the Katosan Táluka.

196. The construction of a branch line from Ahmedabad to Parántíj and on to Ahmednagar and probably to I'dar formed a subject of correspondence. The project has been approved, and the necessary survey has been made. Ori-

ginally four routes were proposed, one of which passed by Dábhoda, the head-quarters of the Bávishi Thána under this Agency, and then by Chhala and Chandrála, two small villages situated in Baroda territory and at a distance of 4 miles from Sádra, the head-quarters of this Agency. The necessity of the alignment touching Sádra was pointed out to Government by the Mahi Kántha Chiefs, merchants and others, through the Political Agent, who supported the views expressed, and when I came here I had the honour of putting the case as forcibly as I could before Government, who were pleased to rule that, if no great engineering difficulties were met with, the proposals and wishes expressed should be borne in mind and given effect to when the final survey was made. The survey has accordingly been made by Mr. Saville, and a convenient site for the Sádra Station has been chosen about a mile and a half from the town. I feel sure that this railway, when further extended, will confer immense benefit on the Mahi Kántha States and on Sádra. A metalled road planted with trees is being laid out this season, so that when the station is built the connection with Sádra will be complete.

Opium.

197. The total quantity of opium issued to the Native Chiefs during the revenue year ending 31st July was 8,549 lbs. against 9,694 lbs. last year. It was issued from the following depôts :—

	Lbs.
From Sádra opium depôt	3,581
„ Bombay	544
„ Málwa	4,424

The total quantity consumed was, however, 8,572 lbs. against 8,985 lbs., or a decrease of 413 lbs. The causes for this decrease are not apparent.

198. The retail selling rate for the first four months was Rs. 12 to Rs. 14½ and for the remainder of the year Rs. 11¼ to Rs. 12½ per lb. As reflecting favourably on the arrangements now in force I would point to the fact that there were altogether only 33 opium-smuggling cases this year against 58 during the last. 38 persons were concerned in them, of whom 36 were convicted.

199. The total amount of confiscated opium was 121 lbs. The largest seizure in any one case being 74 lbs. and 15 tolás—the punishment awarded being a fine of Rs. 1,000. The highest punishment given was seven months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75.

A'bkári.

200. The new arrangements referred to in paragraph 110 of last years' report are stated to work satisfactorily. The compensation to the Mia of Khadál was fixed at Rs. 625+100 gallons of 25° U. P. spirit free. The Mia submitted the matter to Government for reconsideration, and the compensation has now been fixed at Rs. 1,000, without any duty-free spirit.

Tribute.

201. The account of the tribute collected and remitted to Baroda and adjusted under other heads is as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Outstanding on 1st April 1889		32,680
Amount due for 1889-90		1,26,483
Total ...		1,59,163
Recovered—		
Credited to Government for Mahi Kántha Agency Police	1,20,058	
Hundis presented, but remaining uncashed with the Ahmedabad Treasury	2,229	
Adjusted on account of girás...	3,078	
Do. sirpav	4,516	
		1,29,881
Balance to be recovered ...		29,282

Since the close of the year a sum of Rs. 7,292 has been realized, and there is now a balance of Rs. 21,990 remaining to be recovered.

These outstandings are distributed as under :—

Mánsa—Rs. 11,521.

This is withheld on account of the Baroda Darbár failing to render the necessary assistance in recovering the revenues of wántás held in Baroda territory.

Pethápur.—Rs. 5,966.

On account of the embarrassed financial state of the táluka.

Vásna.—Rs. 2,066.

Also due to financial difficulties.

Mohanpur.—Rs. 1,600.

No reason is assigned.

Katosan.—Rs. 499.

On account of disputes between the shareholders.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

202. The usual statement showing receipts and expenditure of the several States under the Agency is marked L.

203. The totals of the statement show a decrease of Rs. 24,939 in receipts and of Rs. 92,723 in expenditure. The decrease in receipts is slight, and requires no explanation. The decrease in expenditure is noticeable in the following cases.

204. *Pol*.—Rs. 15,000 less, as last year a large sum was spent in buying necessaries for the marriage of the eldest son of the Chief.

205. *Mánsa*.—Rs. 20,000 less, as during last year heavy legal expenses were incurred on the well-known "Mánsa Succession Case".

206. *Dábha*.—Rs. 10,000 less, a large sum having been spent last year in the marriage of the Chief's eldest son.

Local Funds.

207. The usual financial statement of the several local funds at the disposal of the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, is shown in Appendix M.

208. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 53,058 against Rs. 67,925, showing a decrease of Rs. 14,867 ; this is due to endowments belonging to the Scott College Fund having been recovered last year, there being no such recoveries this year.

209. The accounts of the several funds were audited by a special officer deputed by the Commissioner. No discrepancies were discovered, but the special officer suggested certain changes in the mode of keeping the account books, and most of the suggestions made have been introduced.

210. The cheque system referred to in paragraph 115 of last year's report was commenced from the beginning of the year, and though it works satisfactorily it has entailed a good deal of extra work on the treasury establishment.

211. The amalgamation of the several local funds into two funds was sanctioned, but it was not brought into effect until after the close of the year.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

212. The number of dispensaries has remained the same as last year. The number of patients treated will be seen from the following table :—

No.	Names.	Patients treated.		Average daily attendance.	
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
1	Sádra	9,628	9,945	113·23	107·67
2	I'dar	4,503	4,424	51·80	56·58
3	Ahmednagar	2,706	2,713	23·86	24·10
4	Vadáli	2,810	3,326	42·19	41·72
5	Sábalpur	760	586	13·90	12·10
6	Mánsa	2,933	3,942	42·10	46·40
7	Ilol	1,626	1,823	4·46	5·
8	Halderwás	2,533	2,614	6·97	7·16
9	Dábhoda	2,910	3,060	7·97	8·38
10	Katosan	1,125	691	3·60	2·25
		31,534	33,124	310·08	311·36

There was an increase of 1,590 in the number of patients treated and of 1·28 in daily attendance.

213. Assistant Surgeon D. E. Anklesaria, in medical charge of the Agency and of the Sádra Hospital, always has his hands full, and works away from morning till night, being thoroughly interested in his profession and very capable. He has recently had a case to which he has successfully devoted special time and attention, which is quite worthy of being reported to the College of Surgeons. I have asked him to make careful notes of it with a view to publication, as it is so very remarkable. A man murdered his wife and then cut his own throat. He severed both windpipe and pharynx, and was not brought to the hospital until two and a half days had elapsed. He then appeared at death's door, but owing to Dr. Anklesaria's skill and care is now (forty-three days after) almost convalescent, with two tubes fixed in his throat, one for breathing and one for eating. It is terrible, however, to think that the wretched man will now have to stand his trial for murder.

214. The female ward referred to in paragraph 117 of last year's report was completed and opened after the close of the year by Mrs. Nutt at the request of the donor. It will prove a great boon to afflicted women, for whom there were no suitable arrangements previously.

215. The opening of dispensaries at Mohanpur, Pol and A'mliyára not having taken place before the close of the year, they will appear in next year's report.

216. In addition to the above, the Reverend C. S. Thompson, of the Church Mission Society, has small dispensaries in connection with his schools at Lucária and Bhilodia established in the Bhil country in I'dar territory. I have not had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Thompson, having come here so recently, but learn from all sides that he is engaged in a very excellent and laudatory work, which evidently commands that respect and heartfelt sympathy which could only appertain to a righteous cause. I certainly feel disposed to look upon him as a very valuable Assistant in dealing with the "Dungry Bhils" to whom he seems so favourably known. Primary education is, no doubt, one of the most powerful agents which could possibly be used to tame such wild spirits, and when it is accompanied by acts of mercy and true charity their hearts cannot but be touched. This treatment encouraged and continued steadily for years will do wonders. I am incorporating a copy of the returns sent me by Mr. Thompson (hitherto furnished to the Educational Department only), as I see from last year's Resolution on the Mahi Kántha Report that Government were pleased to show their appreciation of an interest in Mr. Thompson's doings.

217. BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Percentage of Population.	
			1888-89.	1889-90.
Births	12,851	12,905	2·48	2·49
Deaths	9,048	10,363	1·74	2·

The above figures show that there was scarcely any change in the birth-rate, but in the death-rate there was a slight increase of ·26 over last year, attributed to malarious fever prevalent throughout the greater part of the year.

VACCINATION.

218. The detailed results of vaccination are noted in Appendix N.

219. The total operations were 13,476 against 15,263 last year, a decrease of 1,787, which is not accounted for by the vaccinators. The arrangements for supervising the work alluded to in paragraph 120 of last year's report are not yet concluded, the proposal of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner having been disapproved by Government.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

220. Three new schools were opened at Santhal in the Katosan Thándárate, at Rangpur in the Sábarkántha Thándárate, and at Sianol in the I'dar State. The number of scholars rose from 6,267 to 6,286, while the average fell from 4,608 to 4,577. The number of pupils on the rolls of the English schools at Sádra and I'dar was 55 against 56, and the average daily attendance was 40 against 44. The decrease in attendance is attributed by the Deputy Educational Inspector to continued bad weather.

221. The total number of girls' schools was the same as last year, *viz.* 9, the number of girls on the rolls was 381 against 360, and the daily average attendance 231 against 227. This shows a slight increase in numbers and attendance.

222. In this connection I would note that I am having a class for girls added to every school in the province where the number of girls is not sufficient for the establishment of a regular girls' school. I am also having a night class started in every school for adults or others unable to attend during the day; a fee of 1 anna per mensem is charged. The school-master gets 1 rupee for every 10 pupils, and a small present is given to the peon who trims the lamp. Reading, writing and arithmetic only are taught for one hour.

223. The total receipt on account of fees was Rs. 3,863 against Rs. 3,887.

224. The two Bhil schools at Lucária and Bhilodia are prospering, the number of pupils having risen from 60 to 78. The Bhil school at Posina has not yet been opened.

225. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 24,777 against Rs. 28,752.

226. The results of the examination of schools show that there was a falling off in Standard I, while in Standards II, V and VI the work done was better than last year's. Of the total number of 6,286 pupils,

5,775 were Hindus,
450 Mahomadans,
1 Christian,
1 Jew,
57 Aborigines.

Of the total number 1,236 were agriculturists, 1,135 semi-agriculturists and 3,915 non-agriculturists.

227. The total number of indigenous schools in the province was 25, the same as last year, 2 of which taught Urdu and the rest Gujaráti; the total number of pupils was 514 against 601.

228. The Educational Budget meeting was held in October, and the work done at it was satisfactory.

Scott College.

229. At the end of last year there were 25 pupils on the rolls, of whom 7 were minor Chiefs and the rest were either Kunwars or Bháyád. Two left the college and there were 5 new admissions, thus making a total of 28 boys at the close of the present year; of this total, 4 read the Anglo-Vernacular Standard IV, 4 Third Standard, 6 Standard II, 5 Standard I, 5 Royal Primer and 4 Gujaráti only.

230. The college was examined by the Educational Inspector, Mr. Giles, in September, and he commented most favourably on the progress made by the boys in their studies and their gymnastics, as also in their manners and demeanor.

The institution was visited in January by the Commissioner, N. D., Mr. W. H. Propert, accompanied by Mr. H. E. James, Collector of Ahmedabad, and by the Thákor of Varsoda and the Mia of Khadál, all of whom expressed themselves as well pleased with what they saw. The latter was an inmate of the institution under its old conditions, and could therefore note the immense change for the better.

231. I have just added a couple of fields to the property, cut down intervening hedges, and made a fine cricket ground.

Flower and kitchen gardens are also being laid out, so that the young Kumárs may be instructed in such matters.

232. The buildings are in proper repair.

233. On account of the increase in the number of students, another Assistant has been added to the teaching staff.

234. As regards the financial position, a balance is shown in favour of receipts over expenditure, and at the close of the year the College Fund had the sum of Rs. 29,700 safely invested.

235. The satisfactory management of the college reflects great credit on the Head-master, Mr. Moropant, G. Moghey and his Assistants.

236. Of the Kunwars studying in the college, those of Pol and Mohanpur have since the close of the year been sent to the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, but others have taken their places, so that the numbers are not reduced. I had to be very stern about getting them back at the end of the holiday, but such sternness proved successful.

CHAPTER VIII.

237. There is, I regret to say, no printing press in the whole province. I trust, however, that this want will be provided for ere long, as its introduction would have a civilizing effect, and prove of great assistance to the Political Officers of this Agency in their administrative work. It would also be much appreciated by the Native States.

238. A skeleton map of the Mahi Kántha Political Agency is attached.

239. In conclusion I would beg respectfully to bring to the very favourable notice of Government the services rendered by Captain G. B. O'Donnell, Assistant Political Agent, who, judging from the records, seems to have done excellent work. I can also fully endorse the high opinion expressed by Colonel Goodfellow of the ability, zeal and diligence displayed by Ráo Bahádur Nathábhái D. Patel, Personal Assistant, Mr. Harilál, Native Assistant, and Mr. Dalpatrám, Shirastedár, and would add that all other members of the Political Agent's establishment conducted themselves in a most exemplary manner.—I have, &c.

APPENDIX A—Form I.—*Native States.*

Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.			
I'dar	30,339 15 2	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	258,429	37	2,227	33,620	Itches, ring-worm, cough, constipation, hooping cough, dysentery and influenza.	5,69,220 14 2	784	Not ...	Principal products—Various sorts of corns, til, sugarcane, &c.; manufactures of country soap; quarry stone near Ahmednagar.
Pol	.....	.....	6,629	1	31	346	Fever, cough, hooping cough, and guinea-worm	17,724 7 2	...	Do. ...	Makai, wheat, gram, kuri, banti, &c.; no manufacture, but a quarry.
Dânta	2,371 1 11	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	17,456	2	72	4,391	.....	4,501 0 0	...	Do. ...	Wheat, bájri, makai, &c.; manufacture of catechu at Borian; a quarry of marble in the hill called "Menaghar".
	513.15 3	I'dar.									
	500 0 0	Pálanpur.									
Málpur	280 4 4	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	14,009	1	97	7,595	Fever, &c. ...	18,201 0 0	...	Do. ...	Wheat, bájri, makai and rice.
	395 11 8	I'dár.									
	430 3 5	British Government.									
Mánsa	11,754 0 0	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	13,299	3	392	6,852	Fever, cough, putrid fever.	54,770 8 4	...	Do. ...	Wheat, bájri, mug, math, jowár, &c.
Mohanpur ...	4,749 11 2	Do. ...	14,677	4	166	7,987	Fever, bronchitis, cough, asthma.	28,472 9 5	22	Do. ...	Wheat, bájri, jowár, kodra, makai, and a quarry.
	2,244 9 6	I'dar.									
	7 8 0	British Government.									
Katosan	544 3 10	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	1,743	1	81	2,312	Fever, dysentery, cholera, skin-diseases, &c.	2,258 5 9	...	Do. ...	Wheat, bájri, jowár, math, mug, urid, kodra, cotton, chilly, sarsav and tobacco.
Ilol	1,863 3 1	Do. ...	5,603	1	109	2,876	Fever, cough and cholera.	18,648 0 0	...	Do. ...	Jowár, wheat, banti, kodra, cotton, and stone quarries.
	428 5 1	I'dar.									
	16 12 2	Ahmednagar.									
Varsoda	1,582 14 9	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	4,051	1	92	1,678	Fever and cough.	15,218 8 2	...	Do. ...	Bájri, mug, math, &c.
Pethápur	8,631 14 10	Do. ...	7,081	2	263	4,007	Do. do. ...	17,961 0 0	...	Do. ...	Bájri, math, jowár, urid, mug, tuvar, cotton, castor-seeds; cloth dyed and exported to Siam.
Ranásan	373 6 2	Do. ...	4,840	1	42	2,487	Do. do. ...	9,504 7 2	...	Do. ...	Bájri, jowár, til, math. urid, wheat, and stone quarries.
	749 8 8	I'dar.									
	3 7 1	British Government.									

Punádra ...	...	375 0 0	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	3,767	1	45	2,401	Fever and putrid fever.	14,226 0 0	...	Do.	...	Bájri, wheat, jowár, rice, kodra, mug, math, jow, &c.
Khadál ...	...	1,751 0 0	Do. ...	3,189	1	91	2,607	Fever	16,650 0 0	...	Do.	...	Bájri, rice, kodra, mug, math, wheat, cotton, til, castor-seeds.
		250 0 0	Atársumba.										
Ghodásar...	...	3,501 0 0	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	8,400	4	320	4,761	Fever and cough .	34,948 0 0	...	Do.	...	Rice, bájri, kodra, math, &c.
		488 0 0	Kaira (British Government).										
Ámliyára	...	316 10 8	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	12,437	3	95	5,314	Do. do. ...	31,702 0 0	...	Do.	...	Bájri, mug, math, jowár, til, kodra, wheat, rice, &c.
Valásna ...	...	280 4 4	Do. ...	4,358	1	27	1,995	Do. do. ...	7,614 0 0	...	Do.	...	Jowár, bájri, wheat, makai, &c.
Dábha ...	...	150 0 0	Do. ...	1,922	1	10	955	Do. do. ...	5,500 0 0	...	Do.	...	Bájri, math, rice, wheat gram, &c.
		53 6 0	A'mliyára.										
Vásna ...	...	3,108 11 2	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	4,794	1	128	2,303	Fever and cholera.	12,947 0 0	...	Do.	...	Bájri, mug, math, jowár, &c.
Sudásna ...	...	1,036 5 7	Do. ...	5,661	1	35	1,886	Fever, cough, &c.	8,394 0 0	...	Do.	...	Bájri, makai, wheat, gram and sugarcane.
		361 4 2	I'dar.										
Rupál ...	...	1,164 13 6	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	3,497	1	47	1,911	Do. do. ...	3,951 0 0	...	Do.	...	Bájri, wheat, gram, makai, and quarry stones.
		362 1 1	I'dar.										
Dadhália ...	...	699 4 6	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	3,877	1	40	1,576	Fever	3,995 0 0	...	Do.	...	Makai, wheat, kodra, til, &c.
		610 9 5	I'dar.										
Magodi ...	...	93 1 10	Do.	3,076	...	...	1,861	Fever, cough, &c.	5,635 0 0	...	Do.	...	Makai, kodra, bájri, wheat, mug, gram, rice, urid, sarsav, til, &c.
Vadágám...	...	.....	.....	3,446	1	40	302	Do. do. ...	7,001 0 0	...	Do.	...	Bájri, jowár, math, gowár, til, mug and wheat.
Sáthamba	...	401 0 0	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	5,360	1	71	2,992	Do. do. ...	7,102 0 0	...	Do.	...	Jowár, bájri, til, kodra, wheat and sugarcane.
		561 0 0	Vádáshinor.										
		127 0 0	Lúnávada.										
Ramás ...	...	158 5 4	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	1,745	...	...	677	Fever	3,242 0 0	...	Do.	...	Wheat, bájri, math, kodra and jowár.
Bolundra ...	...	133 14 4	I'dar	873	...	...	551	Do.	1,451 0 0	...	Do.	..	Bájri, makai, wheat, gram and til.
Derol ...	...	513 0 10	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	1,224	1	35	606	Fever and cough.	2,269 13 9	...	Do.	...	Til, jowár, mug, wheat, cotton, math, &c.
		46 8 11	I'dar.										
Kherwára	...	302 9 10	H. H. the Gáekwár ..	1,355	...	...	676	Do. do. ...	3,744 12 1	...	Do.	...	Do. and quarries of red stone and red ochre.
		93 1 10	I'dar.										
Kadoli ...	...	513 0 10	H. H. the Gáekwár ..	1,504	1	32	1,125	Fever, cough and shooting pain.	3,253 0 0	...	Do.	...	Til, bájri, jowár, math, wheat, cotton, and quarries of white ochre and stones.
		93 1 10	I'dar.										
Wakhtápur	...	1,118 4 7	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	2,379	2	63	1,127	Do. do. ...	5,991 9 3	...	Do.	...	Bájri, jowár, math, sarsav, kodra and fenugreek.
		486 0 10	I'dar.										
Prempur...	...	187 2 6	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	2,424	1	52	1,273	Do. do. ...	2,986 0 0	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
		46 8 11	I'dar.										
Dedhrota...	...	699 4 0	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	1,187	1	35	622	Do. do. ...	2,272 9 4	...	Do.	...	Fenugreek, sarsav, kodra, wheat, jowár, &c.
		74 7 10	I'dar.										

Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.			
Tájpuri	699 4 6	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	2,292	1	25	1,193	Fever, cough and shooting pain.	3,699 0 0	...	Not. ...	Fenugreek, sarsav, kodra, wheat, jowár, &c.
	186 3 7	I'dar.									
Hápa	1,025 2 9	H. H. the Gáekwár, ...	1,546	...	...	658	Do. do. ...	3,650 0 0	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
	218 13 0	I'dar.									
Satlásna Bhálusna.	2,794 5 2	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	7,894	2	72	1,996	Do. do. ...	8,090 0 0	...	Do. ...	Wheat, jav, makai, sugarcane, &c.
	1,163 0 2	I'dar.									
Dalisna	822 0 0	Kherálu (Baroda) ...	765	...	...	75	Do. do. ...	1,435 0 0	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
Likhi	.....	.....	1,307	...	...	901	Do. do. ...	3,263 0 0	...	Do. ...	Wheat, bájri, kodra, makai, &c.
Hádol	112 10 8	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	2,883	...	...	1,315	Fever, shooting pain and headache.	3,643 0 0	...	Do. ...	Banti, rice, barley, bájri, gram, &c.
	41 0 0	I'dar.									
Maguna	892 5 10	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	4,353	1	36	1,495	Fever and shooting pain.	9,000 0 0	...	Do. ...	Bájri, jowár, mug, urid, math, wheat, cotton, chilly, sarsav.
Tejpura	308 6 11	Do. ...	1,437	...	...	996	Do. do. ...	4,395 0 0	...	Do. ...	Bájri, jowár, wheat, mug, urid, math, cotton, chilly, sarsav.
Virsoda	446 13 2	Do. ...	1,203	...	...	763	Do. do. ...	1,630 0 0	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
	120 0 0	Pátan.									
Palaj	399 3 7	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	1,701	1	20	1,140	Fever, shooting pain and cough.	6,676 6 8	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
Deloli	255 14 8	Do. ...	904	...	...	712	Do. do. ...	4,681 0 0	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
Kasalpura ...	48 6 8	Do. ...	388	...	...	327	Do. do. ...	3,575 0 0	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
Memadpura ...	174 9 4	Do. ...	644	...	...	472	Do. do. ...	1,600 0 0	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
Ijpura	238 15 8	Do. ...	392	...	...	189	Do. do. ...	4,000 0 0	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
Rámpura... ...	48 10 5	Do. ...	717	...	...	534	Do. do. ...	1,200 0 0	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
	50 0 0	Pátan.									
Ránipura... ...	.....	.....	168	...	...	131	Do. do. ...	1,300 0 0	...	Do. ...	Bájri, jowár, wheat, mug, urid, math, sarsav and cotton.
Gábat	25 0 0	I'dar.	1,430	...	...	665	Do. do. ...	3,367 0 0	...	Do. ...	Bájri, rice, makai, kodra, wheat, til, &c.
Timba	50 5 10	Do.	1,205	...	...	296	Do. do. ...	805 0 0	...	Do. ...	Wheat, jav, makai, bájri and sugarcane.

Umbri	.....		Subordinate to vero payment to Satlásna and Bhálusna.	1,082	...	...	234	Do.	do. ...	1,100 0 0	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.
Mota Kotharna ...	.....		Do. ...	595	...	...	161	Do.	do. ...	845 0 0	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.
Nandása	430 14	0	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	1,203	...	...	...	Do.	do. ...	Included in Katosan.	...	Do.	...	Bájri, jowár, urid, chilly, cotton, tobacco, sarsav, til, &c.		
Jakasna	623 4	5	Do. ...	1,075	...	...	...	Do.	do. ...	Do. ...	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.	
Ajabpura... ...	96 12	0	Do. ...	446	...	...	...	Do.	do. ...	Do. ...	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.	
Gamanpura ...	139 10	9	Do. ...	598	...	...	...	Fever, cough and shooting pain.		Do. ...	...	Do.	...	Bájri, wheat, mug, math, jowári, rice, cotton, til, sarsav, &c.		
Jhotána	3,058 1	11	Do. ...	3,686	1	81	...	Do.	do. ...	Included in Nos. 7, 45, 46 and 48.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.	
Sánthal	1,773 8	2	Do. ...	2,488	1	57	966	Do.	do. ...	Included in Nos. 7, 43 and 44.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.	
Gokalpura ...	42 2	2	Do. ...	355	...	...	315	Do.	do. ...	Included in No. 40.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.	
Mulaji-na-pura ...	25 2	3	Do. ...	221	...	...	128	Do.	do. ...	Included in Nos. 42 and 43.	...	Do.	...	Do.	do.	
Chandap	70 12	3	Do. ...	1,384	...	...	392	Do.	do. ...	1,001 0 0	...	Do.	...	Bájri, wheat, makai, barley and sugarcane.		
	216 13	8	I'dar.													
Jher-Nirmáli ...	1,125 0	0	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	5,622	2	142	275	Do.	do. ...	5,869 0 0	...	Do.	...	Bájri, wheat, gram, math, rice, chilly and fennel seeds.		
	1,300 0	0	Atarsumba.													
Barmuára ...	901 0	0	H. H. the Gáekwár ...	4,065	...	...	1,715	Do.	do. ...	1,500 0 0	...	Do.	...	Bájri, gowár, wheat, math, rice, cotton, mug, &c.		
Bávishi	33,011 11	5	Do. ...	38,601	12	734	14,600	Do.	do. ...	44,533 0 0	...	Do.	...	Bájri, jowár, rice, gram, math, wheat and cotton.		

Mahi Kántha Agency Office,
Sádra, 21st July 1890.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Stipendiary Police in the States under the Mahi Kántha Agency for the year 1889-90.

No.	State.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total Strength.	Total Cost.		
					Rs.	a.	p.
1	I'dar	60	724	784	64,701	7	7
2	Sádra Bázár	...	8	8	708	0	0
3	Pol	16	41	57	3,852	8	0
4	Dánta	10	43	53	3,390	0	0
5	Málpur	10	21	31	2,100	0	0
6	Mánsa	7	21	28	1,711	0	0
7	Ilol	...	10	10	636	0	0
8	Katosan	...	25	25	1,680	0	0
9	Mohanpur	7	17	24	1,893	2	1
10	Varsoda	2	4	6	456	0	0
11	Ghodásar	4	8	12	990	0	0
12	Pethápur	2	7	9	624	9	2
13	Vásna	...	11	11	714	2	7
14	Valásna	1	3	4	324	10	9
15	Ranásan	2	6	8	470	0	0
16	Punádra	...	1	1	84	0	0
17	Khadál	...	1	1	108	0	0
18	A'mliyára...	13	2	15	872	0	0
19	7 States of fifth class	14	51	65	2,670	0	0
20	5 States of the sixth class ...	...	11	11	552	0	0
21	Bávishi Zilla	...	1	1	480	0	0
		148	1,016	1,164	67,017	2	0
22	Mahi Kántha Agency Police ...	197	203	400	80,831	0	6
		345	1,219	1,564	1,67,848	2	6

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Acting Political Agent.

Sádra, 21st July 1890.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the Result of the Working of Police in the States under the Mahi Kántha Agency for the year 1889-90.

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
1	Bávishi Thána	164	116	259	198	244	194	101	116	143	78	38·99	58·58	41·39	59·79
2	Sabarkántha Thána	48	46	64	70	58	70	27	34	27	36	42·18	48·57	46·55	48·57
3	Gadhwáda do.	71	50	103	65	74	63	60	40	14	23	71·84	61·53	81·08	63·49
4	Katosan do.	132	122	164	152	134	150	87	87	46	63	53·05	57·23	64·92	58·0
5	Jher-Nirmáli do.	33	25	50	28	50	24	34	18	16	6	68·0	64·28	68·0	75·0
6	Hádol do.	24	17	47	18	38	18	36	9	2	9	76·38	50·0	94·79	50·0
7	Mánsa General Manager	47	73	64	77	61	65	32	30	29	35	50	38·96	52·45	46·15
8	Mohanpur Japti	26	38	27	45	27	25	18	22	9	3	66·6	48·88	66·6	88
9	Pethápur do.	27	16	47	27	47	27	18	15	29	12	38·29	55·55	38·29	55·55
10	Varsoda do.	31	19	69	32	68	32	37	8	31	24	53·62	25	54·41	25
11	Vásna do.	16	23	15	27	14	23	9	18	5	5	60·0	66·66	64·28	78·26
12	Valásna do.	38	11	60	17	55	17	16	10	39	7	27·03	58·82	29·09	58·82
13	Gábat do.	10	5	16	6	16	6	15	6	1	...	93·75	100	93·75	100
14	I'dar	491	415	700	733	689	732	384	402	299	329	54·86	54·84	55·73	54·91
15	Pol	48	30	27	16	27	16	24	7	3	8	88·8	43·75	88·8	43·75
16	Dánta	115	92	58	82	56	72	45	59	8	7	78	71·95	80	81·94
17	Málpur...	94	45	123	56	121	51	90	44	26	7	73·1	78·57	74·37	86·27
18	Katosan	60	57	53	53	45	53	30	37	15	15	56·60	69·81	66·66	69·81
19	Ilol	14	7	23	27	23	27	23	27	...	...	100	100	100	100
20	Other States below third class	270	189	354	241	349	241	257	203	84	31	72·59	84·23	73·63	84·23
21	Sádra Bázár	35	11	37	18	4	12	4	8	...	4	10·81	44·44	100	66·66
		1,794	1,407	2,360	1,988	2,200	1,918	1,347	1,200	826	703	57·07	60·3	61·22	62·56

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and the Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1889-90.

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of.												Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining during last year.	Brought to trial during				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred		
		1888-89.	1889-90.		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.		1888-89.	1889-90.							
1	Political Agent	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
2	Assistant Political Agent ...	28	20	...	26	14	1	1	...	56	42	1	13	18	8	2	...	
3	Personal Assistant	34	29	...	38	2	11	...	8	68	59	22	8	26	3	...	...	
4	Thánádar, Bávishi	348	240	...	175	...	230	17	1	614	423	153	128	138	...	...	9	4	9 on bail.
5	Do. Gadhwáda ...	78	59	5	51	32	24	...	5	162	117	48	11	58	...	...	...	...	
6	Do. Sábarkántha	70	51	13	68	2	25	...	...	119	108	26	33	43	...	1	5	3	5 on bail.
7	Do. Katosan	112	127	1	147	13	72	...	2	203	235	52	71	112	...	...	...	...	
8	Do. Jher-Nirmáli ...	39	40	...	23	...	41	...	...	60	64	17	12	35	...	...	...	...	
9	Do. Hádol	27	25	...	15	...	22	...	...	63	37	12	11	14	...	...	...	...	
10	Japtidár, Mohanpur... ...	22	23	...	22	...	2	4	...	27	28	...	2	26	...	...	...	...	
11	Do. Pethápur	69	52	...	21	17	52	2	3	137	95	40	22	33	...	...	...	...	
12	Do. Varsoda	41	30	...	32	19	7	3	2	97	63	8	41	14	...	...	...	...	
13	Do. Valásna	47	20	...	17	4	13	...	...	89	34	2	13	19	...	...	...	...	
14	Do. Vásna	19	21	1	23	5	8	...	...	30	37	9	6	21	...	1	...	...	
15	Do. Gábat	19	8	...	6	...	2	3	...	27	11	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	
16	I'dar	730	633	6	732	20	466	20	4	1,418	1,248	348	324	546	23	6	1	1	1 in jail.
17	Pol	27	19	...	14	4	2	5	6	40	31	5	14	11	..	...	1	1	1 in jail.
18	Dánta	79	87	4	72	15	43	2	3	130	139	6	7	115	4	1	6	3	5 in jail and 1 on bail.
19	Málpur...	98	65	5	51	2	34	4	10	173	106	8	4	89	5	...	...	...	
20	Mánsa	74	86	...	65	8	45	25	..	176	143	51	33	48	...	...	11	1	11 on bail.
21	Katosan (Thákor)	69	64	5	53	12	39	...	13	126	122	14	31	76	...	...	1	1	1 on bail.
22	Ilol	23	15	3	27	6	12	...	...	43	48	...	5	43	...	...	...	...	
23	Other States	370	319	14	240	44	245	1	34	680	578	43	83	437	...	1	14	10	13 on bail and 1 in jail.
		2,429	2,033	57	1,918	219	1,396	87	91	4,556	3,768	868	807	1,930	43	12	48	24	

Mahi Kántha Agency,
Sádra, 21st July 1890.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Acting Political Agent.

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APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the Working of Civil Justice in the Mahi Kántha Agency during the year 1889-90.

No.	State.	Tribunals.	Number of cases on file at the end of the year 1888-89.	Number filed during the year 1889-90.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
						1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	
1	Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.	1	...	3	3	1	..	...	3	
2	Assistant Political Agent ...	1	6	6	12	5	5	6	7	
3	Personal Assistant	1	23	98	121	90	78	23	43	
4	Thánádár of Bávishí	2	67	265	332	352	269	67	63	
5	,, Sábarkántha ...	1	3	81	84	72	81	3	3	
6	,, Gadhwáda ...	1	3	58	61	49	61	3	...	
7	,, Katosan... ...	1	20	128	148	134	130	20	18	
8	,, Jher-Nirmáli ...	1	5	34	39	23	39	5	...	
9	,, Hádol	1	...	6	6	15	5	...	1	
10	Government Manager, Mánsa.	2	11	345	356	442	351	11	5	
11	Japtidár of Pol...	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	...	
12	,, Mohanpur ...	1	...	12	12	22	12	...	...	
13	,, Pethápur ...	1	72	63	135	187	100	72	35	
14	,, Palaj	1	...	7	7	5	7	...	...	
15	,, Gábat	1	...	13	13	8	13	...	...	
16	,, Vásna	1	21	89	110	76	85	21	25	
17	,, Valásna	1	1	11	12	12	9	1	3	
18	State of I'dar	4	29	759	788	750	770	29	18	
19	,, other States	20	316	408	724	601	493	316	231	
		43	578	2,388	2,966	2,847	2,511	578	455	

APPENDIX K.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, during 1889-90.

No.	Tribunals.	Number of Appeals on the file at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks
					1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	
1	Political Agent, Mahi Kántha	31	40	71	41	44	31	27	
2	The Assistant Political Agent	5	15	20	19	9	5	11	
	Total ...	36	55	91	60	53	36	38	
	I'dar State	17	35	52	33	32	17	20	

Mahi Kántha Agency,
Sádra, 21st July 1890.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the Gross Revenue and Expenditure of each State in the Mahi Kántha.

No.	State.	Gross Revenue.		Gross Expenditure.		Revenue.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
		For Samvat 1944, A.D. 1887-88.	For Samvat 1945, A.D. 1888-89.	For Samvat 1944, A.D. 1887-88.	For Samvat 1945, A.D. 1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	I'dar.. {Khálsa ..	3,80,212 8 7	3,73,454 3 4	3,96,444 9 11	3,00,505 9 8	....	6,758 5 3	....	95,939 0 3	
	{Feudatories ..	1,92,049 13 4	1,95,766 10 10	1,83,773 0 3	2,71,583 13 7	3,716 13 6	....	87,810 13 4	....	
2	Pol..	14,931 3 4	17,724 7 2	34,018 9 0	18,771 2 10	2,793 3 10	....	....	15,247 6 2	
3	Dánta	50,001 0 0	45,001 0 0	52,001 0 0	48,001 0 0	....	5,000 0 0	.. ..	4,000 0 0	
4	Málpur	17,000 0 0	18,201 0 0	16,959 3 9	17,905 0 0	1,201 0 0	.. ..	945 12 8	....	
5	Mánsa	60,089 8 8	54,770 8 4	74,107 10 5	54,488 4 1	....	5,318 15 11	....	19,619 6 4	
6	Mohanpur	28,315 15 0	28,472 9 5	32,961 1 8	28,914 12 11	156 10 5	....	....	4,046 4 9	
7	Katosan	21,547 7 0	22,058 5 9	25,998 7 0	22,058 5 9	510 14 9	....	....	3,940 1 3	
8	Ilol	19,877 7 5	18,648 0 0	23,698 7 4	17,584 0 0	....	1,229 7 5	....	6,114 7 4	
9	Varsoda	18,606 15 9½	15,218 8 2	24,676 4 10½	17,180 8 6	....	3,388 7 7½	....	7,495 12 4½	
10	Pethápur.. .. .	24,283 7 3	17,961 0 0	22,771 14 7	19,563 0 0	....	6,322 7 3	.. ..	3,208 14 7	
11	Ranásan	8,456 1 2	9,504 7 2	8,614 2 4	11,139 13 5	1,048 6 0	....	2,525 11 1	....	
12	Punádra	16,060 14 11	14,226 0 0	20,384 8 3	14,114 0 0	....	1,834 14 11	....	6,270 8 3	
13	Khadál	20,808 0 0	16,650 0 0	17,632 8 0	19,367 0 0	....	4,158 0 0	1,734 8 0	....	
14	Ghodásar..	31,131 12 2	34,948 0 0	31,662 9 0	32,907 0 0	3,816 3 10	....	1,244 7 0	....	
15	A'mliyára	28,678 9 7	31,702 0 0	34,579 0 0	32,329 0 0	3,023 6 5	....	....	2,250 0 0	
16	Valásna	6,237 15 8	7,614 0 0	5,967 8 8	4,572 0 0	1,376 0 4	....	....	1,395 8 8	
17	Dábha	6,575 0 0	5,500 0 0	15,375 0 0	5,228 0 0	....	1,075 0 0	....	10,147 0 0	
18	Vásna	14,423 15 1	12,947 0 0	14,619 7 11	11,286 0 0	....	1,476 15 1	....	3,333 7 11	
19	Sudásna	9,131 1 3	8,394 0 0	9,324 14 6	9,349 0 0	....	737 1 3	24 1 6	....	
20	Rupal	3,751 0 0	3,951 0 0	4,000 0 0	3,700 0 0	200 0 0	....	....	300 0 0	
21	Dadháliya	5,354 2 11	3,995 0 0	5,900 0 0	3,900 0 0	....	1,359 2 11	....	2,000 0 0	
22	Magodi	5,512 7 9	5,635 0 0	6,347 1 1	6,621 0 0	122 8 3	....	1,273 14 11	....	
23	Vadágám..	6,500 0 0	7,001 0 0	8,500 0 0	6,501 0 0	501 0 0	.. .	....	1,999 0 0	
24	Sáthamba	5,678 0 0	7,102 0 0	6,100 0 0	6,667 0 0	1,424 0 0	....	567 0 0	.....	
25	Ramás	2,186 15 8	3,242 0 0	2,225 12 10	8,545 0 0	1,055 0 4	....	6,319 3 2	...	
26	Bolundra..	1,489 4 11	1,451 0 0	1,514 15 3	1,565 0 0	....	38 4 11	50 0 9	....	
27	Derol	2,637 9 9	2,269 13 9	2,637 9 9	2,269 13 9	....	367 12 0	....	367 12 0	
28	Kheravádá	4,076 8 7	3,744 12 1	3,301 0 0	3,341 5 5	....	331 12 6	40 5 5	....	
29	Kadoli	3,097 1 11	3,253 0 0	3,200 0 0	3,300 0 0	155 14 1	....	100 0 0	....	
30	Wakhtápur	555 12 7	5,991 9 3	6,944 6 1	5,779 14 0	435 12 8	....	....	1,164 8 1	
31	Prempur	2,775 6 3	2,986 0 0	3,337 11 9	3,624 0 0	210 9 9	....	286 4 8	....	
32	Dedhrota..	2,582 7 3	2,272 9 4	3,500 0 0	2,200 0 0	....	309 13 11	....	1,300 0 0	
33	Tájpuri	3,314 1 1	3,699 0 0	3,100 8 0	3,151 0 0	384 14 11	....	50 8 0	....	
34	Hapa	2,969 13 6	3,650 0 0	4,100 0 0	2,850 0 0	680 2 6	....	....	1,250 0 0	
35	Sátlásna	5,035 0 0	5,090 0 0	5,035 0 0	5,090 0 0	55 0 0	.. ..	55 0 0	....	
36	Bhálusna..	2,425 0 0	3,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	3,000 0 0	575 0 0	....	500 0 0	....	
37	Dalisna	1,425 0 0	1,435 0 0	1,400 0 0	1,300 0 0	10 0 0	....	100 0 0	....	
38	Likhi	2,971 7 1	3,263 0 0	2,832 5 6	2,363 9 1	291 8 11	....	....	468 12 5	
39	Hádol	2,191 9 0	3,017 0 0	2,515 0 8	2,502 0 0	825 7 0	....	....	13 0 8	
40	Maguna	11,663 15 1	9,000 0 0	11,663 15 1	11,000 0 0	....	2,663 15 1	....	663 15 1	
41	Tejpura	4,961 4 0	4,395 0 0	6,900 0 0	7,100 0 0	.. ..	666 4 0	200 0 0	....	
42	Virsoda	2,400 0 0	1,630 0 0	4,200 0 0	2,800 0 0	....	770 0 0	....	1,400 0 0	
43	Palaj	7,925 10 10	6,676 6 8	7,321 12 3½	6,044 3 3	....	1,249 4 2	....	1,277 9 0½	
44	Deloli	5,510 4 9½	4,681 0 0	5,801 9 4½	4,462 0 0	....	829 4 9½	....	839 9 4½	
45	Kasálpura	4,272 8 1	3,575 0 0	5,252 5 0	4,100 0 0	....	697 8 1	....	1,152 5 0	
46	Memadpura	2,604 10 0	1,600 0 0	2,840 6 11½	1,800 0 0	....	1,004 10 0	....	1,040 6 11½	
47	Ijpura	5,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	....	1,000 0 0	....	1,000 0 0	
48	Rámpura	1,400 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	....	200 0 0	....	....	
49	Ránipura	1,200 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,300 0 0	100 0 0	....	....	500 0 0	
50	Gábat	4,312 5 7	3,367 0 0	4,137 12 7	3,645 0 0	....	945 5 7	....	492 12 7	
51	Timba	796 0 0	805 0 0	796 0 0	805 0 0	9 0 0	....	9 0 0	....	
52	Umbri	663 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,125 0 0	1,100 0 0	437 0 0	....	....	25 0 0	
53	Kotharna	845 0 0	845 0 0	845 0 0	845 0 0	....	....	....	....	
54	Chandap	1,001 0 0	1,001 0 0	1,001 0 0	1,001 0 0	....	....	....	....	
55	Jher	3,203 14 3	3,049 0 0	2,069 4 9	4,255 0 0	....	15 14 3	2,185 11 3	....	
56	Nirmáli	3,015 7 11	2,820 0 0	2,318 15 6	3,505 0 0	....	195 7 11	1,186 10 6	....	
57	Bármuvád	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	....	....	....	.....	
58	Bávishi	44,532 12 8	44,533 0 0	44,535 10 2	44,536 0 0	0 3 4	....	0 5 10	.. ..	
59	Dedosan	607 9 11	626 0 0	444 13 3	775 0 0	....	71 9 11	330 2 9	....	
	Total ..	11,47,452 15 2	11,22,513 15 3	12,34,414 5 4	11,41,691 4 3	25,115 12 10	50,054 12 9	1,07,539 8 0	2,00,262 9 1	

Mahi Kántha Agency,
Sádra, 21st July 1890.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Acting Political Agent.

APPENDIX M.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Mahi Kántha Local Funds for the year 1889-90.

No.	Names of Funds.	Opening balance on the 1st April 1889.	Receipt during the year 1889-90.	Expenditure during 1889-90.	Balance on 1st April 1890.		
					In Cash.	Invested.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sádra Bázár Fund	4,290 4 7	5,509 14 7	5,741 12 5	2,658 6 9	1,400 0 0	4,058 6 9
2	Jail Fund	2,215 6 2½	3,216 8 6	4,703 4 3	728 10 5½	.....	728 10 5½
3	Infanticide Fund	481 6 0	139 0 0	0 12 11	619 9 1	.....	619 9 1
4	Institution Fee Fund	11,186 15 0½	7,406 15 7	4,440 13 7	11,653 1 0½	2,500 0 0	14,153 1 0½
5	Thándári Fund	5,061 2 7	6,852 8 8	4,202 4 3	3,711 7 0	4,000 0 0	7,711 7 0
6	Vaccination Fund	4,774 8 2	1,557 14 0	1,481 15 7	4,850 6 7	.....	4,850 6 7
7	Sádra Dispensary Fund	1,956 0 11	82 0 0	159 2 5	378 14 6	1,500 0 0	1,878 14 6
8	Daftar Fund	1,596 8 0	283 6 9	233 10 5	1,646 4 4	.....	1,646 4 4
9	Deputy Educational Inspector's Salary Fund.	2,663 7 6	2,099 2 7	1,704 4 11	3,058 5 2	.....	3,058 5 2
10	Bávishi Thána Fund...	16,354 9 1	16,753 15 7	15,143 10 11	15,464 13 9	2,500 0 0	17,964 13 9
11	Sádra School Fund	4,370 7 1	197 14 9	313 13 8	254 8 2	4,000 0 0	4,254 8 2
12	Mahi Kántha Library Fund	785 8 10	409 5 0	369 6 5	51 0 4	774 7 1	825 7 5
13	Scott College Fund...	31,225 10 9	5,133 15 8	5,564 4 9	1,095 5 8	29,700 0 0	30,795 5 8
14	Sábarkántha Fund	2,144 8 3½	3,416 4 1	4,172 10 9	1,388 1 7½	.....	1,388 1 7½
	Total ...	89,106 7 0½	53,058 13 9	48,231 15 3	47,558 14 5½	46,374 7 1	93,933 5 6½

Mahi Kántha Agency Office,
Sádra, 21st July 1890.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

ENCLOSURE N.

Annual Return of Persons vacccinated in the province of Mahi Kántha from 1st January to 31st December 1889.

Hindus		11,532
Musalmans		663
Other castes		1,281
Males	6,914	13,476
Females	6,562	
Vaccinated successfully		13,266
Revaccinated		171
Not seen after vaccination		39
		13,476

Mahi Kántha Agency Office,
Sádra, 21st July 1890.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

LETTER from Captain S. M. C. SCHNEIDER, Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha; to Colonel H. L NUTT, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha,—No. 274, dated Sádra, 27th June 1890.

I have the honour to submit this my report on the Bávishi Zilla, Mahi Kántha, in accordance with the instructions contained in Government Resolution No. 155 of the 1st March 1888.

2. The district of Bávishi comprises Bávishi Zilla proper and Bármuváda, and consists of 7 detached areas and 91 villages and hamlets.

3. A survey of the zilla has been only recently begun, and therefore its exact dimensions cannot be given.

4. The population according to the census of 1881 is —

In Bávishi Zilla	35,708
In Bármuváda	4,065
Total ...	39,773

5. The revenue for 1889-90 was—

	Rs.
In Bávishi Zilla	44,533
In Bármuváda	1,500
Total ...	46,033

6. The tribute paid to Baroda was—

	Rs.	a.	p.
From Bávishi	33,011	11	5
From Bármuváda	901	0	0
Total ...	33,912	11	5

CHARGE.

7. The charge of the zilla was held by the Thánádar, Ráo Sáheb, Ganesh Gangádhar, under the supervision of this office throughout the year.

TOUR.

8. Captain O'Donnell's camp was in the zilla a few days in February and March. Lihoda and Dábhoda were visited by him.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

9. There is nothing to mention under this head for the year under report.

BORDER CASES.

10. A boundary case between the people of Kothi (Bávishi) and Gamij (Dehgam Baroda) was to be decided by the Personal Assistant, Ráo Bahádur Nathábhái D. Patel, and the 1st Class Magistrate of Dehgam. These officers met on the land in question on the 20th December 1889, but no decision was arrived at. Their reports have been submitted, and the matter is still pending.

POLICE.

11. The following table shows the work done by the Police in the zilla during the year under report:—

No.	Names of Officers.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	
1	Thánádár	103	51	182	97	182	97	67	45	115	52	38·81	46·4	36·81	46·4	
2	Faujdár	48	60	59	93	44	89	21	66	23	23	33·3	62·5	47·75	62·5	
3	Aval-kárkún	13	5	18	8	18	8	13	5	5	3	72·2	70·9	72·2	71·0	
	Total ..	164	116	259	198	244	194	101	116	143	78	38·99	58·2	41·39	59·7	

12. 116 crimes involving 198 persons were reported against 164 crimes involving 259 persons reported the previous year. The percentage of convictions to accused persons sent for trial was 59·7 compared to 41·39 the year before.

13. The following statement shows the value of property stolen and recovered during the year:—

No.	Names of Officers.	Value of Property stolen.		Value of Property recovered.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Thánadár	1,434 1 6	979 7 9	232 11 0	340 8 3	16 3 7	34 12 2
2	Faujdár	1,137 14 0	3,863 14 6	91 12 0	161 7 6	8 1 0	4 1 2
3	Aval-kárkún	14 0 0	2 11 (	6 1 0	1 11 0	43 4 10	62 12 7
	Total ...	2,585 15 6	4,746 1 3	330 8 0	503 10 9	12 12 5	10 9 8

14. From this it seems that property to the amount of Rs. 4,746-1-3 was stolen during the year, compared to property valued at Rs. 2,585-15-6 stolen the previous year. Recoveries amounting to Rs. 503-10-9 were made against Rs. 330-8-0 the year before, giving a percentage of Rs. 10-9-8 against Rs. 12-12-5 of the previous year.

15. There are no jails in the zilla, but 2 lock-ups—one at Dábhoda, the other at Mahisa.

Criminal Justice.

16. There are two courts of Criminal Justice in the zilla, *viz.*, the Thánádár's, who has the powers of a Second Class Magistrate, and that of the Aval-kárkún at Mahisa, who is a Third Class Magistrate.

17. No criminal case remained over on the files at the end of the year. 240 cases were reported this year against 348 the year before.

18. Of the 240 cases tried, 4 were of grievous hurt, 68 of hurt, 3 housebreaking, 65 theft and 100 miscellaneous cases.

19. The number of persons dealt with was 423 compared with 614 of the previous year.

20. Of the persons dealt with, 138 were convicted, 123 acquitted, and 153 discharged, while 9 were awaiting trial on bail at the end of the year. Five cases were committed to this court by the Thánádár, as beyond his cognizance. These were all disposed of before the close of the year.

21. Of the 138 persons convicted, 54 were punished with fine only, 83 with fine and imprisonment, and 1 with imprisonment only. The latter was sentenced to twenty days' rigorous imprisonment.

22. The highest fine imposed was Rs. 50; the total amount of fines imposed during the year under report being Rs. 964, of which Rs. 246-8-0 have been recovered.

23. One serious crime, that of murder, was committed during the year.

24. The percentage of convictions as compared to persons sent for trial is 59·7 against 41·39 of the year before. The Police have been invested with full powers since the 1st January 1890, though the 4 Chief Constables were not sanctioned till after the close of the year under report. As yet no comparison can be drawn between the work done under the old and new systems.

Civil Justice.

25. There are two courts of Civil Justice in the zilla, *viz.*, that of the Thánádár who is invested with power to hear suits to the value of Rs. 500 and under, and that of the Aval-kárkún at Mahisa who has power to hear suits valued at Rs. 50 and under.

26. There are 66 suits remaining over on the file at the close of the previous year. 265 were filed during the year, making a total of 331, as against 419 the year before. Of these 268 were disposed of against 352 of the previous year, leaving 63 pending.

27. The value of suits filed during the year was Rs. 7,713-8-6, that of the 66 suits pending from the previous year Rs. 6,941-1-5, making a total of Rs. 14,654-9-11. Claims to the amount of Rs. 9,869-15-1 were disposed of during the year, and Rs. 4,784-10-10 represents the value of the suits remaining over for decision at the close of the year.

Opium.

28. Opium was sold for Rs. 12 to Rs. 14-8-0 during the first four months, and from Rs. 11-4-0 to Rs. 12-8-0 during the remaining eight months of the year.

29. There are no cases against the spirit of the Opium Act in the zilla during the year under report.

Weather and Crops.

30. The rainfall in Bávishi was 28 inches, as against 15 inches the year before.

31. The crops are reported as 12-anna ones. The rice crops at Mahisa, Kaprupur and Bármuváda were good. The season was generally favourable.

Public Health.

32. The public health was generally good.

33. Cholera prevailed in the zilla from April to June of the year under report. Out of 157 cases 74 were fatal.

34. Fever, colds and cough were the most prevalent diseases during the year.

35. The daily attendance at Dábhoda Dispensary was 8·38 against 7·97 the year before. The number of patients treated was 3,060 against 2,910 of the previous year.

Cattle Disease.

36. 1,134 cattle were attacked in Bávishi Zilla, of which 134 died.

Locusts.

37. These appeared at Lihoda, but fortunately they did no damage.

Public Works.

38. Two schools—one at Anguthla, the other at Harsoli—are under construction. The estimated cost of the former is Rs. 800, of the latter Rs. 1,500.

39. The attached Appendix C shows in detail the small works carried out during the year.

Education.

40. Appendix D shows the number of pupils and daily attendance, &c., at the schools in the Bávishi Zilla.

41. The number of schools is the same as last year, namely 12.

42. There is a decrease of 13 in the number of names borne on the registers, there being 734 as against 751 the year before. The daily attendance decreased from 541 to 508. 664 boys and 70 girls are regular attendants. They represent 1·84 per cent. of the total population of the zilla.

General Remarks.

43. The progress of the zilla has been favourable. The Thánadár, Ganesh Gangádhar, was rewarded by Government, in recognition of his good services, with the title of Ráo Sáheb as a personal distinction. The sanad was presented to him at a Darbár held for the occasion by Colonel Goodfellow, C. I. E., the then Political Agent, on the 18th March 1890.

44. The great bar to the more rapid progress of the zilla is that the money recovered in it is divided into two funds, the Local Cess and Thána Funds, and budgetted for in two budgets. The former is the poorer and more elastic of the two, and it is liable for all works. Improvements cannot be carried out to the necessary extent in the zilla until there is but one fund for the whole of the money recovered from it, and the proceeds can be spent in local improvements to the benefit of those from whom it has been collected. At present the Thána Fund has a good balance lying idle, which cannot be utilized, while the Local Cess Fund is always in debt. This matter was brought to notice in last year's report.

45. The contract for the collection of the Baroda tribute from the zilla expired in November 1889 (the last month of Samvat 1945), and a fresh one for ten years was made with Vrijlál Gelasha, of Ahmedabad, at a lower rate of "Manoti".

46. The Matádárs are protecting young trees in the zilla. Caterpillars injured the small experimental indigo plot at Dábhoda, but sufficient seed was collected to make another trial this year.

Office.

47. The personal distinction conferred on Thánádár Ganesh Gangádhar by Government in recognition of his excellent services has already been mentioned by me. The Bávishi Faujdár, Harilál Nathurám, was transferred to the Police Force from the 1st January of the present year.—I have, &c.

APPENDIX A.

Criminal Justice.

No.	Names of Courts.	Number of offences during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with							Persons disposed of					Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases with prisoners before the Court remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial during 1889-90.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or transferred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
		1888-89.	1889-90.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.		1888-89.	1889-90.								
1	Bávishi Thánádár's Court	292	203	...	167	...	184	17	1	536	369	130	106	124	...	...	9	4	9 on bail
2	Do. Aval-kárkún's Court ...	56	37	...	8	...	46	...	...	78	54	23	17	14	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	348	240	...	175	...	230	17	1	614	423	153	123	138	...	...	9	4	

APPENDIX B.

Civil Justice.

No.	Names of Courts.	Tribunals.	Number of cases on file at the end of the previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.		Number disposed of during the year.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	
1	Bávishi Thánádár's Court	1	63	205	328	268	264	215	63	53	
2	Do. Aval-kárkún's Court ...	1	3	60	91	63	88	53	3	10	
	Total ...	2	66	265	419	331	352	268	66	63	

Sádra, 27th June 1890.

S. M. SCHNEIDER, Captain,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX C.

Table of Public Works in Bávishi Zilla for the year 1889-90.

No.	Name of Zilla.	Public Works completed.	Total Cost incurred.	Public Works under construction.	Estimated Cost to be incurred in the whole work.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1	Bávishi Zilla.	Repairs to Kadjodra School-house	28 0 0	Repairs to school-house at Mahisa and Kaprupur ...	33 10 0	
		Do. to four tanks, *viz.*, Sheval, Maram Sagar, Barklu and Hanmanpura, and to banks of Maram Sagar, &c. ...	250 0 0	A new school-house at Anguthla	800 0 0	
		A new well at Mahisa ...	150 0 0	A new school-house at Harsoli	1,500 0 0	
		Temple of Brahma at Mahisa ...	150 0 0			
		Total ...	578 0 0	Total ...	2,333 10 0	

S. M. C. SCHNEIDER, Captain,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

Sádra, 27th June 1890.

APPENDIX D.

Schools,

No.	Names of Villages.	Class of Schools.	1889-90. Total Receipt.	1889-90. Total Expenditure.	Number of Schools and Pupils. 1889-90. Schools.	1889-90. Pupils.	1888-89. Schools.	1888-89. Pupils.	Average daily attendance.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
1	Mahisa	Gujaráti.	401 5 3	347 0 0	1	100	1	103	83
2	Kaprupur ...		132 2 0	123 0 0	1	31	1	33	17
3	Harsoli		277 13 3	244 4 3	1	76	1	84	51
4	Khánpur... ...		258 15 3	238 14 3	1	45	1	38	33
5	Kadjodra ...		213 0 4	193 13 7	1	40	1	32	24
6	Anguthla ...		200 7 11	168 15 8	1	66	1	57	42
7	Rakhiál		199 0 6	182 2 6	1	36	1	37	29
8	Dábhoda... ...		423 13 9	370 12 0	1	101	1	112	78
9	Vadodra		292 5 9	264 5 9	1	74	1	79	46
10	Harkhjina Muváda ...		311 0 3	266 9 9	1	95	1	105	57
11	Dábhoda Girls' School.		98 8 0	98 8 0	1	37	1	37	26
12	Mahisa do. ...		69 4 0	69 4 0	1	33	1	34	22
	Total ...		2,877 12 3	2,567 9 9	12	734	12	751	508

S. M. C. SCHNEIDER, Captain,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

Sádra, 27th June 1890.

Statistical Return of the Church Missionary Society's Schools for the official year 1889-90.

Number of Institution.	Name and locality of Institution.	Class of Institution (whether Primary, Secondary or Special, and whether for boys or girls.)	Number of Pupils studying under each Stage of Instruction on 31st March.									Average Number on the Rolls monthly throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Pupils at the end of the year learning			Actual Receipts.		Actual Expenditure (Direct).		Total Indirect Expenditure.	Remarks.
			Lower Primary Stage including Preparatory or Infant Classes and also Standards I and II either of Vernacular or of European and Eurasian Schools.						Hindus.													
			Not reading printed books.			Reading printed books.			Total.	Brâhmins.	All Hindus who are not Brâhmins or of the low Castes.	Low Castes, Mahârs, Mângs, Chambhârs, Dhedâs, Bhangis, &c.	Grand Total.			English	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Subscriptions.	Total Direct.	
1	2	3	4			5			6				7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Lusâria—																										
	I'dar—																										
	Mahi Kántha ..	Primary ..	4	..	4	28	..	28	32	..	32	4	11	17	32	34	18	..	..	32	166	166	166	166	..		
2	Bhiladia—																										
	Tal—																										
	I'dar—	Do. ..	18	..	18	28	..	28	46	..	46	1	7	38	46	53	43	..	..	46	200	200	182	182	..		

E. GILES,
Educational Inspector, N. D.

No. 518 of 1890.

Political Department.

Ahmedabad, 11th August 1890.

Forwarded.

2. The Agency has been in charge of no less than four officers during the year—Colonels Scott, Salmon, Goodfellow and Nutt, and the Assistant's post has been held by Captain O'Donnell, and for a few days by Captain Schneider. The report has been written partly by Colonel Goodfellow, and the remaining part, with the statistics, compiled by Colonel Nutt.

3. The Commissioner need make no remarks on the frontier disputes. The main point, which the Political Agent should bear in mind, is to prevent these disputes being needlessly prolonged. No doubt a complicated boundary dispute is a source of unfailing interest to some Native Chiefs, who protract them longer than necessary. But the Dánta Chief should not be permitted to delay the settlement of his case against Sirohi; and it is to be hoped that the Government can arrange for the boundary work commenced by Lieutenant Impey being brought to a conclusion. The cases brought to light, or perhaps it would be more right to say created, by the Baroda Survey should be disposed of as quickly as practicable.

4. It is satisfactory that Colonel Goodfellow was able to dispose of 82 out of 107 Border Court cases.

5. Colonel Goodfellow's recommendation, that an attempt be made to define the relations between I'dar and his feudatories, a proposal directly contrary to the policy of previous Political Agents and likely to open the door to unnumbered disputes, has not been favourably received by Government. There is nothing special to be said about this State, but Government will regret to learn that His Highness the Mahárája has not been of late in good health. It is to be hoped that the new Diván will realize the expectations which are entertained of him.

6. The minor States call for few remarks. The Thákor of Ámliyára appears worthy of special notice. The Commissioner thinks that this Chief should be advised to pay off his debts before he is pressed to establish a dispensary, and the employment of a Hospital Assistant on Rs. 15 or even Rs. 20 would certainly be throwing money away. It is to be regretted that so good an account cannot be given of the Thákor of Ghodásar as was expected.

7. *Ilol*, which was reported by Colonel Salmon last year to be well managed and its Chief liberal-minded, bears now a different charater. Several years ago a large migration of the Thákor's industrious Boráh subjects into the Ahmedabad District took place, and complaints were constantly heard of the way in which they had been treated, so that the present report, that "the Thákor had considerably abused his powers and authority", does not come upon the Commissioner with surprise. The warning administered by the Political Agent will, it is hoped, have a good effect. The Commissioner notes (Appendix D) that this Thákor convicts in every case that comes to trial.

8. The three small Thánadárs' charges call for no remark, expect that it is to be hoped that the Political Agent will be able to effect an amicable settlement of the disputes. Colonel Nutt seems to have adopted by far the most likely way of attaining peace, as neither I'dar nor the Tálukdárs are likely to yield an inch of land.

9. There are 17 estates now under management, the principal addition during the year being Pol, whose ancestors were Ráos of I'dar. One estate under management for debt was released. It is to be noted that the revenue survey is in progress in Mánsa and Mohanpur, and has been concluded in Pethápur. The Government will have learnt from recent correspondence that considerable expenditure was incurred during the Ghodásar minority in subjecting that estate to the revenue survey, but that the Thákor has not introduced

it, neither does he intend doing so. Under these circumstances, the surveying of minors' estates seems a useless expense, and the Commissioner would recommend that survey operations be only introduced where the Chief is of full age and desirous of the reform.

10. The late Political Agent, Colonel Goodfellow, states that an English school is wanted at Mánsa, but the Commissioner would deprecate one being introduced at the expense of the State during the minority of the Chief. The Thákor is at the Rájkumár College where he will receive an English education, and he can extend a similar education to the Baniás of Mánsa when he comes of age. The traders of Mánsa contributed Rs. 30,000 to a tank. If they desire English education, they should at least come forward themselves and assist.

11. The Commissioner would be unwilling to see the Political Agent hampered in his desire to improve the condition of the estates and people, but he cannot but observe that a dispensary at Mohanpur was scarcely wanted. The town lies within easy reach, both of Paránt'j and Modása, where there are dispensaries; the town is only a village, and the population of the whole State not more than 14,000. He fails again to see the propriety of establishing a dispensary at Pol before the Thákor has been dead for six months, and when the revenue does not equal the expenditure. Of the A'mliyára Dispensary he has already remarked.

12. Under the heading "Relations with Tributary States," Colonel Nutt expresses the opinion that the estates should yield a larger revenue. He finds that even attached estates yield very little per acre, and he promises a further report on the subject. The comparatively small revenue need not, however, excite surprise. The Mahi Kántha population has only a small admixture of thrifty classes: the majority are Bhils and Kolis without resources, unable to cultivate highly, and the insecurity of life and property is still far more marked than in other parts of the Presidency. Capital will be attracted but slowly to a country where a Bania going from one village to another finds it necessary to be accompanied by one or two armed Bhils, and where a good crop, even if adjoining a large town, is certainly marked for raiding. Gradually, no doubt, greater security will bring increased wealth and increased revenues to the Chiefs, but no action of the Agency can assist so much as vigorously aiding in the repression of crime.

13. The Political Agent has engaged an energetic and able young man from Bhávnagar on a modest salary, in the capacity of Conservator of Forests and Director of Agriculture, for attached estates, and Colonel Nutt is persuaded that untold benefits will result from his enquiries. There can be little doubt that the proper conservation of forests would be of value to all that possess them, and the Mahárája of I'dar has already taken steps in that direction. Government would perhaps like to see the results of the nominee's work at the forests in Pol, which is under Agency management, before pronouncing an opinion on the measure which Colonel Nutt has taken. The Commissioner would have advised the borrowing the services of a trained forest subordinate from British Service to report upon the forests in the first instance.

14. It is not satisfactory that Police arrangements for the feudatories of I'dar still remain, as before, "to be carried out". It is one of the main duties of a suzerain to organize protection for life and property, and the jealousy of Bhumias and Bháyád should not be allowed to interfere with reform. It is to be hoped that the Political Agent will support the I'dar Darbár in this matter. Jealousies of Sardárs towards the Chief should not be allowed to interfere with the protection of the people.

15. It is proposed to arm the Agency Police with revolvers. The Commissioner will leave the Inspector-General of Police to deal with this question, but he cannot approve of it himself. A revolver in a mounted man's hand is generally useless, as the slaughter recently of two British officers at Quetta and Deesa sufficiently testifies.

16. Crime has decreased, the season having been better. Allowances must be made for the new Police in the matter of their non-detection of violent crime, as the country is difficult and obstructions many. It is to be hoped,

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

MAHI KÁNTHA

FOR THE YEAR

1890-91.

134876

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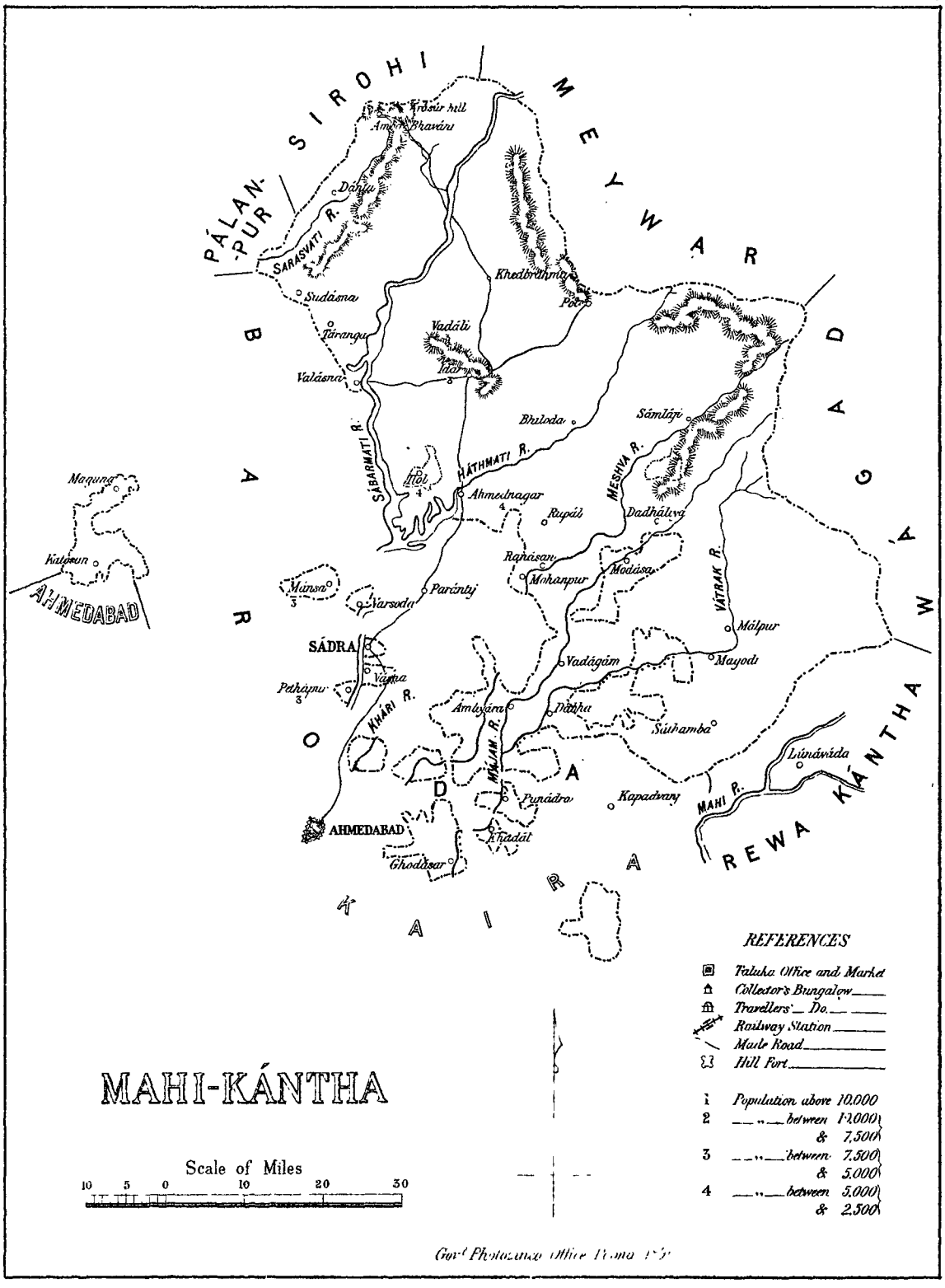
MAHI-KÁNTHA
SIROHI
MEYWAR
PÁLAN-PUR
BARODA
WAGAD
KÁNTHA
REWA
KAIRA
AHMEDABAD
SÁDRA
Sudásna
Táranga
Valásna
Vadáli
Khedbráhma
Pol
Bhiloda
Sámláji
Ahmednagar
Rupál
Dadhálya
Ranásan
Mohanpur
Modása
Mánsa
Varsoda
Parántij
Vátrak R.
Málpur
Magodi
Vadágám
Ámbyára
Dáhha
Sáthamba
Lúnáváda
Kapadvanj
Punádra
Khadál
Ghodásar
Pethápur
Vásna
Khári R.
Mahi R.
Sábarmati R.
Háthmati R.
Meshva R.
Mahi R.
Kátosan
Maguna
Scale of Miles
10 5 0 10 20 30
REFERENCES
Taluka Office and Market
Collector's Bungalow
Travellers' Do.
Railway Station
Made Road
Hill Fort
1 Population above 10,000
2 " between 10,000 & 7,500
3 " between 7,500 & 5,000
4 " between 5,000 & 2,500

B 590

LETTER from R. M. KENNEDY, Esq., C.S., Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha; to the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Political Department, Bombay,—No. 2366, dated Sádra, 22nd July 1891.

I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of the Mahi Kántha Agency for the year 1890-91, and to observe that, as I have taken charge after the close of the year, the report is entirely based on notes left by Colonel Scott, my predecessor in office, and returns prepared in the office.

PART I.

2. No event of any political importance occurred during the year. The following changes took place in the personnel of the Agency.

3. Colonel Nutt went on leave on the 7th August 1890. He was succeeded by Major Ferris, who was relieved by Colonel Scott on the 26th November.

4. Captain Schneider was Assistant Political Agent throughout the year.

5. A new place of Native Assistant was created during the year.

6. The Native Assistant, two thándárs and a kárkún were suspended from their offices on serious charges of corruption; of these, the Native Assistant and one of the thándárs were reinstated after trial and acquittal.

7. There was peace on the whole frontier. A Border Court was held with Meywár and Dungarpur, at which 206 claims were settled.

8. The boundary disputes between Dánta and Sirohi has not yet been settled. Thirty-three of the boundary disputes created by the general survey of the Baroda State were settled by rájinámás.

9. The census was taken on the 26th February 1891.

10. No casualties among the Chiefs occurred during the year. His Highness the Mahárája of I'dar visited Bombay in November. The most noticeable point in the administration of the States is the improvement in the relations of the State of I'dar with its Pattávats.

11. The Mánsa vántas were transferred to Baroda after the close of the year, and it is hoped that other tálukas will follow the example.

12. The Thákor of Rupál was suspended from the jurisdiction over his State as a punishment for abetting the mutilation of one Mulji Savji.

13. There were 17 States under the Agency management during the year; the revenue management showed not much improvement, though a certain amount of debt has been paid off.

14. Of the 4 general thánas, the Bávisi was controlled by the Assistant Political Agent and the rest were supervised by the Personal Assistant. The total receipts, including last balance on account of Thána Fund, was Rs. 40,511-3-10, and the expenditure Rs. 26,871. The receipts on account of local cess amounted to Rs. 12,993-11-5 and the expenditure Rs. 9,570-2-3.

15. Four Chief Constables were added to the Agency Police force. In the States' Police there was an increase of 11 in the mounted branch and a decrease of 20 in the foot; the total cost was Rs. 82,802-10 6. There is a marked decrease in the crimes reported and the stolen property, and the percentage of the recoveries denotes satisfactory results. The result shown by the Infanticide Department was satisfactory.

16. In the criminal courts there was a decrease of 278 cases and 556 persons dealt with; the total number of persons dealt with was 3,222, of whom 1,581 were convicted. There is an increase of 5 cases tried by Sessions Courts; there were 28 cases against 23 last year. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 20,246, of which Rs. 10,944 were recovered. The total criminal appeals disposed of were 53, or 19 more than last year.

17. The total number of civil suits disposed of was 2,206 and the number of decrees executed was 1,637; the number of civil appeals disposed of was 73 and the total amount of institution fees realized was Rs. 11,347-5-1.

18. Ninety-one civil-political cases and 4 appeals were disposed of.

19. Stamp fees on miscellaneous petitions amounted to Rs. 486-13-0. Sixty-one documents were registered; the fees realized were Rs. 249-8-0.

20. The season on the whole was good; the monsoon was favourable to kharíf and rabi crops; the cotton cultivation was unusually large in the I'dar State. The general health was on the whole good.

21. Two new village post-offices were opened.

22. The total amount spent on public works was Rs. 30,112.

23. The fairs at Sámláji and Khed Brahma were held as usual. There has been no marked progress in the trade of the province.

24. The Mehsána-Viramgám Railway branch was completed during the year, and the Thákor of Katosan ceded to British Government the jurisdiction over his land traversed by the railway.

25. There is a remarkable increase in the quantity of opium consumed during the year. The number of opium-smuggling cases tried was 35 against 33 last year.

26. The total number of patients treated at the several dispensaries was 31,737, and the total number of persons vaccinated was 14,648.

27. No new schools were opened; the number of scholars fell from 6,286 to 6,239, but the average daily attendance was the same as last year. The general progress was on the whole fair. The number of girls was less by 36 than that of the previous year. The total cost of education exceeded that of the last year by Rs. 5,000. The management of the Scott College was excellent.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

28. Colonel Nutt held the charge of the Agency from the beginning of the year until 7th August 1890, when he went on leave. He was succeeded by Major Ferris, who remained in charge of the Agency until Colonel Scott the permanent incumbent's return from furlough on the 26th November 1890.

29. Colonel Scott was transferred to Pálanpur on 18th May 1891, and Captain Schneider was in charge until my arrival on 24th June 1891.

30. Ráo Bahádur Náthábhái Dájibhái Patel held charge of the Assistant Political Agent's office from 1st to 4th April 1890. Captain Schneider was the Assistant Political Agent throughout the rest of the year.

31. As sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2510, dated 21st April 1890, a new post of Native Assistant was created and filled up from 1st May 1890.

Frontier Affairs.

Pálanpur-Mahi Kántha.

32. As alluded to in para. 26 of last year's report, the survey of the Dánta and Pálanpur co-shared villages has been finished with the exception of that of Andháría. The several disputes will be cleared off when a Survey officer for the adjudication of the same is appointed as contemplated in the correspondence ending with Government Resolution No. 9109, dated 31st December 1890, and Colonel Scott's letter No. 1443, dated 6th April 1891.

Sirohi-Mahi Kántha.

33. The Dánta Darbár eventually presented the appeal referred to in para. 27 of the last year's report; but the appeal was not forwarded to Government, and the Chief was informed that under the standing orders of Government no copies of the official correspondence could be given, and that their orders being final on this point no appeal is allowed.

34. The boundary disputes have not yet been settled and the positions of the pillars on the boundary line already fixed by the Settlement Commissioner

in 1873 are contested by the parties. In order to ascertain their true position by a revision of the whole line, surveyors from either side have been ordered to meet on the disputed ground. To finally adjust this dispute I hope to arrange to meet the Agent to the Governor General, Rájputána, on the spot early in the coming travelling season.

Mahi Kántha-Meywár-Dungarpur.

35. Colonel Scott remarks :—

"In 1888-89 a special officer was deputed by the Agent, Governor General, Rájputána, for the settlement of these disputed boundaries, and almost all, if not the whole of those between the Mahi Kántha and Meywár, were disposed of; those however between Mahi Kántha and Dungarpur still for the most part remain, and they have not been touched for two years. Though the boundaries are in themselves insignificant, they are, as I have observed, a very fruitful source of disputes and quarrels, and steps should be taken for the deputation of a special officer to enquire into and decide them, and the work should be commenced from next cold season."

Mahi Kántha-Baroda.

36. As regards the cases of the complaints regarding the boundary line between Mahi Kántha States and the Baroda territory, alluded to in para. 31 of the last year's report, the Agent to the Governor General, Baroda, forwarded to this Agency, in the month of November, a list of 188 cases, stating that for the 14 of them rájinámás had been exchanged.

37. For the settlement of the remaining 174, as arranged Ráo Bahádur Náthábhái D. Patel, the Personal Assistant, was deputed as an officer on the Mahi Kántha side and he, in conjunction with the officer appointed on the Baroda side, has amicably and satisfactorily arranged 33 disputes and obtained necessary agreements of withdrawal of their complaints from the contending parties.

38. The cases were as under :—

(Máhi Kántha.)	(Baroda.)
Between Vásna	*vs.* Dehegám.
„ Pethápur	*vs.* Dehegám and Kálol.
„ Mánsa	*vs.* Kálol and Vijápur.

39. The remaining 141 disputes, it is hoped, will be decided in due time.

BORDER COURTS.

40. Border Courts were held at Ratanpur with Meywár and Dungarpur. They were presided over by Colonel W. Scott for Mahi Kántha and Colonel A. R. T. MacRai for Meywár and Dungarpur.

41. The following table will show the work done :—

Disputants.	Number of cases on File.	Number disposed of.	Postponed.	Amount of Cash awards.			Value of award in live-stock and other articles.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Mahi Kántha *vs.* Meywár ...	58	58	...	2,123	0	0	35	0	0
Mahi Kántha *vs.* Dungarpur ...	42	34	8	255	0	0	59	0	0
Meywár *vs.* Mahi Kántha ...	85	81	4	465	0	0	.....		
Dungarpur *vs.* Mahi Kántha ...	39	33	6	166	0	0	59	0	0
	224	206	18	3,009	0	0	153	0	0

42. Colonel Scott remarks :—

"About the middle of January I proceeded on tour and after visiting the Bávisi Zilla, the Amliyára, Vadágám and Mohanpur Tálukas I went to Ansol on the Dungarpur frontier to meet the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, for a Border Court for the settlement of disputes between the Mahi Kántha and Dungarpur and Meywár.

"The Court held this year was the most important that had been held for some years. The calendar was unusually heavy, comprising, counting the cases from both sides, no less than 216* claims, which were all disposed of except 18, which, for various but sufficient reasons, had to be postponed until the next Court is held.

? 224.

"Not only were the cases large in number but many of them were of the first importance, no less than 107, counting those on both sides, pertained to the raiding by Bhils of Para in Pol territory, and the retaliatory measures of the Pol Bhils in Para territory in July 1888, in which fighting was most freely indulged in with the result of not a few being killed and wounded on both sides, many huts being burned and looted and much property destroyed or taken away. The settlement of these cases in particular was very important, as unless done to the satisfaction of both parties, the blood feud would have remained unextinguished, and the dissatisfied parties taking the law into their own hands would assuredly have sought by violent measures that redress which they felt had not been accorded by the Border Court, which would have seriously complicated matters and probably have led to an outbreak of hostilities. They were however, I am glad to say, satisfactorily disposed of, and both sides left the Court to go and drink kosumba in token of the settlement of all their differences. The most fruitful source of the large majority of the disputes which come before these Border Courts is the unsettled state of certain portions of the boundary between the Mahi Kántha and Meywár and Dungarpur."

Census.

43. The census was taken on the night of 26th February 1891. The preliminary arrangements were made by Ráo Bahádur Náthábhái D. Patel, my Personal Assistant. The total population has been put at 581,662 against 517,485 of the census taken in 1881. It shows an increase of 64,137.

Relations with the Tributary States.

44. The usual statements of political relations with Native States are appended—A and B :—

Idar.

First Class.

45. Area of the State, including the States in the possession of Bháyáds and other feudatories, is the same as last year, *i. e.*, 2,500 square miles. Population according to the census taken in 1891 was 302,048.

46. The receipts of the State amounted to Rs. 5,72,790 against Rs. 5,69,220 last year, and the expenditure Rs. 4,97,292 against Rs. 5,80,217 last year.

47. Colonel Scott writes :—

"His Highness the Mahárája of I'dar having been in indifferent health for some time went to Bombay for medical advice at the end of November and did not return to his capital until the middle of January. The selection of a Diván, which was made when I was on the eve of departure on furlough in 1889, has turned out most happily; Mr. Savailál possesses, I think, the fullest confidence of His Highness and controls I'dar affairs with ability; his conciliatory manners and the justness of his decision are very much appreciated by the people and by no section of it more than the feudatory Chiefs, between whom and I'dar the relations have been quite friendly, no complaints of a serious nature having reached my ears, although I was on tour in I'dar territory for nearly three months."

"The want of funds prevents Mr. Savailál from giving full scope to his desires in the way of improvements; it is not that he does not recognize the necessity for them, for he has frequently admitted to me the urgent nature of some of them, but seldom being able to do more than just make both ends meet, the heavy drain on the Treasury in connection with His Highness' trip to Bombay has left even less than usual for expenditure on public improvements. Going through parts of I'dar territory, which I had not seen for nearly three years, I was much struck by very large increase in cotton cultivation compared with what I had known before, and it appears that it has received special encouragement at the hands of the Darbár with very happy results."

48. The most noticeable point is the improvement in the relations of the State with the Pattáwats. I am glad to mention here that I am informed by His Highness very recently that a long standing dispute between the I'dar Darbár and the Chief of Tintoi regarding the exercise of jurisdiction and the titles of Thákor for himself and táluka to his holding, claimed by the latter, has been amicably settled and with no loss of dignity or authority to I'dar.

Dánta.

49. Is a second class State, the area of which is estimated at 2,300 square miles ; population is 21,813.

50. The receipts and expenditure of the State are Rs. 50,001 and Rs. 65,001 respectively, against Rs. 45,001 and Rs. 48,001 last year. The expenditure exceeds

the receipts, which is attributed to the expenses on account of marriages of 2 of the sons of the Mahárána.

51. A sum of Rs. 2,431 was spent under the head of Public Works, detailed as under :—

	Rs.
A dharmshála at the Ambáji Mátta	1,231
Road repairs	1,200
Total Rs. ...	2,431

52. The civil and criminal work will be found in Chapter IV.

53. The heir-apparent, Hamirsinghji, aged 22 years, is receiving education at the Mayo College at Ajmere, and his progress is reported to be fair. The second son, Dolatsinghji, 11 years old, is taking tuition at Dánta. It is to be regretted that I have no materials to enable me to report this State's progress in education and reform in better terms than those used by the former Political Agents.

Málpur.

Third Class State.

54. Area 324 square miles and population 17,125.

55. The receipts of the State amounted to Rs. 18,751 against Rs. 18,201 last year, the expenditure being Rs. 18,414 against Rs. 17,905 last year. The financial condition of this State is not satisfactory and nothing was spent on public works. A sum of Rs. 1,326 was paid during the year towards the liquidation of the táluká's old debts.

The Chief has a son 5 years old.

Katosan.

56. Area 23 square miles; population 7,426. Its receipts are shown at Rs. 21,190 against Rs. 22,058 last year, and the expenditure at Rs. 21,190 against Rs. 22,058 last year.

57. A well was sunk at Jotána; cost Rs. 238.

58. The Thákor's eldest son is educated at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot.

59. The Thakor's two younger sons are receiving education at the Scott College.

Ilol.

Third Class State.

60. Area 44 square miles; population 5,009. Its revenue is shown at 21,999 and expenditure at Rs. 22,051 against Rs. 18,648 and Rs. 17,584 respectively, last year.

61. A small amount of Rs. 585 was spent under the head of Public Works, *viz.*, in executing repairs to an old dharmshála at Ilol.

62. The Thákor has no son.

63. It is to be regretted that I have no materials enabling me to report more favourably than what Colonel Goodfellow has done about this Chief last year.

64. Of the States not under attachment under the direct charge of the Political Agent, I have only to remark as to the following :—

65. Government sanctioned in June the succession of Kishorsinghji as Thákor for the late Thákor Hamirsingji of Ranásan, a 4th class State.

66. Thákor Rájsinghji of Vadágám (5th class) having applied for adoption of his nephew, Gulábsinghji, as his son and heir, Government sanctioned it in May 1891.

67. In November 1890, the Thákor of Rupál was suspended from the jurisdiction over his State as a punishment for abetting the mutilation of one Mulji Savji and was fined Rs. 1,000, which was awarded as compensation to the injured man.

68. Government on appeal by the Thákor finally ruled that the Thákor countenanced a gross outrage and was unfit for judicial powers. The fine was reduced to Rs. 250.

69. Dalisna, which was placed under the direct supervision of the Gadhváda Thándár for the purpose of exercising jurisdiction, has been replaced under the jurisdiction of Sadásna State under the orders of the Secretary of State for India conveyed in Government Resolution No. 3919, dated 20th June 1890.

70. Of the States under the charge of the Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, Captain Schneider writes as under :—

"*Amliyára.*

71. "The population of this State is 12,588 by the recent census against 12,437 in 1881. There is again an increase in the revenue, it being Rs. 33,453 compared with Rs. 31,702 and Rs. 28,678 the two past years. There was a balance of Rs. 19,256 debt at the close of the past year. Of this Rs. 5,929 have been paid off during the year under report. The dispensary referred to in my last year's report was opened by the Thákor on the 1st August 1890 and the large daily attendance shows what a blessing has thus been conferred by him on his people. Two murders were committed in the State last year in the month of April, and the cases were sent up by this Court to the Sessions Court of the Political Agent where sentences for transportation for life and death were passed on the murderers. The execution was carried out at Amliyára under supervision of the Personal Assistant and the Hospital Assistant of Dabhora Dispensary. This was, I believe, the first occasion on which capital punishment has been carried out in the Mahi Kántha. A gallows was constructed in Sádra (a workman being procured with the greatest difficulty) and carted to Amliyára. The affair passed off very quietly.

"The Thákor's eldest daughter has just been married to the Thákor of Ghodásar. The marriage expenses are estimated at Rs. 25,000, out of which Rs. 7,500 are the cash payment to the bridegroom. This must be a very heavy drain on this small State.

"A bund at Limb and a tank at Tenpur are under construction."

"*Ghodásar.*

72. "Population by this census 8,444 against 8,400 in 1881.

"Revenue Rs. 39,710 against Rs. 34,948 and Rs. 31,131 of the two preceding years.

"The Thákor's marriage with the eldest daughter of the Thákor of Amliyára has been above referred to, nothing satisfactory can be said about the young Chief in spite of the advantages he has received by an education at the Rájkumár College.

The Kámdár Gokaldáss Dáyábhái, who was appointed by the Agency, however keeps affairs in good order.

"A modified system of vighoti, that is, part cash and part grain, is being introduced in this táluka. The difference in quality of the soil is the great difficulty against a regular cash vighoti ; while part of the land is so poor that a very low cash rate could be taken for it ; other land is so rich that its value in cash would not properly be obtained from the cultivators. The Thákor's younger brother is at the Scott College.

"The dispensary at Haldarvás is in a satisfactory state.

"A well and bund are under construction at Haldarvás."

"*Khadál.*

73. "Population 3,170 against 3,189 of 1881. The revenue was Rs. 20,353 as against Rs. 16,650 and Rs. 20,808 the two past years. This State continues in a satisfactory condition. Some of the disputes between the Mia and his Bháyáds have been settled, but there are still two cases pending. It is hoped, however, that these will be settled this year. The Mia is a pleasant, socially inclined Chief with a taste for gardening. His school was very favourably noticed by the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, this year. No public works were carried out."

"*Punádra.*

74. "Population 4,421 against 3,767 of 1881; revenue Rs. 14,894 against Rs. 14,226 the previous year. This State continues to progress quietly. The Mia appears to have quiet tastes, and there have been no complaints against him. No public works have been carried out. There is a bábul plantation kept up in the waste land near the river Watrak."

"*Sáthamba.*

75. "Population 4,799 against 5,360 in 1881. The decrease is said to be owing to the migration of herdsmen. Revenue Rs. 7,125 against Rs. 7,102 last year. It ought to be about Rs. 9,000.

"The Thákor got into trouble last year by getting his name mixed up in an affray that took place between his subjects and the Khanda people over a piece of disputed land on the boundary. A *primâ facie* case was made out by the Khanda people and Government ordered the Thákor to be surrendered to the zillah authorities at Modása. He was afterwards tried by a First Class Magistrate of the Ahmedabad District and discharged. The legal expenses of this trial cost the Thákor some Rs. 3,000, which increases the already existing burden of debt on the State. The Thákor has, however, made arrangements by mortgaging the revenue of one of his villages for ten years, whereby most of his debts will be paid off, unless others are contracted in the meantime. The financial condition of this táluka is, therefore, unsatisfactory. The school was evidently neglected by the master.

"The Thákor's residence has been out of repair for the past two years I believe, and he received my formal visit in a shed surrounded by stabling and horses.

"A small canal for irrigation under construction last year was finished. A well is being dug at Sáthamba."

"*Dábha.*

76. "Population 1,995 as against 1,922 in 1881; revenue Rs. 5,000 against Rs. 5,500 and Rs. 6,575 the two previous years.

"The Mia is a most troublesome Chief and I fear his affairs have been badly managed lately. He has been giving a great deal of trouble over a Kámdár appointed by the Agency to whom he professed to have a great dislike. After many months the Mia brought forward another Kámdár who has been approved by the Political Agent. It is to be hoped that matters will mend shortly.

"Nothing has been spent on public works."

"*Pethápur.*

77. "Population 7,335 against 7,081; revenue Rs. 18,600 against Rs. 17,961 of the previous year.

"The trade of Pethápur has improved slightly this year, but a great many of the shops are still empty. The new custom rates are working well, and it is hoped that in time more traders will return. Everything has been done to reduce taxation on the people as much as possible. It is to be doubted, however, if it will ever recover its former position in trade. The tribute to Baroda is very heavy, being nearly one-half of the revenue. A remission of Rs. 1,500 has been granted by Baroda for a period of five years, and an attempt was made this year to get a further concession of Rs. 1,500. This, however, failed.

"The income from the numerous Baroda vántas is difficult to collect and a cash settlement, similar to that which has recently been made in the Mánsa State, would be, I think, advantageous to Pethápur. There is of course a strong local opposition to such cash settlements as many people are interested in the present system of collection.

"There are still debts amounting to Rs. 3,790 incurred for the expenses of the young Thákor's marriage."

WA'NTA AND GIRÁS.

78. Colonel Scott remarks:—

"After the close of the year, that is, early in May, Colonel Jackson met me on behalf of Baroda to discuss a few matters in connection with the exchange of the vántas held by Mánsa in Baroda territory for a cash payment, Mánsa having put forward claims to compensation for certain petty haks which had not been included in the settlement effected in January 1889, and also claiming that arrangements should be made for the realization of its outstanding revenues. The matter was satisfactorily settled, Baroda agreeing to pay Rs. 3,000 in cash as compensation for the petty haks and Rs. 11,000 on account of outstanding revenues, after which Mánsa formally relinquished its vántas to Baroda in exchange for an annual payment of Rs. 8,500 made through the Baroda Treasury. I trust that the example thus set by Mánsa may be followed by other wánta-holders."

CHAPTER II.—ATTACHED STATES.

79. At the end of last year there were 17 States under the Agency management.

Pol.

80. The area is stated to be 1,050 square miles.

Population 5,248 according to the census taken in 1891. Villages 63, mostly inhabited by Bhils.

81. The total revenue of the State was Rs. 12,631; adding the balance at the close of the previous year it amounted to Rs. 32,259. The total expenditure was Rs. 12,202, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,056 at the end of the year.

82. The young Chief, Prathisinghji, who is 19 years old, is receiving education at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot. His younger brother, Mohbatsinghji, who succeeded to the gadi of Verábar, is studying at the Scott College at Sádra. He is 11 years old; and the third brother, Bhupatsinghji, is only 6 years old.

Ma'nsa.

83. Area 73¼ square miles; population 14,926.

84. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 55,349 as against Rs. 54,770 last year; the expenditure was Rs. 57,426 against Rs. 54,488 last year; the increase in the expenditure is due to a sum of Rs. 22,040 paid towards the liquidation of debt, the deficiency having been met from the outstanding balances which were recovered during the year. After paying this amount the total debt remaining up to date is Rs. 6,187-8-0.

85. The negotiation regarding transfer of the vántas has been successfully terminated with the result of a large increase to the revenue which will appear in the next year's report. Baroda agreed to pay annually a sum of Rs. 8,500 for the vántas and a lump sum of Rs. 11,000 for the outstanding revenues of the vántas, together with Rs. 3,000 in cash, as compensation for certain petty haks once for all.

86. The revenue survey of this táluka has been completed and a Nimtándár (testing surveyor), who has been newly appointed for supervising the revenue survey work of the Agency attached States and Thána circles, is testing that portion of the survey which was completed during the regimé of the late Thákor; five of the villages were tested by him during the year and necessary rectifications were made according to the survey system. After the testing work is completed the fixing of assessment will be pushed on.

Mohanpur.

87. Area 56 square miles; population 16,380.

88. The receipts were Rs. 26,370, or Rs. 26,935, including the last balance. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,935, to which must be added the sum of Rs. 4,400 paid towards the liquidation of debt. All debts have now been cleared off and thus the wishes expressed in the Commissioner N. D.'s No. 365, dated 22nd June 1886, have been fulfilled.

89. Colonel Scott writes:—

"The survey is being pressed on in the Mohanpur Táluka, and the General Manager has been instructed to replace the present kaltar or standing crop assessment system, which is open to manifold objections, by a khátábandi or cash settlement based on approximate measurements as entered in the revenue books and the value of actual produce recovered from the cultivators of the land in question, taking the average of the last five years. This will be done as soon as the season commences, and will hold good until the survey is completed. Although this plan is naturally far inferior in every respect to the regular bighoti system, it will, I am sure, be found very much better both for the rayats and the attached States than the system of kaltar at present obtaining.

"The repairs and deepening of three large tanks in the Mohanpur Táluka have been undertaken,—one at Sirdhoi, one at Kherari, and one at Manorpur. The first named has been mainly done from donations by charitably disposed persons of Sirdhoi, the poor classes giving a certain amount of labour free, the táluka contributing Rs. 1,000 towards it; the other two are being carried out at the expense of the táluka, the village people undertaking to clear out a certain cubic measurement of earth from the beds of the tanks without payment."

90. Six more villages have been surveyed during the year in addition to the 7 in the previous years. One more surveyor was engaged during the year.

91. The minor Thákor, Himatsinghji, is receiving education at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot, and he is well spoken of by Mr. Macnaghten.

VÁSNA.

92. Area 28 square miles; population 5,751. The total receipts, including the balance at the end of last year, was Rs. 9,564. The actual collection during the year under report was Rs. 15,047. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,141, which includes a sum of Rs. 1,000 paid to creditors.

93. A new debt of Rs. 4,500 was contracted during the year to meet the expenses of the young Thákor's marriage. The debt remaining to be paid is Rs. 3,595.

94. Colonel Scott writes :—

"The survey having been completed in Vásna, the bighoti system, at rates which have been accepted by the rayats, and which will bring in more revenue than has been collected on the average of the last five years on the old kaltar system, has been ordered to be introduced from the commencement of the coming season. The rates are to hold good for three years, after which they are liable to be revised, and can be enhanced or decreased as circumstances may demand."

95. The remaining States are very petty and do not require any special remarks, except that from the balance on hand in the Hadol Táluka, a sum of Rs. 3,500 was invested in a Government promissory note, and that the following States have been relieved from debts during the year, *viz.* Gabat, Jher and Nirmáli.

96. Tabular statement of receipts and expenditure of the attached States :—

No.	Táluka.	Receipts, including last Balance.		Expenditure.		Paid to Creditors.
		Samvat 1945, A.D. 1888-89.	Samvat 1946, A.D. 1889-90.	Samvat 1945, A.D. 1888-89.	Samvat 1946, A.D. 1889-90.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Pol	.....	32,259 9 5	.....	12,202 10 0	.....
2	Mánsa	.....	57,957 0 1	.....	35,392 13 10	22,033 12 10
3	Mohanpur	29,014 7 8	26,935 9 7	21,449 11 1	19,935 9 7	4,400 0 0
4	Pethápur	18,301 2 2	22,822 9 2	16,078 9 9	19,365 2 8	141 9 9
5	Vásna	12,608 13 0	21,571 10 6	11,285 11 10	20,141 3 5	1,000 0 0
6	Valásana	5,609 1 1	9,564 11 10	4,671 4 4	4,627 4 10	2,704 4 2
7	Likhi	4,553 2 11	5,582 12 2	1,894 2 0	2,423 2 10	.....
8	Hádol	5,492 6 4	6,977 11 8	2,404 1 10	2,414 0 0	.....
9	Wakhatpur	6,086 6 0	5,601 0 6	4,413 12 0	4,366 6 5	112 7 9
10	Gabat	4,659 6 3	4,479 12 6	3,048 14 10	3,323 3 10	1,265 9 0
11	Deloli	6,697 9 8	3,755 15 4	3,849 0 1	3,514 2 5	500 0 0
12	Jher	7,518 10 2½	3,100 7 11	4,255 0 9½	2,983 9 3	.....
13	Nirmáli	5,750 1 5	2,809 3 8	3,504 11 9	2,909 0 0	.....
14	Gadhwára	6,349 15 3	5,742 2 2	5,991 6 0	5,972 4 2	.....
15	Ganeshpur	1,069 14 5	614 8 11	775 6 6	804 2 1	.....
16	Pálaj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

No.	Táluka.	Expenditure for Samvat 1946, including debts paid.	Balance.	Debt.	Recovery during 1889-90.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Pol	.....	20,056 15 5	.....	12 631 9 5	
2	Mánsa...	57,426 10 8	534 11 5	6,187 8 10½	57,952 10 1	
3	Mohanpur	24,335 9 7	2,600 0 0	.....	26,370 13 0	
4	Pethápur	19,506 12 5	3,315 12 9	3,790 8 7	20,600 0 9	
5	Vásna	21,141 3 5	430 7 1	3,595 8 0	15,047 10 7	
6	Valásana	7,331 9 0	2,233 2 10	10,844 9 3	8,626 15 1	
7	Likhi	2,423 2 10	3,159 9 4	6,002 12 3	3,420 5 7	
8	Hadol...	2,414 0 0	4,563 11 8	33 3 0	3,987 3 0	
9	Wakhatpur	4,478 14 2	1,428 10 4	2,896 13 3	5,312 13 7	
10	Gabat	4,588 12 10	904 15 1	.....	3,113 0 11	
11	Deloli	4,014 2 5	2,165 6 6	553 0 0	3,554 11 6	
12	Jher	2,983 9 3	3,380 8 1	.....	3,100 7 11	
13	Nirmáli	2,909 0 0	2,145 9 4	.....	2,809 3 8	
14	Gadhwára	5,972 4 2	128 7 3	.....	5,742 2 2	
15	Ganeshpur	804 2 1	105 0 3	.....	614 8 11	
16	Pálaj	.....	.....	.....	.....	Accounts not ready as the books were in the Sessions Court at Ahmedabad.

CHAPTER III—THÁNA CIRCLES.

97. A special report on Bavisi from the Assistant Political Agent is attached.

98. A separate report, embracing the administration of the Katosan, Sábarkántha, and Gadhváda Thánás, received from the Personal Assistant, who had general supervision over them throughout the year, is also attached.

Ba'visi.

99. Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Gangádhar held the charge of the zilla from April to September when he was first transferred and then suspended for complaints of bribery that were made against him. He was succeeded by Girdharlál, Amaratlál, and subsequently by Hiráchand Devji, who remained in charge till the end of the year. Mr. Ganesh Gangádhar has now been reinstated.

100. The area of this zilla is stated to be 702 square miles and the population 40,068.

The district comprises 91 villages and hamlets.

Thána Fund.

101. There was a balance of Rs. 14,626-9-8½ at the close of the last year, the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 14,625-2-10 and expenditure to Rs. 17,664-3-2, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,587-9-4½ at the end of the year, exclusive of a sum of Rs. 12,000 invested in Government promissory notes.

Local Cess Fund.

102. The balance at the end of the previous year was Rs. 838-4-0½, the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,157-4-11 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,866-10-7; there is a debt of Rs. 1,871-1-7½ at the end of the year.

Katosan.

103. Thándár Jhaverilál Bulákhirám was in charge of the thána till August; he was temporarily succeeded by Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Gangádhar, who only remained for a month and a half, and then Chotálál Parsotam acted till the close of the year. Mr. Jhaverilál Bulákhirám has been dismissed.

104. Area 117 square miles; population 17,601; the thána circle comprises 14 co-shared estates by several share-holders tributary to Baroda Government.

Thána Fund.

105. There was a balance of Rs. 383-10-4 at the end of previous year; the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 5,665-15-10 and expenditure to Rs. 5,487-12-2, leaving a balance of Rs. 561-13-2 at the close of the year.

Local Cess Fund.

106. The total receipts, including the last balance, amounted to Rs. 4,670-1-10 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,347-2-6 during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,322-5-4 at the close of the year.

Gadhva'da.

107. Karnáshankar Himatrám was in charge of the thána throughout the year. This is composed of only six petty States, and the Chiefs thereof are all tributary to His Highness the Gáikwár. Area 109 square miles; population 1,489.

Thána Fund.

108. There was a balance of Rs. 1,311-6-1; receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,929-11-10 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,161-13-4; the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 2,079-3-9.

Local Cess.

109. There was no balance at the close of the previous year; receipts amounted to Rs. 2,045-4-8 and the expenditure to Rs. 448-15-6; the balance remaining at the end of the year was Rs. 1,596-5-2.

Sa'barka'ntha.

110. Thándár Ranchodlál Ráiji held charge throughout the year.

111. The thána circle is composed of eight petty States.

Area 136 square miles; population 15,562.

Thána Fund.

112. The balance at the end of previous year was Rs. 1,105-4-9; the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,268-11-4 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,557-3-4½; the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 816-12-8½.

Local Cess.

113. Receipts, including last balance, amounted to Rs. 2,282-11-11½ and the expenditure to Rs. 1,907-5-8; the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 375-6-3½.

114. The total number of offences reported in the four abovementioned thána circles during the year was 314 with 625 persons implicated in them.

115. 311 cases with 617 accused were tried by the thándárs during the year.

116. Of the 617 accused, 235 were convicted, 109 acquitted or discharged, and in the case of 3 the cases were transferred.

117. Of the total offences reported there were—

Thefts	102
Hurt and greivous hurt	79
Adultery...	3
Breach of trust	3
Retaining stolen property	12
House-trespass	10
Mischief	36
Miscellaneous	69

118. The value of property stolen was Rs. 4,335-0-5 and that of property recovered was 1,995-14-0.

119. 407 civil suits were filed during the year with commission Rs. 1,072-8-11.

120. The total number of civil suits disposed of by the 4 thándárs was 395.

121. Only 8 documents were registered in the 4 thánás valued at Rs. 1,042-8-0, and registration-fee received was Rs. 21-4-0.

122. Two new village post-offices were opened at Katosan and Sánthal in the Katosan Zilla.

123. Three new buildings for schools were constructed at Anguthla and Harsoli in Bávisi, and at Dedhrota in the Sábarkántha.

CHAPTER IV—PROTECTION.

Stipendiary Police.

124. The usual return, showing the strength and cost of the Stipendiary Police, both in the Agency and the Native States, is attached as Appendix C.

125. There is an increase of 11 in the total number of mounted and a decrease of 16 in the number of foot; on the whole there is a decrease of 5 in the total strength of the Police force of the whole of the Máhi Kántha.

126. The total cost was Rs. 1,77,612 against Rs. 1,67,848 last year; this shows an increase of 9,764, which is chiefly in the I'dar and the Agency Police owing to payment of pay withheld last year.

127. The scheme for the Police in feudutory States of the I'dar District, alluded to in paragraph 105, has not yet been carried out.

Agency Police.

128. Captain Schneider was in charge of the force for the whole year with the exception of a few days at the beginning of April.

129. The strength of the force is the same as last year with the addition of four Chief Constables.

Mounted Police.

130. At the close of the year there were 3 horses and 3 camels under the authorized strength. Vacancies have not been filled up in view of the impending reduction of 50 savárs and 5 camel savárs. 5 horses died during the year and 7 were cast. 13 horses were gelded during the year; out of these 2 died. 9 camels died during the year, and 1 was cast. A good shed has been built to provide shelter for the camels during the rains, and it is hoped there will be a lower rate of mortality in future among these animals.

131. The carbines of the Mounted Police are now in a dangerously unserviceable condition, and as an accident nearly happened on the range with one of them, it was necessary to finish the course by borrowing 20 rifles from the Foot Police. The condition of these carbines, which were given as a temporary measure only to the Mounted Police, has already been represented. It is believed that Government has sanctioned a breach-loading smooth-bore carbine for Mounted Police generally. It is high time something should be heard from the Inspector-General about the new arms, as at present the efficiency of the force is seriously affected by the condition of the arms now in charge.

132. 192 out of 195 were practised in musketry. The average number of points was 88·75. The same carbines, 20 of the best being selected, were used all through the course till just at the end, when an accident almost occurred. The shooting seems fair.

133. New scabbards have been issued to the force. So far the pattern appears satisfactory.

134. Out-posts in the Rehwar Zilla, four in number, were withdrawn. The men posted at these out-posts exercised no powers and performed only patrolling duties. The small tálukdárs have been left to make their own police arrangements, so as to learn to be independent of the Agency Police.

135. A reduction of 50 savárs and 5 camel savárs has been proposed, and should this be sanctioned, the horse and camel allowances will be increased. This, if sanctioned, will greatly benefit the force, as the present horse-allowance, Rs. 15, was fixed at a time when forage and grain were much cheaper. The camel allowance too will be increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12.

136. The drill discipline and conduct of the men under Rissáldár Oosmán-khán have been good. Four savárs were dismissed during the year for misconduct.

Foot Police.

137. Out of 207 men, 187 were exercised in musketry. The average number of points obtained was 87·09. Revolver practice was taken this year for the first time from the upper grades.

138. The result of the work of the force has been satisfactory, as it corresponds with the average working of the Zilla Police. The four Chief Constables are working fairly at present. More activity is required from the two Inspectors as regards visiting the out-posts in their divisions and instructing the Chief and Head Constables; otherwise their work is satisfactory.

139. A new school-building was opened in August by Colonel Nutt, and it is hoped that an impetus has thus been given to education, which is especially

wanted in the Foot Police. The standard of education is very low, and when opportunities come for promotion, it is difficult to make them from among the Police.

140. The average attendance has increased from 5 to 7, and as the men are very hard-worked, not much can be expected from them. The attendance is, however, still increasing.

141. The force will be greatly benefitted when the additional 50 Foot Police asked for are given. Moreover, the pay of all the grades will be increased and brought up to the zilla level. The Chief Constables' pay will be brought up to the two lowest grades of the zilla Chief Constables, and the Inspectors' pay too will be raised, and if they are put on the zilla list, it will give them a hope for promotion should they do well here.

142. The clothing capitation grant has been raised by Government from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 during the year, and this has benefitted the Police, as it has enabled the monthly cuttings to be revised and taken from the men according to their pay.

143. The drill discipline and conduct of the lower grades under the Head-quarter Chief Constable have been generally satisfactory.

144. A very low standard of morality came to notice among some of the upper grades, and in consequence there have been the following dismissals:— 2 Chief Constables, 2 second class Head Constables, 1 third class Head Constable and 3 Constables.

145. The Inspector-General visited Mahi Kántha in January and saw a number of both Foot and Mounted Police.

146. The Foot Police were entrusted with their powers on the 1st January 1890; the result of their work for the year under report is as under:—

Three hundred and twelve cases were reported to the Police.

The total number of persons arrested was 444. Of these, 357 were sent for trial, 216 were convicted and sentenced, 132 acquitted and 9 remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of accused convicted to those arrested is 46·6 and of accused convicted to those sent for trial 60·5.

147. The value of property stolen was Rs. 4,663-1-11, of which Rs. 2,163-4-6 have been recovered.

148. The usual return of the working of the Police of the whole of Mahi Kántha is shown in Appendix D.

149. Summary from Appendix D:—

Decrease of	175	in the number of	offences reported.
„	412	„	persons arrested.
„	482	„	persons sent for trial.
„	311	„	persons convicted.
„	181	„	persons discharged and acquitted.

This shows that there was a decrease of crime generally, though the following States have shown an increase in offences over last year as under:—

Hadol	14
Mánsa	18
Pethápur	7
Vásna	8
Pol	3
Other States	7

In 1,232 cases reported to the Police they were able to make arrests in 862, and 30 cases were struck off as no offences were found to have been committed; in the remaining 340 their efforts were unsucessful and they were as under:—

Receiving stolen property	8
Theft	137
House-breaking and theft	63
Robbery	34
Trespass	35
Illegal confinement	4
Dacoities	17
Assault	1
Attempt to commit theft	3

Grievous hurt	11
House-breaking	1
Breach of trust	1
Abetting theft	1
Murders...	5
Kidnapping	1
Homicide by negligent act	1
Rape	1
Mischief...	2
Extortion	1
Mischief by fire	13
	340

From the above some inefficiency in detecting violent crimes is apparent, and attention will now be paid to improve the detective agency.

Crimes of Violence.

150. The offences of this nature for the whole Mahi Kántha were as under as compared with those of the last year :—

	1890-91.	1889-90.
Murders	21	16
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	2	7
Homicide by negligent act	2	0
Robberies	48	45
Dacoities	23	29
Persons killed in robberies and dacoities ...	3	4
Persons wounded in do.	26	20
Property stolen in do. ...	Rs. 6,529	9,928

151. The number of offenders reported to have been concerned in the above dacoities and robberies was 363, of whom only 54 concerned in 20 cases were arrested and sent for trial : of these, 19 were convicted and sentenced, 19 acquitted, and 16 remained under trial at the close of the year.

152. Of the 23 murder and culpable homicide cases 18 were sent up to the courts.

153. Miscellaneous casualties reported during the year were :—

	1890-91.	1889-90.
Drowning	64	85
Snake-bite	47	41
Suicide	27	8
Falls from trees, &c....	18	25
Killed by wild animals	4	0
Miscellaneous	23	9

154. Stolen Property.

States.	Value of Property stolen.		Value of Property recovered.		Percentage of Property stolen to Property recovered.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I'dar	13,612	14,454	2,307	2,270	16 15 7	15 11 3
Other States	33,786	25,102	5,648	7,502	16 11 6	29 14 2
Total ...	47,398	39,556	7,955	9,772	16 12 6	24 11 3

This shows a decrease of Rs. 7,842 in the value of property stolen, and also the percentage of the property recovered shows a satisfactory improvement.

Jails.

155. I regret that the report referred to in paragraph 129 of the report for last year has not yet been made.

156. Statement showing the number of jails and prisoners :—

	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Remaining at the end of the year.	Total Cost of Jails and Prisoners.
		Remaining at the end of the year 1889-90.	Admitted during the year.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.		Rs. a. p.
Sádra	1	66	269	291	335	46·31	63·11	43	3,952 14 6
I'dar	1	89	232	368	321	86·72	85·95	82	3,079 6 2
Other States ...	28	82	288	462	370	82·03	75·59	69	8,138 9 2
Total ...	30	237	789	1,121	1,026	215·06	224·65	194	15,170 13 10

The number of jails was the same as last year.

There was a decrease of 95 prisoners; the average daily attendance in jail, however, rose from 215 to 224. There is a slight increase of Rs. 275 in the maintenance charges of prisoners and cost of jails.

157. A reservoir for water was built in the jail compound at Sádra during the year.

158. The health of prisoners has been generally good. Two casualties occurred among the prisoners in the Sádra Jail; one of the deaths was from inflammation of the bowels and the other from inflammation of the lungs.

The general management of the jail appears satisfactory.

Dánta Jail.

159. The advice given by Colonel Goodfellow for building a new jail at Dánta, alluded to in paragraph 130 of the last year's report, I regret to say, has not been attended to by the Mahárána.

Infanticide.

160. The total Márwári population was returned as 2,230 against 2,258, showing a decrease of 28 persons. The male and female births were 36 and 39 against 44 and 39 respectively last year, thus showing a total decrease of 8 in the male births during the year under report.

161. Among the infants there were 2 deaths of male and 9 of female children, whilst amongst the adults the casualties were 30 men and 32 women against 23 and 26 respectively last year.

162. There were 26 marriages into and 14 marriages out of the caste. No case of infanticide occurred during the year. The pecuniary assistance rendered by the I'dar Darbár in the marriages was Rs. 65. The total cost of the establishment during the year was Rs. 750-9-6 and the balance at the close of the year to the credit of the fund was Rs. 471-1-5.

Criminal Justice.

163. The usual Return F., showing the work done by the criminal courts, is appended.

164. The number of offences dealt with was 1,755 against 2,033 last year; the persons concerned therein were 3,212 against 3,768. Of these, 1,581 were convicted and sentenced against 1,930 last year; 785 discharged against 868; 714 acquitted against 867; 49 committed to Sessions against 43; 20 died, escaped or transferred against 12; 63 concerned in 33 cases remaining under trial against 48.

165. The sentences passed on the 1,581 persons convicted were as under :—

Rigorous imprisonment over six months	45
Do. for six months and under ...	608
Fine only	927
Whipping	1
Total ...	1,581

166. Of 1,755 cases in the crime return, there were—

496	of theft.
51	of receiving stolen property.
70	of misappropriation of property.
477	of hurt and grievous hurt.
86	of trespass.
124	of mischief.
14	of breach of trust.
37	of adultery and enticing away married women.
12	of murder.
1	of attempt to commit murder.
15	of robbery.
13	of dacoities.
2	of counterfeit coins.
8	of extortion.
46	of illegal confinement.
11	of attempt to commit suicide.
12	of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
15	of assaults.
265	miscellaneous.
1,755	

167. In addition to the above, the Sessions Court of the Political Agent tried 14 cases with 25 accused, of whom 17 were convicted and sentenced and 8 were acquitted. The offences with which they were charged were as under :—

Murder	3
Theft with murder	1
Dacoity with murder	1
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	1
Homicide by negligent act	1
Illegal confinement	2
Rape	1
Robbery with grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon	1
Exposure of a child with the intention of forsaking it	1
Mischief by fire	1
Grievous hurt...	1
	14

168. The convicted persons were sentenced as under :—

4	to transportation for life.
2	to be hanged.
1	to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.
1	to 4 do. do.
1	to 2 do. do.
1	to 2 do do. and fine
2	to one month's rigorous imprisonment.
5	only fine.
17	

169. Of the 2 persons sentenced to capital punishments, 1 was hanged at Amliyára and the other at Sádra; these are the first cases in which sentences of death have been carried out in the Agency.

170. There were 10 appeals against the decisions of the Sessions Court of the Political Agent.

171. In 7 the sentence was confirmed, in 2 it was reduced and in 1 the sentence was enhanced after perusal of the papers under Section 439, Criminal Procedure Code.

172. Thirteen cases were tried in the Sessions Court of the I'dar Darbár in which 23 persons were concerned. Of these, 16 were convicted and 7 acquitted.

Of the 13 cases tried by the Sessions Court—

2 were murder cases.
2 culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
4 dacoity.
1 theft.
2 rape.
1 grievous hurt.
1 hurt.

13

The punishments awarded on the 23 convicted persons were—

1 to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.
1 to 5 do. do. do.
2 to 4 do. do. do.
1 to 3 do. do. do.
2 to 1½ do. do. do.
4 to 1 year's do. do.
1 to 1 do. do. do. and fine.
4 to only fine.

16

173. The Sessions Court of the Dánta State tried only 1 case with 1 person; the offence with which he was charged was murder and he was sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment.

174. The following table will show the details of fines imposed and recovered by the several courts :—

Courts.	Fines imposed.		Fines recovered.		Percentage of recoveries.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Agency and Japti Courts ...	4,784	7,405	2,226	2,665	46·53	35·98
I'dar	8,350	5,244	5,793	3,547	68·68	67·63
Other States	12,265	7,597	7,606	4,732.	62·01	62·29
Total ...	25,399	20,246	15,625	10,944	61·12	54·5

The above figures show that the amounts of fine imposed and recovered were less than last year's.

175. The Political Agent's Criminal Appellate Court disposed of 41 appeals in which 68 persons were concerned. In 11 appeals with 12 persons the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed; in 20 with 41 persons convictions were quashed; in 9 with 14 persons the sentences were modified, and in 1 the case was remanded for further enquiry and has not yet been finally disposed of.

176. The Assistant Political Agent disposed of 5 appeals with 9 persons.

In two the conviction was upheld.
In two the decisions of the lower courts were reversed.
In one the sentence was modified.

177. In the I'dar Criminal Appellate Court 7 appeals were heard; in 2 the sentence was upheld, in 3 it was quashed, in 2 it was modified. Six appeals were pending disposal at the end of the year.

Civil Justice.

Original Cases.

178. The usual statement showing the total amount of civil work done by the Agency Courts and those of Native States is Appendix J.

179. Cases in arrears at the end of last year numbered 455, during the year 2,203 were filed, making a total of 2,658 against 2,966 last year, of which 2,206 were disposed of against 2,511, those remaining over being 452 against 455.

The larger arrears are distributed among the following courts :—

Native Assistant	...	...	...	...	... 31
Katosan Thándár	...	...	...	...	... 27
Bávisi Thándár	...	...	...	...	... 65
Málpur Tálukdár	...	...	...	...	... 82
Amliyára do.	...	...	...	...	... 72
Vásna Jáptidár	...	...	...	...	... 32

Attention of the courts concerned will be drawn to these figures as shown above and they will be asked to dispose of the cases as soon as possible.

180. The total amount of institution fees realized on the above suits was Rs. 11,347-5-1 against Rs. 11,325-11-5 last year.

181. The total amount of claims filed was Rs. 1,47,456-1-6, that of claims settled 1,43,323-3-3. The average value of suits filed was Rs. 66-14-10 and that of suits disposed of Rs. 64-15-6.

Civil Appeals.

182. The usual return of civil appellate work is attached as Appendix K.

There were 58 appeals pending at the end of last year, 89 were filed during the year, making a total of 147. Of these, 73 were disposed of and 74 remained over at the close of the year.

Of the 73 appeals disposed of, 23 were heard by the Political Agent, 26 by the Assistant Political Agent, and 24 by the I'dar courts.

183. The total amount of institution fees levied on appeals filed in the Agency courts was Rs. 675-0-6.

184. There were 3 special appeals to Government against the decisions of the Political Agent. In 7 cases the decisions were upheld and 1 case was remanded for further enquiry, which has not been completed.

185. The total number of applications for execution of civil decrees was 1,637, which were all executed, against 2,221 last year. Of these, as many as 394 are in the I'dar Civil Courts alone, and the rest are distributed among Bávisi 147, Sábarkántha 49, Katosan 87, Mánsa 395, Vásna 100, Pethápur 60, Ilol 51, Amliyára 63, Ghodásar 80, and the rest in other States.

Limitation Rules.

186. These have worked satisfactorily; no State accepted them during the year.

187. In the thána circles and Agency circles the number of documents registered was 61 against 60 last year, the total value of the documents being Rs. 27,776-12-0 against Rs. 20,241, and fees levied being Rs. 249-8-0 against Rs. 269-0-0.

Civil-Political Work.

183. The following table shows the work done under this head by the four Agency courts :—

No.	Courts.	Arrears on 31st March 1890.	Filed during 1890-91.	Total.		Disposed of.		Arrears at the close of the year.	
				1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
1	Political Agent	211	94	285	305	74	58	211	247
2	Assistant Political Agent...	36	26	78	62	42	24	36	38
3	Personal Assistant ...	28	12	41	40	13	9	28	31
4	Native Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	275	132	404	407	129	91	275	316

Of the above cases there are none worthy of special notice.

189. In addition to these the Political Agent heard and disposed of 4 appeals.

190. There were 20 appeals to Government against the decisions of the Political Agent. In 10 the decisions were confirmed, in 1 it was modified, in 2 reversed, and 7 cases were remanded for further enquiry, which has not yet been completed.

191. The total amount of process fee levied in the Agency civil courts was Rs. 384-15 against Rs. 447 last year and the miscellaneous stamp fees realized Rs. 486-13 against Rs. 550.

192. The usual statement of the total judicial work done by the Agency, thándárs, and japtidárs' courts is given below :—

No.	Courts.	Civil.					Criminal.			
		Original.		Appellate.		Miscellaneous.	Original.		Appellate.	
		Ordinary.	Political.	Ordinary.	Political.		Trials.	Miscellaneous.	Trials.	Miscellaneous.
1	Political Agent	2	58	23	4	...	14	6	40	1
2	Assistant Political Agent ...	6	24	26	...	...	22	7	...	5
3	Personal Assistant	...	9	...	...	...	24	3	...	...
4	Native Assistant	109	...	...	...	...	58	48	...	...
5	Thándár, Bávisi	180	...	...	...	...	131	2	...	...
6	Do. Gadhváda	74	...	...	...	...	52	2	...	...
7	Do. Sábarkántha ...	75	...	...	...	...	37	2	...	...
8	Do. Katosan	66	...	...	...	...	84	1	...	...
9	Do. Jher-Nirmáli ...	34	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
10	Do. Hadol	13	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
11	Japtidár, Pol	4	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
12	Government Manager, Mánsa ...	448	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...
13	Japtidár, Mohanpur	61	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...
14	Do. Pethápur	111	...	...	...	...	37	3	...	...
15	Do. Vásna	76	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...
16	Do. Valásna	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
17	Do. Gábat	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
18	Do. Pálaj	10	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,281	91	49	4	...	698	74	40	6

CHATER V.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crop.

193. The season on the whole was good. The monsoon broke in June and there was a moderate fall of rain throughout the monsoon, and it was favourable to both the kharíf and rabi crops, and the outturn may be put down at 18 annas, an average crop counting as 16 annas.

194. The total outturn of wheat was 431,067 maunds against 350,018 maunds last year, and that of cotton was 35,104 maunds against 14,656 maunds. The outturn of sesamum and rapeseed was about 103,191 and 16,816 maunds respectively.

195. The cotton cultivation was unusually large in the I'dar State.

196. Table showing the total rainfall registered in the province :—

No.	Stations.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
1	Sádra	27·76	16·98	26·60	24·65
2	I'dar	35·76	31·3	36·59	33·46
3	Gadhváda	26·1	26·70	30·73	30·72
4	Katosan Dhanpura	13·35	15·80	19·48	10·98
5	Sámláji	25·67	28·82	30·45	36·93
6	Posina	13·47	13·43	26·82	26·21
7	Ilol	25·55	11·99	31·39	30·36
8	Mánsa	24·32	10·82	30·94	26·67
9	Haldarvás	43·9	18 63	33·62	35·9
10	Bávisi Dabhoda	31·82	15·23	28·63	31·85
11	Ahmednagar	34·36	18·7	35·10	30·72
12	Vadáli	29·82	27·48	35·76	26·60
13	Báyad	32·71	21·81	29·57	21·61

Public Health.

197. During the months of March and April there was a somewhat unusual prevalence of malarial fevers and of a modified form of influenza in Sádra and surrounding villages; except for this the general health of the people was good, as fortunately there was no epidemic of small-pox or cholera.

Forest.

198. The forest officer, regarding whose entertainment mention was made in paragraph 173 of last year's report, having resigned his appointment, the office was altogether abolished in January.

199. The forests in I'dar were under the entire charge of the I'dar authorities, whilst those at Pol and Mohanpur were looked after by the respective japtidárs.

200. Colonel Scott writes :—

"Not having been in Bhil districts for more than two years, I was much struck by the immense clearances which have been made in what I can remember as dense jungle tracts; the jungle has entirely disappeared in tracts of several square miles in extent, which have all been brought under the plough, and such signs must be accepted as proof of the gradual weaning of the Bhil from his former predatory habits."

201. In Mohanpur the special establishment which was kept up for forest preservation was abolished in December as it proved useless, and arrangements were made that the existing blocks of the forest should be divided into ten parts and that one should be sold standing every year, so as to save expenses of carriage and depôt.

Post.

202. There is an increase of 2 in the number of post-offices, the total number of them being 16. Of these, the principal are at Sádra, Mánsa, Ahmed-

nagar and I'dar ; the rest are minor or village post-offices, the work of which is performed by the school-masters of the respective places.

203. There has been no mail robbery during the year under report.

204. Two new post-offices were opened at Sánthal and Katosan.

205. The want of a post-office at Mahisa, the largest town in the Bávisi Zilla, is much felt, and absense of direct communication between the place and Dabhoda, the head-quarters of the Bávisi Thándár, was noticed by the Commissioner, N. D., when he visited Mahisa in January. Colonel Scott in February addressed the Postal authorities and requested the establishment of a regular post-office at Mahisa, and suggested that the postal line from Dehágám to Amliyára should be abolished, and that one should be substituted from Kapadvanj *viâ* Nirmáli and Dábha instead, for the sake of convenience of the traders of Amliyára, whose dealings lie almost entirely with Kapadvanj ; the matter is still under discussion.

Public Works.

206. A sum of Rs. 5,107-8-0 was spent by the Agency on the following works during the year :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
A well in Sádra jail compound. The well water is used by the village people. Of this amount Rs. 800 was subscribed by the people	1,910	0	0
A reservoir in the jail compound	921	8	0
Construction of a new road called 'Goodfellow Road' in the limits of Sádra Bázár	409	0	0
A new building for a chávdi	976	0	0
Repairs to public buildings and roads in the limits of Sádra.	891	0	0
Total ...	5,107	8	0

Save and except Rs. 800, alluded to above as paid by the people, the amounts of all the items were spent from the Mahi Kántha Local Funds.

207. Works executed by the States are as under :—

	Rs.	Rs.
I'dar—		
On roads	1,284	
„ wells	2,715	
„ tanks	7,000	
„ dharmshálas and public buildings	3,616	
		14,615
Dánta—		
On dharmshála at Ambáji Máta	1,231	
„ roads	1,200	
		2,431
Ilol—		
On public buildings	585	
Katosan (Thákor)—		
On a well in Jhotána	238	
Mohanpur—		
On wells	800	
Sáthamba—		
On a canal	1,200	
Pálaj—		
Dharmshála by local subscriptions	200	
Rupál—		
On water trough	250	
Gábat—		
Water trough	143	

208. The money spent on the works in thána circles is detailed below :—

	Rs.
Gadhváda—	
A step well, a well and a temple (By local subscriptions).	1,100

Sábarkántha—			Rs.
A school building at Dedhrota	...	...	909
Bávisi—			
School buildings at Anguthla and Harsoli		...	2,334
A well at Dána		...	200

TRADE.

209. The dyeing trade at Pethápur has fallen off, while that at Vásna is brisk and improving.

The total value of the dyed cloth exported to Siam from the former was Rs. 57,300 against Rs. 92,030 last year, and the value of that exported from the latter was Rs. 1,86,637 against Rs. 1,68,350 the previous year.

210. Colonel Scott writes:—

"Wherever I went in the districts I availed myself of the opportunity of making private enquiries as to whether the increase in trade consequent on the abolition of transit dues a few years ago was such as to have counterbalanced any pecuniary loss sustained by the Darbárs who relinguished the dues. The results of my enquiries were satisfactory, and although the Darbárs are disinclined to acknowledge it and would wish to make out that they are losers by the arrangement, the information I obtained from private sources points to the fact that in the large majority of instances at any rate, the increase in customs dues on the enhanced trade makes up for the loss sustained by the abolition of the transit dues."

211. Under the rotation system of land trade registration, a náka was established at Samera for trade registration for the year 1890-91. It remained from April to June and from November to the end of March.

The principal articles imported from Dungarpur and Meywár into the Bombay Presidency were—

5,194		cattle.
105	bales	of Indian piece-goods.
123	maunds	of dyes.
267	„	wheat.
347	„	rice.
2,567	„	other corn.
188	„	rape and mustard.
168⅛	„	opium.
108	„	dried fruits.
127	„	spices.
22,454	„	timber.

The principal articles exported from the Bombay Presidency were—

155	bales	English piece-goods.
450	„	Indian do.
200	maunds	wheat.
258	„	dried fruits and nuts.
257	„	salt.
500	„	stone and lime.

FAIRS.

212. The Sámláji Fair was held from 23rd November to 10th December 1890, and was supervised by Captain S. M. C. Schneider.

213. The sanitary arrangements were generally good, and the I'dar Police patrolled the roads leading to the fair and no robberies or dacoities were reported; the Postal arrangements were as usual made by the Postal Department and were satisfactory. There was no outbreak of cholera or other epidemic in the fair, and hence more business was done at the fair this year than was done in the preceding year, although the merchandise brought for sale was less than that which was brought last year.

214. The total value of goods brought for sale was Rs. 4,11,894-12-8 against Rs. 5,19,324-2-6, and the value of goods sold was Rs. 2,88,170-2-8 as against Rs. 2,64,814-14-2 last year.

215. The principal items of merchandise were English and Indian piece-goods, brass and copper vessels, tobacco and dried fruits.

216. There was an increase in the number of bullocks brought for sale; there were 6,156 against 4,747 last year. Of these, 3,384 were sold, leaving a balance of 2,732 unsold as against 2,355 last year.

217. Khed Brahma Fair, which was entirely managed by the I'dar Darbár, commenced from 23rd February until 13th of March 1891, when it was closed with the following results.

218. The commodities brought for sale consisted chiefly of the same articles as those at Sámláji with the exception of bullocks; they were valued at Rs. 1,59,008 against Rs. 1,20,569 last year. The total value of goods sold was Rs. 1,04,696 against Rs. 88,783 in the previous year; this shows a remarkable increase in the transactions effected as compared with those of last year.

219. The sanitary and the police arrangements were satisfactory and there was no sickness.

Railways.

220. The Viramgám-Mehsána Branch Line, alluded to in paragraph 195 of the last year's report, has been completed and opened for traffic.

221. In order to fix compensation to be paid to the Chiefs of Katosan for their lands taken up for the line Government ordered an assessment, and a report was accordingly submitted by the Political Agent with the information required. Ultimately Government nominated Mr. H. O. Quin, the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, as special officer for assessing and fixing compensation, and ruled that no final arrangements can be made without reference to the Government of India. A report since the close of the year was submitted by that officer through the Political Agent which showed but a very little difference between the figures of the assessment and value given by the Political Agent and those estimated by the Settlement Officer.

222. A formal agreement regarding cession to Government of the jurisdiction over his lands in Jotána traversed by this Railway was obtained from the Thákor of Katosan and forwarded to Government very recently after the close of the year.

223. As regards the construction of a branch line from Ahmedabad to Parántij, Ahmednagar, and I'dar *via* Sádra, nothing has been done beyond that the Government has addressed the Ahmedabad District Local Board on the subject and ordered enquiry to be made as to how far it is prepared to assist in providing capital for the execution of the work, and has called on the Commissioner and the Superintending Engineer, N. D., to express their opinion on the routes suggested and on the estimated profits of the proposed Railway. I have no experience to help me in the matter, but I venture to think there would be remunerative goods traffic in wood from I'dar and metal from Ahmednagar. As the present year bids fair to be a bad one for agriculturists and there will be scarcity if not distress, I would urge early steps to carry out this line which will tap the Máhi Kántha, and afford plentiful and good employment for the labouring classes.

Opium.

224. There is a remarkable increase of 1,453 lbs. in the total quantity of opium issued to the Native Chiefs during the revenue year ending 31st July 1890, it being 10,002 lbs. against 8,542 lbs. last year. The increase is due entirely to the number of Kadwa Kunbis' marriages which occurred during the year. Of the total quantity of 10,102 lbs. of opium issued, 4,897 lbs. was issued from the Sádra depôt, 613 lbs. from Bombay and 4,491 lbs. from Málwa.

225. The retail selling rate throughout the year was Rs. $11\frac{1}{4}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$, while the issue rate was Rs. 5 per lb.

226. There were 35 opium smuggling cases tried during the year as against 33 last year, and the number of persons concerned in them were 45 against 38 last year. Of these 45, the number of persons convicted was 39, the ratio being 86·6 per cent.

227. The total amount of confiscated opium was 32 lbs. 37 tolas.

228 The largest seizure in any one case was 6 lbs. and 20 tolás and the punishment awarded was a fine of Rs. 375. The highest punishment given was two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

ÁBKÁRI.

229. There has been no event of any importance worth reporting. Ábkári arrangements worked satisfactorily.

TRIBUTE.

230. At the close of the year 1889-90 the amount of

				Rs.	a.	p.
tribute outstanding was	...	...		29,282	15	6
Amount due for 1890-91	...	...		1,29,483	5	6
	Total Rs.	...		1,58,766	5	0
	Rs.	a.	p.			
Recovered—						
Cash received...	49,512	5	1			
Hundies presented and cashed in the Ahmedabad Treasury.	2,954	0	7			
Hundies cashed in the Ahmedabad Treasury since the close of the year...	24,885	5	3			
Adjusted on account of Sirpáv	4,357	6	6			
Ditto Punsri and Fenchod Shares	158	4	8			
Amount remitted on account of Pethápur tribute ...	1,500	0	0			
				83,367	6	1
Balance to be recovered ...				Rs. 75,398	14	11

Of the total amount recovered Rs. 77,351-10-11 was credited to the Máhi Kántha Agency Police Fund.

The amount recovered since the close of the year was Rs. 41,059-15-7, and the details of the arrears are as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mánsa	23;042	7	0
[This is withheld on account of the Baroda Darbár failing to render the necessary assistance in recovering the revenues of vántás held in Baroda territory.]			
Pethápur, owing to the embarrassed condition of the finances of the State	8,505	9	0
Vásna, also due to the financial difficulties	1,546	8	10
Katosan	498	11	2
Virsoda	545	14	6
Memadpura	168	11	9
Dánta	31	0	0
Sáthumba	0	1	0
Valásna	0	0	1
Total	34,338	15	4

CHAPTER VI.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

231. The usual statement showing receipts and expenditure of the several States under the Agency is marked L.

232. The expenditure in almost all the States as stated exceeds the receipts, which is attributed to marriages, performance of ceremonies in honour of the deceased Chiefs, and payments towards the liquidation of debts.

LOCAL FUNDS.

233. The usual financial statement of the several local funds at the disposal of the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, is shown in Appendix M.

234. Since the amalgamation of the several local funds, as sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 594, dated 27th January 1890, there have been three distinct funds during the year, *viz.* :—

1. Mahi Kántha General Fund.
2. Sádra Bázár Fund.
3. Scott College Fund.

Of these, the last is simple, whilst the first and second are constituted as under :—

1*st.* Mahi Kántha General Fund has the following sub-heads :—

1. Bávisi Thána Fund.
2. Sábarkántha Thána Fund.
3. Katosan do.
4. Gadhváda do.
5. Máli do.
6. Deputy Educational Inspector's Fund.
7. Vaccination Fund.
8. Commission Fee Fund.
9. Jail Fund.

2*nd.* Sádra Bázár Fund has the following sub-heads :—

1. Sádra Bázár Fund.
2. Sádra Civil Hospital Fund.
3. Sádra School Fund.

235. The total receipts, including the last balance, amounted to Rs. 99,248-3-4½, and the expenditure during the year to Rs. 38,769-13-1½, leaving a balance of Rs. 60,478-6-3, including Rs. 28,300-0-0 invested in Government promissory notes.

236. Ráo Sáheb Gopálshankar Venishankar, Mámlatdár, was deputed as a special officer by the Commissioner, Northern Division, for the purpose of auditing the local fund accounts during the year. He suggested a reform in the keeping and checking of accounts, and Government has sanctioned it; he has drawn up a simple set of rules and forms for the purpose. The revised system of accounts was not introduced until after the close of the year.

237. The Special Auditor was also requested to examine and report on the japti accounts. He has suggested reform in the japti accounts and with a few exceptions and changes the rules prepared for the Thána funds will be introduced in them.

CHAPTER VII.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

238. There is an increase of 3 in the number of dispensaries.

239. The number of patients treated will be seen from the following table:—

No.	Names.	Patients treated.		Average Daily Attendance.	
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
1	Sádra	9,945	9,663	107·67	94·16
2	I'dar	4,424	4,315	56·58	59·35
3	Ahmednagar	2,713	2,292	24·10	26·9
4	Vadáli	3,326	3,253	41·72	43·9
5	Bayad	586	596	12·10	11·3
6	Mánsa	3,942	3,733	46·40	42·2
7	Ilol	1,823	623	5·	2·
8	Haldharvás	2,614	2,065	7·16	5·6
9	Dabhoda	3,060	2,543	8·38	31·7
10	Katosan (Dhanpura)	691	760	2·25	15·98
11	Mohanpur	...	1,877	...	23·6
12	Ghodádar...	...	...	...	...
13	Amliyára	...	1,517	...	4·1

The new dispensaries were opened at Mohanpur, Ghodádar, and Amliyára at the States' expense.

A new building for the dispensary at Ghodádar, the cost of which is estimated at about Rs. 2,500, is in progress, and it will, it is hoped, be completed during this year.

No new buildings have been built for the Mohanpur and Amliyára Dispensaries, but they have been accommodated in empty houses in the villages.

The above figures seem satisfactory and it would seem that the people, particularly the Bhils in Pol, resort to the dispensary at Ghodádar for medical relief with confidence.

240. Assistant Surgeon D. E. Anklesaria was in medical charge of the Civil Hospital at Sádra throughout the year.

241. Deputy Surgeon General W. E. Cates when on his inspection tour visited the Sádra Hospital and was well pleased with what he saw. It is gratifying to observe that the institution is becoming more popular among the people, who are found applying for relief from often great distances.

242. His Highness the Gáikwár of Baroda has been pleased to grant Rs. 1,000 as a donation towards the civil hospital in recognition of the fact that many of the Baroda subjects residing in the villages near Sádra obtain medical relief at the hospital.

243. Since the abolition of His Highness the Gáikwár's contingent dispensary and the organization of the Agency Police, the dispensary work devolving upon the medical officer in charge Sádra Hospital is greatly increased, and with the object of increasing the medical staff and considering the impoverished state of the Sádra Hospital fund, Colonel Scott addressed in February the Surgeon General, Bombay, suggesting that a proposal be placed before Government that the hospital fund may be relieved of the expense of repairs to the building, and repairing and supplying furniture, and that an Assistant of the grade of a Hospital Assistant of the junior class or qualified compounder on Rs. 15 to 20 be added to the staff of the civil hospital.

244. The J. N. Petit female ward is becoming useful in supplying suitable accommodation and arrangements for women requiring in-door treatment.

245. On the occasion of the opening ceremony of the female ward, His Highness the Mahárája of I'dar and some other Chiefs showed their appreciation of the good work by subscribing towards the fund for maintenance expenses (diet of pauper patients, &c.).

246. BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

	1889-90.	1890-91.	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION.	
			1889-90.	1890-91.
Births...	12,905	13,071	2·14	2·49
Deaths	10,363	9,742	1·67	2·

247. Vaccination.

The detailed results of vaccination are noted in Appendix N.

248. The total operations were 14,648 against 13,476 last year, which shows an increase of 1,172. The arrangement for supervising the work, alluded to in paragraph 219 of last year's report, are still not concluded.

CHAPTER VIII.—INSTRUCTION.

249. Although attempts were made to open night schools at several places, the attendence of scholars was poor and they all had to be closed, except two. These two are : 1 at Dedhrota and 1 at Deroli with 17 scholars.

250. The number of schools, excepting night schools, remains the same as last year. The number of scholars fell from 6,286 to 6,239, the average daily attendance being 73·4 per cent. or 4,582 against 72·8 per cent. or 4,577 of last year.

251. The number of pupils on the rolls of the English schools at Sádra and I'dar was 20 and 25 respectively, against 25 and 30 last year. The decrease is attributed by the Deputy Educational Inspector to the fact that the boys rejoined the vernacular school in order to obtain public service certificates, as the standard taught in the English school does not qualify a boy for public service.

252. The total number of girls' schools was the same as last year, *viz.* 9. The number of girls on the roll was 345 against 381 last year and the daily average attendance 229 against 231 last year. This shows a decrease of 36 on the roll, which is mainly due to the falling off shown by the Ahmednagar girls' school.

The progress of the pupils was on the whole fair.

253. In connection with the Bhil schools Colonel Scott writes :—

"In the course of my tour I visited the Bhil schools of Lusaria and Bilária, which are supervised by the Reverend C. Thompson, the Missionary of Khervára. I found them both flourishing, especially the one at Bilária, in which the local Thákor of Pál evinces a great interest. The Bhil education movement receives every encouragement and material support at the hands of the I'dar Darbár, the most recent grant being two scholarships to Bhil boys to enable them to prosecute their studies at the vernacular school at Sádra, so that after qualifying, their services may be utilised as teachers in the Bhil schools, in the hope that Bhil teachers will attract more Bhil scholars. The two present holders of the scholarships are intelligent lads, and have made excellent progress; they are now studying in the 7th standard, and will appear for their final examination in August next, and if they pass, which they probably will, they will be sent out as teachers by Mr. Thompson, and as the Mahárája of I'dar has promised to continue the scholarships, their places will be filled by fresh students. The establishment of other Bhil schools under Mr. Thompson's supervision is under consideration by the I'dar Dárbár."

254. Of the total number of 6,239 pupils under education, there were—

5,755	Hindus.
438	Mahomedans.
1	Pársi.
1	Jew.
1	Native Christian.
43	Aboriginals.

Of the total number—

1,123	were agriculturists.
1,236	semi-agriculturists.
3,880	non-agriculturists.

255. The educational budget meeting was held, as usual, in the month of October. The total expenditure exceeded that of last year by more than Rs. 5,000.

256. There were 15 indigenous schools in the province, *i. e.* there was a falling off of 10 schools. The pupils taught were 336 against 514.

Scott College.

257. At the end of last year there were 28 pupils on the roll, 7 being minor Chiefs and the rest kumárs or Bháyads; one was transferred to the Rájkumár College and one was newly admitted; thus the number remaining at the close of the year was the same as last year, *i. e.* 28.

258. The College was examined by the Educational Inspector, Mr. Giles, in October, and he remarked favourably on the progress of the boys and the management of the College in general.

259. The institution was also visited in December by the Commissioner, N. D., Mr. H. E. M. James. He made a handsome donation for the purchase of some scientific apparatus and other useful things for the boys.

260. Colonel Scott writes :—

"The Scott College at Sádra has made excellent progress under the able supervision of Mr. Moropant G. Moghay, and is fulfilling the object for which it was instituted in a satisfactory way. There are still, however, a few Tálukdárs who have sons of an educable age who do not send them to the College, and it was my intention to exercise a little moral suasion on the fathers whom I had already several times advised to have their sons sent there had I not been temporarily transferred."

261. As regards the financial position, a balance of Rs. 400 is shown in favour of receipts over expenditure besides the amount of Rs. 29,700 invested as shown in the last year's report.

262. A donation of Rs. 1,000 was received from Baroda, about which Colonel Scott writes :—

"During the year His Highness the Gáikwár of Baroda was good enough to send me Rs. 2,000, half of which was as a donation to the Scott College and half to the Civil Hospital at Sádra. The donations were most acceptable, especially that to the Civil Hospital whose funds were in a very impoverished state. We have to thank Mr. James, the Commissioner, N. D., for pleading the cause of these institutions with the Baroda Darbár and obtaining for us this assistance.

263. It appears to me that further aid is necessary; the masters' pay swallows up nearly the whole interest of the endowment, and the salaries of the assistant masters are insufficient; the 2nd master gets only Rs. 25 a month. A 2nd master with the status of a B. A. of the Bombay University on Rs. 50 a month is, I think, wanted for the Scott College.

The boys' manners are good, and their physical training is carefully attended to. A prize for riding was given by Captain Schneider.

CHAPTER IX.

264. There is no printing press in the province.

265. A skeleton map of the Mahi Kántha Political Agency is attached.

Conclusion.

266. Colonel Scott remarks :—

"In conclusion I desire to record my sincere thanks to my Assistant, Captain Schneider, all the Heads of Departments and the members of my office establishments, for the willing assistance they have rendered to me in the work of administration."

—I have, &c.

Through the Commissioner, Northern Division.

APPENDIX A.

APPENDIX A.

FORM I.—NATIVE STATES.

	Name of State.		Tribute in Men or Money. Amount.	To whom payable.	Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Remarks.
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs. a. d.							Rs. a. p.			
	1	I'dar ...	30,339 15 2	H. H. the Gáikwár ..	302,048	37	2,142	41,154	Fever, ulcer, cough and eye-sore.	5,72,790 0 0	801	Not levied...	Principal products—Til, sugarcane, and various sorts of grain; manufactures of country soap; quarry stone near Ahmednagar.
M	2	Pol ...	.....	.....	5,248	1	29	346	Fever, cough ...	11,803 0 0	...	Do. ...	Makái, wheat, gram, bávto, kuri, bunti, &c.; no manufacture but a quarry of talc.
	3	Dánta ...	2,371 1 11 513 15 3 500 0 0	H. H. the Gáikwár... I'dar. Pálanpur.	21,813	2	77	4,878	Fever ...	50,001 0 0	...	Do. ...	Wheat, bájri, makái, mái, gram, sarsav,&c.; a quarry of marble in the hill called Menaghar.
	4	Málpur ...	280 4 10 395 11 8 430 3 5	H. H. the Gáikwár... I'dar. British Government.	17,125	1	101	7,785	Fever and bronchitis.	18,751 0 0	...	Do. ...	Makái, bájri, wheat, rice, &c.
M	5	Mánsa ...	11,754 0 0	H. H. the Gáikwár...	14,926	3	436	7,355	Fever, cough, putrid fever.	55,349 0 0	...	Do. ...	Bájri, jowár, mug, math, wheat, &c.
M	6	Mohanpur ...	4,745 11 2 2,244 9 6 7 8 0	Do. ... I'dar. British Government.	16,380	4	167	8,059	Fever, cough, &c.	26,621 0 0	25	Do. ...	Bájri, jowár, kodra, wheat, makái, &c., and a quarry of talc.
	7	Katosan ..	544 3 10	H. H. the Gáikwár...	1,603	1	72	2,509	Fever and cough.	21,190 0 0	...	Do. ...	Bájri, jowár, mug, adad, vari, kodra, banti, wheat, jav, cotton, chilly, sarsav, tobacco, &c.
	8	Ilol ...	1,863 3 1 428 5 1 16 12 2	Do. ... I'dar. Ahmednagar.	5,009	1	132	2,973	Fever, cough and bronchitis.	21,999 0 0	...	Do. ...	Jowár, wheat, banti, kodra, and cotton, and stone quarries.
	9	Varsoda ..	1,582 14 9	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	4,126	1	78	1,798	.....	14,988 0 0	...	Do. ...	Bájri, mug, math, urid, &c.
M	10	Pethápur ..	8,631 14 10	Do. ...	7,335	2	280	4,224	Fever ...	18,600 0 0	...	Do. ...	Bájri, math, jowár, urid, mug, túr, cotton, castor-oil seed, jow; China cloth dyed and exported to Siam.

			£													
11	Ranásan ...	373	6	2	Do. ...	5,544	1	41.	2,639	Fever, bronchitis and cough.	10,007	0	0	...	Do. ...	Bájri, jowár, math, urid, wheat, til, &c., and stone quarries.
		749	8	8	I'dar.											
		3	7	1	British Government ...											
12	Punádra ...	375	0	0	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	4,421	1	45	2,554	Fever	14,894	0	0	...	Do. ...	Bájri, wheat, rice, jowár, kodra, mug, math, jow.
13	Khadál ...	1,751	0	0	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	3,170	1	82	2,724	Do. ...	20,353	0	0	...	Do. ...	Bájri, rice, kodra, wheat, mug, math, cotton, til, castor seeds.
		250	0	0	Attarsumba.											
14	Ghodásar ...	3,501	0	0	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	8,444	4	333	5,268	Fever and cough.	39,710	0	0	...	Do. ...	Rice, bájri, kodra, math, bavto, &c.
		488	0	8	Kaira (British Government.)											
15	Amliyára ...	316	10	8	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	12,588	3	102	5,640	Do. ..	33,453	0	0	...	Do. ...	Bájri, mug, math, jowár, kodra, til, rice, wheat, and gram, &c.
16	Valásna ..	280	4	4	Do. ...	4,577	1	20	1,995	Do. ...	6,441	0	0	...	Do. ...	Jowár, bájri, wheat, makái, &c.
17	Dábha ..	150	0	0	Do. ...	1,995	1	16	955	Do. ...	5,000	0	0	...	Do. ...	Bájri, math, rice, wheat, gram, &c.
		53	6	0	Amliyára.											
18	Vásna ...	3,108	11	2	H. H. the Gáikwár ..	5,741	1	135	2,465	Do. ...	16,853	0	0	...	Do. ...	Bájri, mug, math, jowár, &c.
19	Sudásna ...	1,036	5	7	Do. ..	6,767	1	36	2,067	Do. ...	8,142	0	0	...	Do. ...	Bájri, makái, wheat, gram, rice, sugarcane, &c.
		361	4	2	I'dar.											
20	Rupál ...	1,164	13	6	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	3,270	1	52	2,012	Fever ...	4,180	0	0	...	Do. ...	Wheat, bájri, makái, jowár, jow, &c., and stone quarries.
		362	1	1	I'dar.											
21	Dadháliya ...	699	4	6	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	4,562	1	47	1,619	Do. ...	4,110	0	0	...	Do. ...	Makái, wheat, til, kodra, &c.
		610	9	5	I'dar.											
22	Magodi ...	93	1	10	Do. ...	3,826	...	...	1,882	Fever and cough.	8,978	0	0	...	Do. ...	Makái, kodra, bájri, wheat, gram, mug, rice, urid, vari, til and sarsav, &c.
23	Vadágám ...	.....			.....	3,929	1	42	328	Do. ..	8,000	0	0	...	Do. ...	Bájri, jowár, math, guvár, makái, til, and wheat, &c.
24	Sáthamba ...	401	0	0	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	4,799	1	68	3,140	Do. ..	7,125	0	0	...	Do. ...	Jowár, bájri, rice, til, kodra, wheat, and sugarcane, &c.
		561	0	0	Vádásinor.											
		127	0	0	Lúnáváda.											
25	Ramás ...	158	5	4	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	1,806	...	...	726	Do. ...	2,851	0	0	...	Do. ...	Bájri, wheat, mug, math, til, kodra, and jowár, &c.
26	Bolundra ...	133	14	4	I'dar.	1,163	...	...	565	Fever ...	1,550	0	0	...	Do. ...	Bájri, makái, wheat, gram, til, and kodra, &c.
27	Derol ...	513	0	10	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	1,375	1	40	606	Do. ..	2,677	0	0	...	Do. ...	Til, bájri, jowár, math, wheat and cotton.
		46	8	11	I'dar.											
28	Khedáváda .	302	9	10	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	2,162	...	...	676	Do. ...	4,199	0	0	...	Do. ..	Til, bájri, jowár, math, wheat, and cotton, and quarries of red stones and red ochre.
		93	1	10	I'dar.											
29	Kadoli ..	513	0	10	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	1,688	1	23	1,188	Do. ...	3,182	0	0	...	Do. ..	Do. and white and red ochre.
		93	1	10	I'dar.											

	Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money. Amount.	To whom payable.	Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.										
30	Wakhtápur	1,118 4 7 486 0 10	H. H. the Gáikwár ... I'dar.	2,551	2½	75	1,127	Fever ...	5,813 0 0	...	Not levied ...	Bájri, jowár, math, wheat, cotton, sarsav, fenugrik and kodra.
31	Prempur ...	187 2 6 46 8 11	H. H. the Gáikwár .. I'dar.	1,828	1	25	1,273	Do. ...	3,035 0 0	...	Do. ..	Do. do.
32	Dedhrota ...	699 4 0 74 7 10	H. H the Gáikwár ... I'dar.	1,225	1	45	622	Do. ...	3,057 0 0	..	Do. ...	Do. do.
33	Tájpuri ...	699 4 6 186 3 7	H. H. the Gáikwár ... I'dar.	2,238	1	25	1,193	Do. ...	3,740 0 0	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
34	Hápa ...	1,025 2 9 218 13 0	H. H. the Gáikwár ... I'dar.	1,445	...	...	658	Do. ...	5,120 0 0	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
35	Satlásna Bhálusna.	2,794 5 2 1,163 0 2	H. H. the Gáikwár ... I'dar.	9,307	2	72	1,996	Do. ...	6,096 0 0	...	Do. ...	Wheat, jow, makái, sugarcane.
36	Likhi ...	.....	.....	1,513	...	...	901	Do. ...	3,426 0 0	...	Do. ...	Wheat, bájri, jowár, makái, bunti and kodra.
37	Hádol ...	112 10 8 41 0 0	H. H. the Gáikwár ... I'dar.	4,081	...	...	1,506	Fever and cough .	4,431 0 0	...	Do. ...	Bájri, makái, jowár, wheat, jow and gram.
38	Maguna ...	892 5 10	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	2,237	1	38	1,560	Do. ...	9,500 0 0	...	Do- ...	Bájri, jowár, mug, math, wheat, jow, cotton, chilly and sarsav.
39	Tejpura ...	308 6 11	Do. ...	512	...	...	...	Do. ...	4,350 0 0	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
40	Virsoda ...	446 13 2 120 0 0	Do. ... Pátan.	1,043	...	...	779	Do. ...	1,630 0 0	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
41	Pálej ...	399 3 7	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	1,586	1	25	1,187	Do. ...	8,020 0 0	...	Do. ..	Do. do.
42	Deloli ...	255 14 8	Do. ...	1,063	...	...	719	Do. ...	3,691 0 0	...	Do.	Do. do.
43	Kasalpura ..	48 6 8	Do. ...	450	...	...	340	Do. ...	3,500 0 0	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
44	Memadpura .	174 9 4	Do. ...	636	...	...	487	Do. ...	1,675 0 0	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
45	Ijpura ...	238 15 8	Do. ...	421	...	...	197	Do. ...	4,100 0 0	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
46	Rámpura ...	48 10 5 50 0 0	Do. ... Pátan.	539	...	...	543	Do. ...	1,200 0 0	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
47	Ránipura ...	.....	.. ...	217	...	...	135	Do. ...	1,300 0 0	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
48	Gábat ...	25 0 0	I'dar.	1,662	...	...	715	Do. ...	3,431 0 0	...	Do. ...	Bájri, rice, makái, kodra, wheat, til and bávto.

49	Timba ...	50 5 10	I'dar. ...	2,035	...	...	296	Fever ...	800 0 0	...	Do. ...	Wheat, jow, makái, bájri, and sugarcane.
50	Umbri ...	.....	Subordinate in vero payment to Satlásna and Bhálusna.	1,453	...	...	234	Do. ...	1,100 0 0	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
51	Mota Kothárna.	.....	Do. ...	672	...	...	161	Do. ...	901 0 0	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
52	Nandasa ...	430 14 0	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	1,170	...	...	...	Do. ...	Included in Katosan.	...	Do. ...	Bájri, jowár, urid, mug, math, vari, kodra, banti, wheat, cotton, jow, sarsav, chilly and tobacco.
53	Jakasna ...	623 4 5	Do. ...	1,131	...	...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
54	Ajabpura ...	96 12 0	Do. ...	488	...	...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
55	Gamanpura.	139 10 9	Do. ...	627	...	...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
56	Jhotána ...	3,058 1 11	Do. ...	3,620	1	78	...	Do. ...	Included in Nos. 7, 44, 45, 47.	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
57	Sánthal ...	1,773 8 2	Do. ...	2,587	1	45	1,068	Do. ...	Included in Nos. 7, 42, 43.	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
58	Gokalpura ...	42 2 2	Do. ...	327	...	...	323	Do. ...	Included in No. 39.	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
59	Mulajianpura.	25 2 3	Do. ...	223	...	...	133	Do. ..	Included in Nos. 41 and 42.	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
60	Chándap ...	70 12 3 216 13 8	H. H. the Gáikwár ... I'dar.	1,422	...	...	392	Do. ...	1,350 0 0	...	Do. ...	Wheat, jow, makái, bájri and sugarcane.
61	Jher-Nirmáli	1,125 0 0 1,300 0 0	H. H. the Gáikwár ... Atarsumba.	6,374	2	131	2,235	Do. ...	5,909 0 0	...	Do. ...	Bájri, wheat, gram, math, rice, chilly, fennel seeds.
62	Barmuára ...	901 0 0	H. H. the Gáikwár ..	6,557	...	...	1,950	Fever, cough, ulcer, dysentery.	1,500 0 0	...	Do. ...	Bájri, jowár, rice, gram, math, wheat and cotton.
63	Bávisi ...	33,011 11 5	Do. ...	33,511	12	686	15,785	Do. do. ...	44,533 0 0	...	Do. ...	Do. do.

Mahi Kántha Agency,
Sadra, 22nd July 1891.

R. M. KENNEDY,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX B—FORM II.

Native Chiefs, principal Male Members of their Families, principal Members of their Court.

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race or Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanand authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks. Principal Male Members.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Years						
H. H. Sir Kesrisinghji, K.C.S.I., Mahárája of I'dar.	I'dar ...	Tributary to H. H. the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent.	Ráthor Rajput, Hindu, of the Solar race.	29	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Employed in the management of his State.	Yes...	Yes...	Sons none	His cousin Mahárái Jagatsinghji of Suar and his three sons. Y. m. d.
Ráo Prathisinghji, Pol State.	Pol ...	Not tributary Chief but under the control of the Political Agent.	Ráthor Rajput, Hindu.	19	Receiving education at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot.	Minor... ...	No ...	Do....	None ... ... Y. m. d.	His brothers— Motisinghji... 11 4 22 Bhupatsinghji 6 5 0
Maháránáji Shri Jaswatsinghji, Dánta State.	Dánta ...	Trubutary to H. H. the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent.	Parmár Rajput, descendant of Vikramajit.	41	Educated at the Sádra School; he can read and write.	Employed in the management of his Estate.	Do. ...	Do....	His sons— Hamirsinghji 22 0 0 Dalpatsinghji 10 8 0 Fatesinghji . 7 2 12	His brothers—Mohbatsingji, 36 years; Ratansinghji, 25 years; Bhimsinghji, 23 years.
Ráwal Dipsinghji, Málpur State.	Málpur ...	Do. ...	Ráthor Rajput, Shivmárgi.	29	Educated at the Sádra Tálukdári School.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	His son Jaswatsinghji . 4 8 0	His uncles—Dolatsinghji, 41 years; Umedsinghji, 37 years.
Ráwalji Takhatsinghji, Mánsa State.	Mánsa ...	Do. ...	Chaura Rajput, Hindu.	14	Receiving education at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot.	Minor... ...	Do. ...	Do....	None	His uncle Bhawánsinghji, 38 years.
Thákor Himatsinghji, Mohánpur State.	Mohánpur.	Do. ...	Rehwár Rajput, Hindu.	16	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ... ... Y. m. d.	His uncle Prathisinghji, 22 years.
Thákor Karamsinghji, Katosan State.	Katosan ...	Chiefs tributary to H. H. the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent.	Makwána Koli, Chandra race, Hindu.	43	Educated at the Sádra School.	Employed in the management of his táluka.	Do..	Do....	Takhatsingh...21 0 0 Becharsingh...14 0 0 Narsingh ...11 0 0	His brother Bhupatsingh, 39 years.
Thákor Wakhatsinghji, Ilol State.	Ilol ...	Do. ...	Makwána Koli, Hindu.	29	Educated at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	None	1 Bháyat Mánsingh Motisingh, 25 years; 2 Devisingh Dansingh, 38 years; 3 Takhatsingh Dansingh, 25 years.
Thákor Kishorsingji of Warsoda State.	Warsoda .	Do. ...	Chawán Rajput...	51	Educated at the Sádra School.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	Surájmalji ... 18 0 0 Jagatsinghji . 13 0 0 Jowánsingh... 7 0 0	Brother Lálsingh Motisingh, 47 years.
Thákor Gambhirsinghji, Pethápur State.	Pethápur .	Do. ...	Wághela Rajput .	18	Educated at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot.	Minor... ...	Do. ...	Do....	None	Narsingh Prathiráj, 59 years, a member of his family.

Thákor Kishorsingji of Ranásan State.	Ránásan...	Do.	...	Rehwar Rajput, Hindu.	21	Educated in the village school.	Employed the management of his State.				
Mia Abhesinghji of Punádra State.	Punádra...	Do.	...	Makwána Koli ...	28	Educated at the Sádra Tálukdári School.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	Sursinghji, 6 years ...	Bháyat Fatemia, 62 years, and Rupámia Jesámia, 50 years.
Mia Sursinghji, Khadál State.	Khadál ...	Do.	...	Do. ...	32	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	None	His uncle Himatsingh Fatesingh, 50 years, and Rupámia Bápumia, 50 years.
Thákor Dádásáheb, Ghodásar State.	Ghodásar .	Do.	...	Dabhi Koli, Hindu	24	Educated at the Rájkot Rájkumár College.	In the management of his State.	Do. ...	Do....	Do.	Step-brother Ratansingh, 16 years.
Thákor Jálamsingh, Amliyára State.	Amliyára ..	Do.	...	Khaunt Koli ...	33	Educated at the Sádra Tálukdári School.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	Motisinghji, 3 years ... A young child, 1 year.	Brother Vajesing, 30 years, and Jowánsingh, 24 years.
Thákor Harisinghji, Válusna State.	Válusna ..	Do.	...	Ráthor Rajput, Hindu.	11	Receiving education at the Scott College.	Minor... ...	Do. ...	Do....	None.	
Mia Gulábmia, Dábha State.	Dábha ...	Do.	...	Makwána Koli ...	54	Can sign his name only.	In the management of his State.	Do. ...	Do....	Motámia, 23 years ...	Brother Dolmia, 43 years; Sultan Fatemia, 36 years; Chotumia Dádámia, 23 years.
Thákor Tákhatsingh, Vásna State.	Vásna ...	Do.	...	Ráthor Rajput ...	18	Educated at the Rájkot Rájkumár College.	Minor... ...	Do. ...	Do....	None.	
Thákor Takhatsinghji, Sudásna State.	Sudásna ...	Do.	...	Barad Rajput ...	37	Educated at the village school.	Employed in the management of his State.	Do. ...	Do....	Prathisinghji, 7 years. Narsinghji, 6 „ Mánsinghji, 4 „	
Thákor Mánsinghji, Rupál State.	Rupál ...	Do.	...	Rehwar Rajput ...	45	Educated at the Sádra School.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	Hamirsinghji, 13 „	Cousin Jálamsingh, Surajmal, 36 years.
Thákor Jaswatsinghji, Dadhália State.	Dadhália...	Do.	...	Sessodia Rajput .	31	Educated at the Sádra Tálukdári School.	In the management of his State.	Do. ...	Do....	Amarsinghji, 7 „ Gagubhái, 3 „	Brother Anarsinghji, 26 years.
Thákor Himatsinghji, Magodi State.	Magodi ...	Do.	...	Ráthor Rajput ...	60	Private tution ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	Mokamsingh, 40 „ Dolatsingh, 23 „	His grandsons—Takhatsingh, 16 years; Mánsingh, 11 years; Ránsingh, 8 years.
Thákor Rájsinghji, Vadágám State.	Vadágám .	Not tributary but under the control of the Political Agent.		Rehwar Rajput...	70	Educated at the village school.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	Adopted son (under Government Resolution No. 3087, dated 16th May 1890, Gulábsinghji, 29 years)	
Thákor Vajesinghji, Sáthamba State.	Sáthamba.	Chiefs tributary to H. H. the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent.		Baraya Koli ...	29	Educated at the Sádra Tálukdári School.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	None	His brother Shivsinghji, 11 years.

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race or Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks. Principal Male Members.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Years						
Mia Kálumia, Rámas State.	Rámas ...	Chiefs tributary to H. H. the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent.	Makwána Koli ...	27	Educated at the Sádra Tálukdári School.	In the management of his State.	No ...	Yes...	None	His brother Nathumia, 22 years, and Bháyats Satumia, 36 years; Rupámia, 35 years; Hemtumia, 19 years.
Thákor Sálamsingh, Bolundra State.	Bolundra .	Do. ...	Rehwar Rajput...	27	Educated at a village school.	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do....	Do.	Bháyat Hindusingh, 11 years.
Thákor Rámsingh, Derol State.	Derol ...	Do. ...	Makwána Koli ...	39	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	Bápuji, 6 years ... Lálsingh, 2 „	Cousins Harisingh, 51 years; Jesáji Punjáji, 41 years.
									Y. m. d.	
Thákor Vajesinghji Khedáváda State.	Khedáváda.	Do. ...	Do. ...	45	Sádra School ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	Vakhatsingh . 12 6 0	His uncles—Dansinghji, 56 years; Dhirsinghji, 51 years.
Thákor Bhowánsinghji, Kadoli State.	Kadoli ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	36	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	A son (not named), age 3 years.	Cousins—Himatsinghji, 34 years; Rattansinghji, 30 years; Hirsingh, 26 years; Becharsingh, 22years.
Thákor Adesinghji, Vaktápur State.	Vaktápur .	Do. ...	Do. ...	45	Not educated ...	State is under attachment.	Do. ...	Do....	Bápu, 9 years ... Wajisingh, 1 year.	Brothers Ratansingh, 38 years; Gulábsingh, 33 years: Gumánsingh, 28 years.
Thákor Surajmal, Prempur State.	Prempur .	Do. ...	Do. ...	42	Village school. Can read and write.	Employed in the management of his State.	Do. ...	Do....	Dolatsingh, 14 years. Gulabsingh, 11 „ Bhupatsingh, 10 „ Keshrisingh, 6 „ Himatsingh, 3 „	
Thákor Punjáji, Dedhrota State.	Dedhrota .	Do. ...	Do. ...	44	Sádra School ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	Nathusinghji, 21 „ Jethamji 17 „ Motisinghji, 15 „ Kesrisinghji, 10 „	
Thákor Motisinghji, Tájpuri State.	Tájpuri ...	Do. ...	Parmár Koli ...	42	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	Kahisinghji, 25 „ Umedsingh, 21 „	
Thákor Wakhatsinghji, Hápa State.	Hápa . .	Do. ...	Do. ...	16	Receiving education at the Scott College.	Minor... ...	Do. ...	Do....	None	His brothers—Parbatsingh, 7 years; Jowánsingh, 6 years.
Thákor Harisinghji, Satlásna State.	Satlásna ...	Do. ...	Chowán Koli ...	42	Village school ...	In the management of his State.	Do. ...	Do....	Takhatsingh, 19 years. Jowánsingh, 17 „ Ratansingh, 12 „ Vajesingh, 8 „ Motisingh, 3 „	

Thákor Málsinghji, Bhálusna State.	Bhálusna	Do. ...	Do. ...	40	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	Ratansingh, 21 „ Gambhirsingh, 6 „ Sardársingh, 5 „ Gulábsingh, 2 „	
Thákor Jaswatsinghji, Likhi State.	Likhi ...	Not tributary Chief, but under the control of the Political Agent.	Do. ...	6	Not educated ...	Minor... ...	Do. ...	Do....	None	Grand uncle Jiwáji, 55 years; Himatsinghji, 30 years.
Thákor Jowánsinghji, Hádol State.	Hádol ...	Chiefs tributary to H. H. the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent.	Thákerda. Chandra race, Hindu.	10	Receiving education at Scott College.	Do.	Do. ...	Do....	Do.	His uncles—Arjunsingh, 46 years; Fatesingh, 25 years.
Thákor Málamsingh, Maguna State.	Maguna ...	Do. ...	Makwána Koli ...	64	Can sign his name only.	In the management of his State.	Do. ...	No ...	His son Sámatsingh, 10 years.	Bháyats—Káluji, 56 years; Parbatsinghji, 33 years; Jethάji, 56 years; Ratansingh, 68 years; Gamánsingh, 58 years; Ajabsingh, 53 years; Kánáji, 73 years.
Thákors Jethάji, Bádáji, and Tejáji Hematji, Tejpura State.	Tejpura ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	55 and 56	1st village school and 2nd at Sádra School.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sons of the 1st—Náthάji, 24 years; Surajmal, 20 years; Adáji, 15 years; Málamsingh, 5 years; Keshrisingh, 8 years. Of the 2nd—Kesrisingh, 24 years; Pratápsingh, 19 years; Dipsingh, 14 years, and Vakhatsing, 11 years.	Bháyats—Becharji, 51 years; Badansingh, 40 years; Rupáji, 53 years; Rámsingh, 12 years; Amarsing, 9 years; Prathiráj, 7 years; Joráji, 36 years; Bhawáji, 33 years.
Thákor Prathiráj, Virsoda State.	Virsoda ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	59	Village School ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	None	Cousins—Agarsingh, 43 years, and his sons Devisingh, 8 years; Parbatsingh, 16 years; brother Gamánsingh, 52 years; and his son Gambhirsingh, 21 years; Harisingh, 18 years, and Akheráji, 17 years.
Thákor Dolatsingh, Pálaj State.	Katosan...	Do. ...	Do. ...	14	Receiving education at the Scott College.	Minor... ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do.	Uncle Wakhatsingh, 46 years, and his son Kesrisingh, 27 years.
Thákor Umedsingh, Deloli State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	56	Not educated ...	In the management of his State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kubersingh, 36 years; Manáji, 31 years, and Gambhirsingh, 29 years.	Bháyats—Partápsingh Mánáji, 25 years; Amarsingh, 38 years; Jessáji, 64 years, and Adáji, 34 years.
Thákor Mánáji, Kásalpura State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	69	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adáji, 38 years; Mulάji, 34 years; Amuji, 29 years.	Bháyats—Himatsingh, 24 years; Jessáji, 66 years; Amarsing, 39 years.

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race or Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanand authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture.	Has Male heirs or not.	Remarks. Principal Male Members.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thákor Manáji, Memadpura State.	Katosan...	Chiefs tributary to H. H. the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent.	Makwána Koli ..	Years 70	Village school ...	In the management of his State.	No ...	No. ...	Tejáji, 41 years; Hamirsingh, 36 years, and Dádábhái, 34 years.	Bháyats—Harisi n g h, 41 years; Mádhusingh, 65 years; Ratansingh, 52 years; Partápsingh, 50 years; Jesalsingh, 5 years, and Muláji, 63 years.
Thákor Gobarsinghji, Ijpura State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	43	Sádra School ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jetháji, 21 years, and Umedsingh, 13 years.	Bháyats—Muláji, 48 years; Ranchodji, 22 years; Himatsingh, 33 years, and Prathiráj, 28 years.
Thákor Udáji, Rámpura State.	Rámpura .	Do. ...	Do. ...	36	Not educated ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Báwáji, 11 years. Wakhatsingh, 8 „ Bhupatsingh, 5 „	Cousins—Bádáji Viráji, 41 years; Jaswánsing Jiwáji, 4 years.
Thákor Godadji, Ránipura State.	Katosan ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	36	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devisingh, 6 „ ...	Bháyats—Bádarji, 61 years; Jálamsing, 26 years; Brother Dolatsingh, 31 years; Vakhatsingh, 23 years; Sowáji, 19 years.
Thákor Wajising, Gábat State.	Gábat ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	18	Receiving education at Scott College.	Minor... ...	Do. ...	Yes...	None	Bháyat—Amarsingh, 41 years, and Ratáji 51 years.
Thákor Nathusinghji, Timba State.	Timba ...	Do. ...	Chowara Koli ...	35	Sádra school ...	In the management of his State.	Do. ..	Do....	Bápuji, 15 years ..	Bháyat, Karamsingji, 49 years, and Rájáji, 52 years.
Thákor Motisingh, Umbri State.	Umbri ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	30	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	None	Uncles—Jiwáji Amarsingh, 46 years; Fatesingh, 33 years, and Dosábhái, 24 years.
Jágirdár Parbatsingh, Mota Kothárna State.	Mota Kothárna.	Do. ...	Do. ...	43	Village school ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	Umedsingh, 12 years. Takhatsingh, 9 „	Brother Jowánsingh, 39 years.

Mahi Kántha Agency Office,
Sádra, 22nd July 1891.

R. M. KENNEDY,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Stipendiary Police in the States under the Mahi Kántha Agency for the year 1890-91.

No.	State.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total Strength.	Total Cost during 1890-91.			
					Rs.	a.	p.	
1	I'dar	75	726	801	71,688	15	6	
2	Sádra Bázár ...	...	8	8	708	0	0	
3	Pol	12	24	36	2,814	0	0	
4	Dánta	10	43	53	3,378	0	0	
5	Málpur	10	22	32	2,160	0	0	
6	Mánsa	7	22	29	2,193	2	2	
7	Ilol	...	10	10	636	0	0	
8	Katosan	...	25	25	1,680	0	0	
9	Mohanpur ...	7	17	24	2,004	0	0	
10	Varsoda	2	4	6	374	0	0	
11	Ghodásar ...	4	8	12	1,002	0	0	
12	Pethápur... ..	3	6	9	723	5	0	
13	Vásna	...	11	11	776	2	4	
14.	Valásna	...	...	...	.....			Figures given last year are said to have been wrongly entered, as the Japtidár says there is no policeman, and that four peons who perform the police duties were entered in this return.
15	Ranásan	2	4	6	275	0	0	
16	Punádra	...	1	1	84	0	0	
17	Khadál	...	1	1	120	0	0	
18	Amliyára ...	13	2	15	924	0	0	
19	7 States of fifth class...	14	51	65	2,718	0	0	
20	5 States of sixth class .	...	11	11	552	0	0	
	Total ...	159	996	1,155	94,810	9	0	
21	Mahi Kántha Agency Police	197	207	404	82,802	1	6	
	Grand Total ...	356	1,203	1,559	1,77,612	10	6	

R. M. KENNEDY,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

Mahi Kántha Agency,
Sádra, 22nd July 1891.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the result of the working of Police in the States under Mahi Kántha Agency for the year 1890-91.

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
1	Bávisi Thána	116	87	198	119	194	79	116	45	78	*33	58·58	37·7	59·79	56·9	* 1 under trial.
2	Sábarkántha Thána ...	46	32	70	30	70	26	34	25	36	1	48·57	83·3	48·57	96·15	
3	Gadhváda do.	50	44	65	75	63	72	40	42	23	†29	61·53	56·0	63·49	58·33	†1 under trial.
4	Katosan do.	122	79	152	136	150	113	87	76	63	37	57·23	55·8	58·0	67·2	
5	Jher-Nirmáli	25	25	28	35	24	25	18	5	6	‡15	64·28	14·2	75·0	20·0	‡ 5 under trial.
6	Hadol	17	31	18	34	18	34	9	10	9	24	50·0	29·41	50·0	29·41	
7	Mánsa (Government) Management	73	91	77	102	65	73	30	24	35	49	38·96	23·52	46·15	32·87	
8	Mohanpur (Japti)	38	32	45	36	25	35	22	25	3	10	48·88	69·44	88·0	71·42	
9	Pethápur do.	16	23	27	19	27	15	15	11	12	4	55·55	57·89	55·55	73·33	
10	Vásna do.	23	31	27	37	23	37	18	26	5	11	66·66	70·27	78·26	70·27	
11	Valásna do.	11	6	17	4	17	4	10	3	7	1	58·82	75·0	58·82	75·0	
12	Gábat do.	5	1	6	2	6	2	6	2	...	...	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
13	I'dar	415	348	733	540	732	532	402	309	329	§217	54·84	57·22	54·91	58·08	§ 6 under trial.
14	Pol (Japti)	30	33	16	34	16	31	7	23	8	8	43·75	67·6	43·75	74·1	
15	Dánta	92	71	82	43	72	43	59	37	7	‖3	71·95	86·04	81·94	86·04	‖ 3 under trial.
16	Málpur...	45	38	56	45	51	43	44	38	7	5	78·57	84·4	86·27	88·37	
17	Katosan (Thákor)	57	23	53	38	53	30	37	23	16	7	69·81	60·52	69·81	76·6	
18	Ilol	7	3	27	4	27	4	27	4	...	...	100.0	100·0	100·0	100·0	
19	Other States	209	215	273	223	273	218	211	154	55	¶55	77·29	69·05	77 29	70·64	¶ 7 under trial.
20	Sádra Bázár	11	19	18	20	12	20	8	7	4	13	44·44	40·0	66·36	40·0	
	Total ...	1,407	1,232	1,988	1,576	1,918	1,436	1,200	889	703	522	60·3	56·40	62·56	61·90	

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and the number of Persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1890-91.

No.	Name of State.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of.												Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining during last year.	Brought to trial during 1889-90.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
		1889-90.	1890-91.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.		1889-90.	1890-91.							
1	Assistant Political Agent...	20	23	...	18	11	9	...	4	42	42	1	20	13	4	2	2	1	2 on bail.
2	Personal Assistant	...	25	...	24	2	9	2	5	...	42	10	19	6	3	3	1	1	1 on bail.
3	Native do.	29	62	...	71	12	31	...	17	59	131	20	60	29	17	...	5	4	3 in jail, 2 o bail.
4	Thándár, Bávisi	240	136	9	70	14	159	15	...	423	267	162	43	51	...	...	11	5	11 on bail.
5	Do. Gadhváda... ...	59	53	...	59	16	37	...	9	117	121	37	36	44	...	3	1	1	1 on bail.
6	Do. Sábarkántha ...	51	37	5	24	6	34	...	...	108	69	23	7	39	...	...	...	...	
7	Do. Katosan	127	88	...	95	5	72	...	10	235	182	49	23	100	...	...	10	4	9 on bail, 1 i jail.
8	Do. Jher-Nirmáli ...	40	15	...	11	2	8	...	...	64	21	10	7	4	...	...	..	...	
9	Do. Hadol	25	22	...	23	...	19	1	...	37	43	8	7	28	...	...	...	...	
10	Japtidár, Mohanpur ...	23	41	...	28	...	21	8	...	28	57	15	9	33	...	...	...	...	
11	Do. Pethápur	52	37	...	14	...	68	...	...	96	82	26	17	39	...	...	...	...	
12	Do. Valásna	20	11	...	4	8	15	...	...	34	27	8	1	9	...	9	...	...	
13	Do. Vásna	21	33	...	36	3	11	...	...	37	50	10	8	32	...	...	...	...	
14	Do. Gábat	8	6	...	2	6	1	...	...	11	9	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	
15	I'dar	633	548	1	532	17	470	10	1	1,248	1,031	280	252	468	24	2	5	2	5 on bail.
16	Pol	19	20	1	27	6	...	12	...	31	46	...	13	32	...	1	...	...	
17	Dánta	87	72	6	43	15	49	4	6	139	123	23	3	92	...	...	5	2	3 in jail and 2 o bail.
18	Málpur...	65	57	...	43	5	25	2	5	106	80	3	9	67	1	...	...	...	
19	Mánsa	86	87	11	72	8	35	15	1	143	142	46	56	38	...	...	2	2	2 on bail.
20	Katosan (Thákor)	64	30	1	27	2	26	4	5	122	65	6	23	35	...	...	1	1	1 on bail.
21	Ilol	15	16	...	4	5	13	...	...	48	22	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	
22	Other States	349	336	14	204	71	247	2	22	641	560	47	99	394	...	...	*20	10	*On bail.
	Total ...	2,033	1,755	48	1,431 †5	214	1,359	75	85	3,768	3,212	785	714	1,581	49	20	63	33	56 on bail, 7 i jail.

†5 received since the close of the year, the Police sent them during the year but the lapse of time was due to transit.

Mahi Kántha Agency,
Sádra, 22nd July 1891.

R. M. KENNEDY,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the Working of Civil Justice in the Mahi Kántha Agency during the year 1890-91.

No.	State.	Tribunals.	Number of cases on file at the end of the year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
						1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
1	Political Agent	1	3	...	3	...	2	3	1	
2	Assistant Political Agent ...	1	7	7	14	5	6	7	8	
3	Personal Assistant	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	
4	Native Assistant	1	43	97	140	78	109	43	31	
5	Thánádár, Bávisi	2	63	182	245	269	180	63	65	
6	,, Sábarkántha ...	1	3	74	77	81	75	3	2	
7	,, Gadhváda ...	1	...	76	76	61	74	...	2	
8	,, Katosan	1	18	75	93	130	66	18	27	
9	,, Jher Nirmáli ...	1	...	34	34	39	34	...	...	
10	,, Hadol	1	1	14	15	5	13	1	2	
11	Government Manager, Mánsa.	2	5	453	458	351	448	5	10	
12	Japtidár, Pol	1	...	5	5	3	4	...	1	
13	,, Mohanpur	1	...	61	61	12	61	...	...	
14	,, Pethápur	1	35	94	129	100	111	35	18	
15	,, Pálaj	1	...	10	10	7	10	...	...	
16	,, Gábat	1	...	3	3	13	3	...	...	
17	,, Vásna	1	25	83	108	85	76	25	32	
18	,, Valásna	1	3	8	11	9	9	3	2	
19	State of I'dar	4	18	517	535	770	509	18	26	
20	,, Other States ...	21	231	407	638	493	416	231	222	
	Total ...	45	455	2,203	2,658	2,511	2,206	455	452	

APPENDIX K.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, during the year 1890-91.

No.	Tribunals.	Number of Appeals on the File at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
1	Political Agent ...	27	45	72	44	23	27	49	
2	Assistant Political Agent.	11	28	39	9	26	11	13	
	Total ...	38	73	111	53	49	38	62	
	I'dar State	20	16	36	32	24	20	12	

Mahi Kántha Agency Office,
Sádra, 22nd July 1891.

R. M. KENNEDY,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the Gross Revenue and Expenditure of each State in the Mahi Kántha.

No.	State.	Gross Revenue.		Gross Expenditure.		Revenue.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
		For Samvat 1945, A. D. 1888-89.	For Samvat 1946, A.D. 1889 90.	For Samvat 1945, A.D. 1888-89.	For Samvat 1946, A.D. 1889-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	I'dar ... { Khálsa ... / Feudatories ...	3,73,454 3 4 / 1,95,766 10 10	3,46,294 0 0 / 1,96,496 0 0	3,00,505 9 8 / 2,71,583 13 7	2,88,614 0 0 / 2,08,678 0 0	2,839 12 8 / 729 5 2	..... /	..... /	11,891 9 8 / 62,905 13 7	
2	Pol	17,724 7 2	11,803 0 0	18,771 2 10	15,210 0 0	.....	5,921 7 2	.....	3,561 2 10	
3	Dánta	45,001 0 0	50,001 0 0	48,001 0 0	65,001 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	17,000 0 0	.....	
4	Málpur	18,201 0 0	18,751 0 0	17,905 0 0	18,414 0 0	550 0 0	.....	509 0 0	.....	
5	Mánsa	54,770 8 4	55,349 0 0	54,488 4 1	57,426 0 0	578 7 8	.....	2,937 11 11	.....	
6	Mohanpur	28,472 9 5	26,621 0 0	28,914 12 11	27,439 0 0	.....	1,851 9 5	.....	1,475 12 11	
7	Katosan	22,058 5 9	21,190 0 0	22,058 5 9	21,190 0 0	.....	868 5 9	.....	868 5 9	
8	Ilol	18,648 0 0	21,999 0 0	17,584 0 0	22,051 0 0	3,351 0 0	.....	4,467 0 0	.....	
9	Varsoda	15,218 8 2	14,988 0 0	17,180 8 6	15,965 0 0	.....	230 8 2	.....	1,215 8 6	
10	Pethápur...	17,961 0 0	18,600 0 0	19,563 0 0	19,357 0 0	639 0 0	.....	.....	206 0 0	
11	Ranásan	9,504 7 2	10,007 0 0	11,139 13 5	12,493 0 0	502 8 10	.....	1,353 2 7	.....	
12	Punádra	14,226 0 0	14,894 0 0	14,114 0 0	15,743 0 0	668 0 0	.....	1,629 0 0	.....	
13	Khadál	16,650 0 0	20,353 0 0	19,367 0 0	17,591 0 0	3,703 0 0	.....	.....	1,776 0 0	
14	Ghodásar...	34,948 0 0	39,710 0 0	32,907 0 0	51,605 0 0	4,762 0 0	.....	18,698 0 0	.....	
15	Amliyára	31,702 0 0	33,453 0 0	32,329 0 0	28,318 0 0	1,751 0 0	.....	.....	4,011 0 0	
16	Valásna	7,614 0 0	6,441 0 0	4,572 0 0	7,321 0 0	.....	1,173 0 0	2,749 0 0	.....	
17	Dábha	5,500 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,228 0 0	3,500 0 0	.....	500 0 0	.....	1,728 0 0	
18	Vásna	12,947 0 0	16,853 0 0	11,286 0 0	12,622 0 0	3,906 0 0	.....	1,336 0 0	.....	
19	Sudásna	9,829 0 0	8,142 0 0	10,849 0 0	9,399 0 0	.....	1,687 0 0	.....	1,450 0 0	
20	Rupál	3,951 0 0	4,180 0 0	3,700 0 0	6,000 0 0	229 0 0	.....	2,300 0 0	.....	
21	Dadháliya	3,995 0 0	4,110 0 0	3,900 0 0	4,000 0 0	115 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	
22	Magodi	5,635 0 0	8,978 0 0	6,621 0 0	9,478 0 0	3,343 0 0	.....	2,857 0 0	.....	
23	Vadágám...	7,001 0 0	8,000 0 0	6,501 0 0	8,000 0 0	999 0 0	.....	1,499 0 0	.....	
24	Sáthamba	7,102 0 0	7,125 0 0	6,667 0 0	8,000 0 0	23 0 0	.....	1,333 0 0	.....	
25	Ramás	3,242 0 0	2,851 0 0	8,545 0 0	2,000 0 0	.....	391 0 0	.....	6,545 0 0	
26	Bolundra...	1,451 0 0	1,550 0 0	1,565 0 0	1,525 0 0	99 0 0	.....	.....	40 0 0	
27	Derol	2,269 13 9	2,677 0 0	2,269 13 9	2,677 0 0	407 2 3	.....	407 2 3	.....	
28	Khedvádá	3,744 12 1	4,199 0 0	3,341 5 5	3,774 0 0	454 3 11	.....	432 10 7	.....	
29	Kadoli	3,253 0 0	3,182 0 0	3,300 0 0	4,888 0 0	.....	71 0 0	1,538 0 0	.....	
30	Waktápur	5,991 9 3	5,813 0 0	5,779 14 0	4,974 0 0	.....	178 9 3	.....	805 14 0	
31	Prempur	2,986 0 0	3,035 0 0	3,024 0 0	3,796 0 0	49 0 0	.....	172 0 0	.....	
32	Dedhrota...	2,272 9 4	3 057 0 0	2,200 0 0	3,073 0 0	784 6 8	.....	873 0 0	.....	
33	Tájpuri	3,699 0 0	3,740 0 0	3,151 0 0	3,201 0 0	41 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	
34	Hápa	3,650 0 0	5,120 0 0	2,850 0 0	3,632 0 0	1,470 0 0	.....	782 0 0	.....	
35	Satlásna	5,090 0 0	4,071 0 0	5,090 0 0	4,071 0 0	.....	1,019 0 0	.....	1,019 0 0	
36	Bhálusna	3,000 0 0	2,025 0 0	3,000 0 0	4,050 0 0	.....	975 0 0	1,050 0 0	.....	
37	Likhi	3,263 0 0	3,426 0 0	2,363 9 1	2,420 0 0	163 0 0	.....	56 6 11	.....	
38	Hadol	3,017 0 0	3,816 0 0	2,502 0 0	2,414 0 0	799 0 0	.....	.....	88 0 0	
39	Maguna	9,000 0 0	9,500 0 0	11,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	
40	Tejpura	4,395 0 0	4,350 0 0	7,100 0 0	6,500 0 0	.....	45 0 0	.....	600 0 0	
41	Virsoda	1,630 0 0	1,630 0 0	2,800 0 0	2,700 0 0	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
42	Pálaj	6,676 6 8	8,020 0 0	6,044 3 3	9,190 0 0	1,343 9 4	.....	3,145 12 9	.....	
43	Deloli	4,631 0 0	3,691 0 0	4,462 0 0	3,528 0 0	.....	990 0 0	.....	934 0 0	
44	Kasálpura	3,575 0 0	3,500 0 0	4,100 0 0	4,200 0 0	.....	75 0 0	100 0 0	.....	
45	Memadpura	1,600 0 0	1,675 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,860 0 0	75 0 0	.....	60 0 0	.....	
46	Ijpura	4,000 0 0	4,100 0 0	4,000 0 0	3,900 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	
47	Rámpura...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
48	Ránipura...	1,800 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	
49	Gábat	3,367 0 0	3,431 0 0	3,645 0 0	4,589 0 0	64 0 0	.....	944 0 0	.....	
50	Timba	805 0 0	800 0 0	805 0 0	800 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0	
51	Umbri	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
52	Kothárna	845 0 0	901 0 0	845 0 0	901 0 0	56 0 0	.....	56 0 0	.....	
53	Chándap	1,001 0 0	1,350 0 0	1,001 0 0	1,350 0 0	349 0 0	.....	349 0 0	.....	
54	Jher	3,040 0 0	3,100 0 0	4,255 0 0	2,984 0 0	51 0 0	.....	.....	1,271 0 0	
55	Nirmáli	2,820 0 0	2,809 0 0	3,505 0 0	2,909 0 0	.....	11 0 0	.....	596 0 0	
56	Bármuváda	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
57	Bávisi	44,533 0 0	44,533 0 0	44,536 0 0	44,536 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
58	Dedásan	626 0 0	615 0 0	775 0 0	804 0 0	.....	11 0 0	29 0 0	.....	
	Total ...	11,22,513 15 3	11,47,005 0 0	11,41,691 4 3	11,05,411 0 0	40,494 8 6	16,003 7 9	69,012 15 0	1,05,293 3 3	

Súdra, 22nd July 1891.

R. M. KENNEDY,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX M.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Mahi Kántha Local Funds for the year 1890-91.

No.	Names of Funds.	Opening Balance on the 1st April 1890.	Receipts during the year 1890-91.	Expenditure during the year 1890-91.	Balance on 1st April 1891.		
					In cash.	Invested.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sádra Bázár Fund (Bázár, Hospital and School Fund).	10,191 13 5	7,678 9 11	7,575 9 3	3,394 14 1	6,900 0 0	10,294 14 1
2	Mahi Kánthá Agency General Fund.	51,501 1 11½	47,747 1 5	38,769 13 0½	32,178 6 3	28,300 0 0	60,478 6 3
3	Scott College Fund	30,795 5 8	5,964 5 9	5,483 15 3	1,575 12 2	29,700 0 0	31,275 12 2
	Total ..	92,488 5 0½	61,390 1 1	51,829 5 6½	37,149 0 6	64,900 0 0	1,02,049 0 6

Mahi Kántha Agency,
Sádra, 22nd July 1891.

R. M. KENNEDY,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

ENCLOSURE N.

Annual Return of Persons vaccinated in the Province of Mahi Kántha from 1st January to 31st December 1890.

Hindus		12,879
Mussalmans		389
Other castes		1,380
Males	7,715	14,648
Females	6,933	
Vaccinated successfully		14,425
Re-vaccinated		186
Not seen after vaccination		37
		14,648

Mahi Kántha Agency Office,
Sádra, 22nd July 1891.

R. M. KENNEDY,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

Letter from Ráo Bahádur N. D. PATEL, Personal Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha ; to R. M. KENNEDY, Esq., C. S., Political Agent, Mahi Kántha,—No. 269, dated Sádra, 4th July 1891.

I have the honour to submit the annual report for the year ending the 31st March 1890-91, embracing the administration of the Thánas under my charge.

CHARGE.

2. The financial control over the Bávisi, Sábarkántha, Gadhváda and Katosan Thánas was delegated to me by the Political Agent's order No. 2045, dated 30th April 1890, which remained with me till the end of the year under report, with the exception of the Bávisi Thána, which was transferred to the Assistant Political Agent by the Political Agent's order No. 3501, dated 8th December 1890. The residuary civil and criminal jurisdiction over the Katosan, Bávisi and Jher-Nirmáli Thánas was with me till the 8th December 1890, and since then I had been invested with civil and criminal jurisdiction of the following thánas :—

Katosan, Gadhváda, Sábarkántha and Hadol.

3. The report of the Assistant Political Agent includes my work of the Bávisi and Jher-Nirmáli Thánas for the period they were under my charge ; this report, therefore, deals with the administration of the Katosan, Sábarkántha, Gadhváda and Hadol Thánas.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Katosan Thána.

4. Population according to the census of 1891 is 17,601. The area is stated to be 117 square miles, but there has been no actual survey.

Thándár Javeriál was in charge of the zilla from April to August when he was suspended on complaints of bribery and forgery against him ; he was relieved by R. S. Ganesh Gangádhar, who worked only for a month and a half ; then Chhotálál Parsotam was appointed acting Thándár, who held the charge till the end of the year.

5. This thána is divided among share-holders, and their holdings are :—

Maguna, Pálaj, Rámpura.
Tejpura, Deloli, Ránipura.
Ijpura, Kasalpura Gokalpura.
Virsora, Memudpura, Mulajinápura.
Sánthal and Katosan.

Sánthal and Katosan of these (the last two) are mix-coshared among several Bhágdárs, who are all tributary to Baroda. In Katosan one share belongs to Pálaj, one to Deloli and three to the Thákor of Katosan ; their revenues are collected by the shareholders themselves, who, after paying the tribute, appropriate the balance to themselves.

Thána Fund.

6. The sources of revenue are as under :—

i. Seven per cent. on the net revenue of the zilla.
ii. Sales of liquor farms.
iii. One-fourth of the profit of opium sales.

From the revenues thus raised the following expenditure is met :—

i. Thána establishment and contingencies.
ii. Repairs to thána buildings.
iii. Share of the Personal Assistant's pay and contingencies.
iv. Miscellaneous charges.

At the end of the previous year there was a balance of Rs. 383-0-4 receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 5,665-15-10 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,487-12-2, leaving the balance at the close of the year Rs. 561-13-2.

Local Cess.

7. The sources of revenue under this head are:—

i. The cess levied at 1 anna per vigha of culturable land.
ii. The cess levied at 1 anna per rupee on vero collection.
iii. Cattle-pound fees.
iv. School fees.
v. Miscellaneous receipts.

The following are the heads of charges which are met from the Local Cess Fund:—

i. Contribution to vaccinator's pay.
ii. School-master's pay and contingencies.
iii. Public works, such as school buildings, roads, wells, &c.

The total receipts, including the balance of the last year, amounted to Rs. 4,670-1-10 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,347-2-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,322-5-4 at the close of the year.

Gadhváda Thána.

8. Population according to the census of 1891 is 14,889. The area is stated to be 109 square miles, but there has been no actual survey.

Thándar A'zam Karnáshankar Himatrám has been in charge of this thána throughout the year. This thána circle is composed of the following petty States:—

Satlásna, Bhálusna, Timba, Umbri, Mota Kothárna, Chándap, and some matádári villages.

They are all tributary to His Highness the Gáekwár, and the I'dar and Pálanpur Darbárs own certain shares in the revenues of the tálukas. Separate correspondence is going on for the settlement of the claims made by Pálanpur and I'dar, and a separation of their interests, when accomplished, will secure the desired reform.

Thána Fund.

9. The sources of revenue are as under:—

i. Seven per cent. on the net revenue of the zilla.
ii. Thándári Fálo.
iii. Sales of liquor farms.
iv. One-fourth of the profit of the opium sale.

From the revenues thus raised the following expenditure is met:—

i. Thána establishment and contingencies.
ii. Repairs to thána buildings.
iii. Share of the Personal Assistant's pay and contingencies.
iv. Miscellaneous charges.

At the end of the previous year there was a balance of Rs. 1,311-6-1; receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,929-11-10, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,161-13-4; the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 2,079-3-9.

Local Cess.

10. The sources of revenue under this head are:—

i. The cess levied at 1 anna per bigha of culturable land.
ii. Cess levied at one anna per rupee on vero collection.
iii. Cattle-pound fees.
iv. School fees.
v. Miscellaneous receipts.

The following are the heads of expenditure met from the Local Cess Fund:—

i. Contribution to vaccinator's pay.

ii. School-master's pay and contingencies.

iii. Public works, such as school building, roads, wells, &c.

There was no balance at the end of the previous year. Receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,045-4-8 and the expenditure to Rs. 448-15-6. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,596-5-2.

Sábarkántha Thána.

11. Population according to the census of 1891 is 15,562. The area is stated to be 136 square miles, but there has been no actual survey.

Thándár Ázam Ranchodlál Ráiji held charge of this thána throughout the year. The thána circle is composed of the following States :—

Dẹrol, Khedvára, Kadoli, Vaktápur, Prempur, Dedhrota, Hápa, Tájpuri.

Thána Fund.

The only source of revenue in this is 7 per cent. cess on the net revenues of the above tálukas, and the following expenditure is met from the same :—

i. Thána establishment and contingencies.

ii. Share of the Personal Assistant's pay and contingencies.

iii. Repairs to thána buildings.

iv. Miscellaneous charges.

At the end of the previous year there was a balance of Rs. 1,105-4-9 ; receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,268-11-4, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,557-3-4½. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 816-12-8½.

Local Cess.

12. The sources of revenue under this head are :—

i. The cess levied at one anna per bigha on culturable lands.

ii. Cess levied at one anna per rupee on vero collection.

iii. Cattle-pound fees.

iv. School fees.

v. Miscellaneous receipts.

The following are the heads of expenditure met from the Local Cess Fund :—

i. Contribution to vaccinator's pay.

ii. School-master's pay and contingencies.

iii. Public works, such as school buildings, roads, wells, &c.

At the end of the previous year there was a balance of Rs. 282-12-10½ ; receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,999-15-1, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,907-5-8. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 375-6-3½.

13. I have visited the thánas mentioned above and carefully examined the accounts thereof. A comparison of the revenue administration in each of the thána circles under the same heads of information led to the detection of certain weak points of administration, which were reported to the Political Agent, who had placed the same before Government with a view to secure uniformity with the arrangements in all the thánas, and the matter has formed the subject of a separate correspondence—*vide* Government Resolution No. 4546, dated 6th June 1891.

14. A proposal for extending the same system of administration to Hadol and Jher-Nirmáli Thánas was made by me, and the subject is under the consideration of the Political Agent.

Criminal Justice.

15. The usual returns are submitted in vernacular, which will show that 225 cases were reported during the year. The number of prisoners dealt with was 457 during the year.

16. Of 457 prisoners dealt with, 127 were discharged without trial, 92 were acquitted, 217 convicted, 3 committed to the Sessions Court and 6 died, escaped, or their cases were transferred. 12 (1 in jail and 11 on bail) awaited trial at the end of year under report.

17. Of the 217 convicted persons, 95 were punished with fine only, 41 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and 81 to imprisonment and fine.

18. Of the 225 cases, 47 were of hurt, 3 robbery, 82 theft, and 93 miscellaneous offences.

19. Of the 41 persons sentenced to imprisonment, 38 received less than 6 months and 3 longer period.

20. Besides the abovementioned cases, 8 miscellaneous cases were disposed of during the year.

21. The fine imposed amounted to Rs. 1,614-8-0. Amount recovered during the year was Rs. 994-9-10. Balance remained uncollected was Rs. 619-14-2.

22. There are no jails but 4 lock-ups—1 Sábarkántha, 1 Katosan, 1 Gadhváda and 1 Hadol. All the prisoners are sent to the Sádra Jail to undergo their sentences.

23. The statement marked A. shows the value of property stolen and recovered.

Civil Justice.

24. The usual returns were submitted in vernacular, which will show that 22 cases remained on the file at the end of the previous year and 239 were filed during the year under report, making a total of 261, out of which 228 were disposed of and 33 remained on file at the close of the year under report.

Weather and Crop.

25. The monsoon set in the middle of June and the rain was so seasonable in the following months that all the crops flourished well and gained about 2 annas more than the average produce. The areas under cotton and wheat cultivation during the year were as under :—

Names of Thánas.	Cotton.	Wheat.
	Acres.	Acres.
Katosan	1,467	560
Sábarkántha	1,955	777
Gadhváda	...	75
Total ...	3,422	1,412

Public Health.

26. There was no epidemic throughout the year and the public health was good on the whole. There is no dispensary in any of the thánas.

Opium.

27. The selling rate of opium in the thána circles was from Rs. 11-4-0 to Rs. 12-8-0 during the year.

28. There were no cases against the spirit of the Opium Act in the thána circles during the year under report.

Cattle-disease.

29. There was no cattle-disease in any of the thánas.

Locusts.

30. No locusts appeared in any of the thánas during the year.

Post Offices.

31. There are two village post-offices—one at Sánthal and other at Katosan in the Katosan Thána Circle. There is no post-office in the Gadhváda Thána Circle nor in the Sábarkántha Thána Circle.

Public Works.

32. A new school-house has been built during the year at Dedhrota in the Sábarkántha Thána at a cost of Rs. 909 from the Local Cess Fund.

The following works have been done by the people or Tálukdárs :—

	Rs.
Katosan Thána—	
Dharmshála at Pálaj...	... 200
Gadhváda Thána—	
A well at Timba	... 200
A step-well on the Taranga road	... 400
A Mandir at Satlásna	... 500
Sábarkántha Thána—	
None.	

Education.

33. Appendix C. shows the number of schools, pupils and their daily attendance. I have visited almost all the schools and am glad to report that they are progressing well. A school-house at Sánthal and one at Satlásna were badly wanted, and their construction is sanctioned this year.

34. Night schools were introduced in almost all the thánas, but they have not flourished well, those for whose benefit they were intended having failed to avail of the same.

Special Duty.

35. *Boundaries with Baroda.*—I was busily engaged during the year in settling the numerous boundary disputes created by Baroda survey. The boundary lines as per statement marked B. have been settled during the year and are properly surveyed and demarcated and their field books and maps have been properly made out, and rájinámas from the parties concerned duly exchanged. This, it is hoped, will put a stop to border affrays.

Census.

36. The enumeration, abstraction and tabulation of the Mahi Kántha census also devolved on me and are performed to the best of my abilities during the year.

Prosecution of Agency Officials.

37. I was deputed to Ahmedabad to prosecute the following members of the Agency :—

Harilál Lallubhái, Native Assistant.
Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Gangádhar, the Thándár of Bávisi Zilla.
Umiáshankar Bechar, Public Works Kárkún, Bávisi Zilla.
Javerilál Bulákhirám, Thándár of Katosan Zilla.

38. The 1st Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad committed all these persons to Sessions Court where they were acquitted and discharged.

39. I was deputed to supervise and witness the execution of one Alu Hala at Amliyára and Mangla Pitha at Sádra.

40. I am glad to report that all the members of my office establishment have worked well and to the best of their abilities.—I have, &c.

STATEMENT **A.**

Statement showing the Property stolen and recovered during the year 1890-91.

No.	Name of Court.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Percentage of Property stolen to recovered.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Personal Assistant	454 5 0	20 0 0	4 7 0
2	Sábarkántha	325 8 9	214 4 9	68 13 3
3	Hadol	56 7 0	35 7 0	62 5 0
4	Katosan	698 4 2	343 7 5	49 5 3
5	Gadhváda	238 14 0	152 14 0	64 0 3
	Total ...	1,773 6 11	766 1 2	43 3 2

STATEMENT **B.**

Statement showing the Boundaries settled with Baroda.

Serial No.	Mahi Kántha.		Baroda.	
	Name of Táluka.	Name of Village.	Name of Táluka.	Name of Village.
1	Vásna	Sádra ...	Dehgám ...	Jákhora.
2	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	Chala.
3	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Chandrála.
4	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Madhugadh.
5	Do. ...	Rájpur ...	Do. ...	Jákhora.
6	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nána Chekhla.
7	Do. ...	Vásna ...	Do. ...	Do.
8	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Chala.
9	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dhanap.
10	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dassela.
11	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bhundia.
12	Pethápur ...	Pethápur ...	Do. ...	Do.
13	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dasela.
14	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lekáváda.
15	Bávisi ...	Dabhoda ...	Do. ...	Prantia.
16	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Chiloda.
17	Pethápur ...	Pethápur ...	Kálol ...	Borij.
18	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	Adiváda.
19	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kolváda.
20	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rándheja.
21	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Unáva.
22	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Piplaj.
23	Mánsa ...	Punjápura ...	Do. ...	Jámla.
24	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Soja.
25	Do. ..	Do. ...	Vijápur ...	Sobhásan.
26	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Vágosan.
27	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dhándhu.
28	Do. ...	Bhimpura ...	Do. ...	Sobhásan.
29	Do. ...	Dholákuva ...	Do. ...	Do.
30	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Itala.
31	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kálol ...	Limbodra.
32	Do. ...	Mánsa ...	Do. ...	Do.
33	Do. ...	Rájpur ...	Do. ...	Do.

NÁTHÁBHÁI D. PATEL,
Personal Assistant.

Sádra, 4th July 1891.

B 590—13

SCHOOLS.

No.	Name of Village.	Total Expenditure during 1890-91.	Number of Schools and Pupils.		
			1890-91.		Average daily attendance.
			Schools.	Pupils.	
	Sábarkántha.	Rs. a. p.			
1	Vaktápur	128 3 6	1	51	35
2	Prempur	145 14 8	1	40	30
3	Tájpuri	139 10 6	1	26	18
4	Dedhrota	122 0 11	1	50	33
5	Kaḍoli	97 10 0	1	17	17
6	Derol	130 11 0	1	45	23
7	Rangpur	117 9 7	1	25	15
	Gádhváda.				
8	Satlásna	132 7 3	1	40	33
9	Bhálusna	105 14 0	1	30	24
	Katosan.				
10	Katosan	242 0 2	1	72	44
11	Maguna	204 1 0	1	38	32
12	Palaj	132 5 6	1	25	17
13	Sánthal	143 7 0	1	45	34
	Total ...	1,841 15 1	13	504	27

NÁTHÁBHÁI D. PATEL,
Personal Assistant,
Mahi Kántha.

Sádra, 4th July 1891.

LETTER from Captain S. M. C. SCHNEIDER, Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha; to the POLITICAL AGENT, Mahi Kántha,—No. 253, dated Sádra, 15th June 1891.

I have the honour to submit the annual report for 1890-91 on the Bávisi Zilla, Mahi Kántha, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 155 of the 1st March 1888.

2. The district of Bávisi consists of Bávisi proper and Bármuváda and comprises 7 detached areas and 91 villages and hamlets.

3. A survey of the zilla is in progress and therefore its exact dimensions cannot be given, but the same may be roughly estimated at about 110 square miles.

4. The population according to the recent census and that of 1881 is as under:—

	1891.	1881.
Bávisi Zilla	33,511	35,708
Bármuváda	6,557	4,065
Total ...	40,068	39,773

5. The revenue for 1890-91 was—

	Rs.
In Bávisi	44,533
In Bármuváda	1,500
Total ...	46,033

6. The tribute paid to Baroda was—

	Rs.	a.	p.
From Bávisi...	33,011	11	5
From Bármuváda	901	0	0
Total ...	33,912	11	5

CHARGE.

7. The charge of the zilla was held by Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Gangádhar from the 1st April 1890 to the 7th September, when he was transferred to Katosan. He was succeeded by Girdharlál Amratlál, Kárbhári of Málpur, who held charge from the 17th September to the 10th December, Hiráchand Devji then acting as Thándár till the end of the year under report. The latter has since left the zilla and Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Gangádhar is again in charge.

8. On the 1st May 1890, by Agency order No. 1045, dated 30th April 1890, criminal jurisdiction and the administration of the zilla revenue was taken away from the Assistant Political Agent and delegated to the Personal Assistant. The Assistant Political Agent was thus left with the charge of the police in the zilla and its political supervision. The above order was cancelled by Agency order No. 3501, dated 8th December 1890, and the original arrangement reverted to.

TOUR.

9. My camp was in the zilla on the following dates:—

January 7th to 13th—Dabhoda visiting Lavád.
Do. 17th to 20th—Dabhoda visiting Lihoda.
Do. 21st to 28th—Harsoli visiting Watma Amrajina Muváda, Harakhajina Muváda and Bárdoli.
April 5th—Wadodra visiting Dabhoda.
Do. 12th to 18th—Mahisa visiting Kaprupur.
May 12th to 13th—Rakhial visiting Tenpur, Kadjodra and Anguthla.

I was then obliged to return to Sádra at once in order to take charge of the Agency office from Colonel Scott proceeding to Pálanpur.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

10. Nothing can be mentioned under this head for the year under report.

Border Cases.

11. A dispute that had been pending some six years between the people of Kothi (Bávisi) and Ganuj (Baroda) in which cross *primâ facie* cases had been made out, was tried by Border Court consisting of Captain Cates, Assistant Agent, Governor General, Baroda, and myself. We met at Harsoli in Bávisi on the 21st January, and as the criminal offiences with which each party had charged the other arose out of a civil question, that is, the right by Baroda to levy "salámi" on a certain field in the possession of a Kothi subject, it was decided by the court to accept the rájinámas which were put in. In anticipation of sanction, we then proceeded to try and settle the civil question at issue, but as the Baroda State objected to this on the ground that the matter was already decided, the court broke up. A full report on the subject has been submitted to the Political Agent.

Police.

12. A separate report regarding the working of the Agency police in the zilla will be submitted from that office.

13. The following statement shows the value of property stolen and recovered during the year :—

No.	Name of Court.	Value of Property stolen.		Value of Property recovered.		Percentage of Property recovered to Property stolen.	
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Thándár	4,743 6 3	519 4 9	501 15 9	194 0 9	10 9 8	37 5 10
2	Aval-kárkún	2 11 0	139 0 0	1 11 0	3 0 0	62 12 7	2 2 6
	Total ...	4,766 1 3	658 4 9	503 10 9	197 0 9	10 9 8	29 14 11

14. From this it will be seen that property to the amount of Rs. 658-4-9 was stolen as against Rs. 4,746-1-3 of property stolen during the previous year. Recoveries amounting to Rs. 197-0-9 were made against Rs. 503-10-9 the year before, giving a percentage of 29-14-11 against 10-9-8 the past year.

15. There is no jail in the zilla. There are two lock-ups, one at Dabhoda and the other at Mahisa.

Criminal Justice.

16. There are two Courts of criminal justice in the zilla, namely, the Thándár's with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate, and the Aval Kárkún at Mahisa with the powers of a Third Class Magistrate.

17. Four criminal cases remained over on the files at the end of the past year. 136 cases were reported during the year against 240 and 348 of the two previous years.

18. Of the 136 cases reported, 1 was of grievous hurt, 47 of hurt, 1 house-breaking, 32 thefts and 55 miscellaneous.

19. The number of persons dealt with was 267 against 423 and 614 of the two previous years.

20. Of the 267 persons dealt with, 51 were convicted, 43 acquitted and 162 discharged. 11 were awaiting trial on bail at the end of the year under report.

21. Of the 51 persons convicted, 22 were punished with fine only, 27 with fine and imprisonment, and 2 with imprisonment only. The highest punishment was three months' rigorous imprisonment.

22. The highest fine imposed was Rs. 25. The total amount of fine imposed during the year under report was Rs. 509, of which Rs. 173 have been recovered.

23. No serious crime, such as murder, was committed during the year under report.

Civil Justice.

24. There are two courts of civil justice in the zilla, namely, that of the Thándár, who is invested to hear suits to the value of Rs. 500, and that of the Aval Kárkún at Mahisa with power to hear suits up to the value of Rs. 50.

25. There were 63 suits remaining over on the files at the close of the previous year. 182 were filed during the year, making a total of 245 as against 331 and 419 the two previous years. Of these, 180 were disposed of against 268 of the previous year, leaving 65 pending at the close of the year under report.

26. The value of suits filed during the year was Rs. 6,258-1-8, that of the 63 suits pending from the previous year Rs. 4,784-10-10, making a total of Rs. 11,042-12-6. Claims to the amount of Rs. 7,463-1-7 were disposed of during the year, leaving Rs. 3,579-10-11 as the value of the 65 cases remaining over for decision at the close of the year under report.

Opium.

27. Opium was sold for Rs. 11-4-0 to 12-8-0 during the year under report.

28. There were no cases against the spirit of the Opium Act in the zilla during the year under report.

Weather and Crops.

29. The rainfall in Bávisi was 31 inches against 28 inches the year before.

30. The season was generally favourable; but although the register shows a good fall, still the rain did not come at the end of the monsoon as required, consequently the rice crops at Mahisa and Dána were only eight-anna ones. 319 acres are under cotton cultivation, but there is no export.

Public Health.

31. The public health was generally good.

32. There was no cholera or any other epidemic in the zilla during the year under report, fever, cough, diarrhœa, dysentery and scabies being the prevailing diseases.

33. The daily attendance at Dabhoda dispensary was 31·7 against 33·8 of the year before. The number of patients treated was 2,543 against 3,060 of the previous year.

Cattle Disease.

34. 1,079 cattle were attacked in the zilla, of which 629 died.

Locusts.

35. These did not appear at any place in the zilla during the year under report.

Public Works.

36. Two schools, one at Anguthla costing Rs. 800, and the other at Harsoli costing Rs. 1,500, were completed and opened during the year.

37. The attached Appendix C. shows in detail the small works carried out in the zilla during the year under report.

Education.

38. Appendix D. shows the number of pupils and their daily attendance at the schools in Bávisi Zilla.

39. The number of schools in the zilla remains the same, that is, 12.

40. Last year a decrease of 17 in the number of names borne on the registers was noticed, and this decrease continues, there being this year 48 names

less, the total number of names on the registers being 686 against 734 and 751 of the two previous years. The daily attendance has decreased to 493 from 508 and 541 of the two past years. 632 boys and 54 girls are regular attendants. These represent 1·71 of the total population of the zilla. I visited all the Bávasi schools during my tour, and have endeavoured to bring the numbers up again. Accommodation is badly wanted at Wadodra school for the girls' class, and it is from this cause that the girls there have almost ceased to attend. I have applied for sanction to get this work done, as also for a new school-house at Mahisa, which is badly wanted. There is a balance in the Thána Fund only.

41. Night schools were introduced in Bávisi in accordance with the Political Agent's instructions, but after a short time they all, as in other parts of Mahi Kántha, died a natural death, since those for whose benefit they were intended do not care to come unless the classes are free. This from financial reasons does not seem feasible for the present.

General Remarks.

42. Recent disturbing influences, to which it is best to refer as briefly as possible, have impeded the general progress of the zilla for the year under report.

43. During the absence of the Thándár Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Gangádhar at Katosan, his suspension, trial, and acquittal, all regular work fell behind-hand. When the administration of the zilla revenue was restored to this office by the Political Agent's No. 3501, dated 8th December 1890, it was found that owing to the local cess kárkún's absence first for one month at Katosan and secondly on special duty for four months with the Special Auditor of Accounts, much of the past year's cess had remained uncollected. In order to make out a new páhani patrak, which was needed, and to ensure its verification every year, it has been found necessary to appoint a second kárkún for the work. A new páhani patrak will, it is hoped, be ready before the end of the year.

44. A large number of decrees were found unexecuted in the Thándár's office, and doubtless the decrease in the attendance at the schools, particularly the girls' classes, is also, owing to the want of personal supervision and encouragement by the Thándár, unattainable under the recent changes, when all interest was centred in the trials of Mahi Kántha officials then going on and every one was more interested in his neighbour's affairs than his own duties.

45. It has transpired that owing to the perfunctory assistance given in this office for at least the past two years in checking returns and accounts and examining records, that there has been very imperfect supervision over the Thándár and Aval Kárkun's offices in the zilla.

46. The general system of accounts in Mahi Kántha has been found defective by the Special Auditor. Printed books of instructions and forms for treasury and sub-treasury work have been drawn up by that officer, and will be introduced in the Agency on the 26th of the current month. Had, however, the old methods of accounts with all its faults been properly checked, such irregularities as led to the trial of the Public Works Kárkun would not have occurred. This Kárkún was acquitted but has since resigned his post.

47. It has been found necessary to introduce also revised forms by which the levy and collection of local cess, the payment of bháta to witnesses, the disposal of mudámal and the payment of copying, registering and other fees can be more carefully checked. This of course has greatly increased the routine work and is felt by the comparatively small and low-paid establishments that obtain in the Mahi Kántha in the attempt to work up to the zilla standard.

48. The survey of the zilla progresses steadily though of course slowly, as from want of funds it is only possible to entertain two surveyors for the present. The work during the year was carried on in Anguthla and Mahisa.

49. Application has been made to the Postal authorities to establish a post-office at Mahisa, the largest village of Bávisi, which is at present without this convenience.

50. As the revenue administration of the zilla was restored to this office on the 8th December 1890 when my camp was in the north of Mahi Kántha, and the budget for the year had to be submitted to the Political Agent by the 1st January, it was not possible to include the full requirements of public works wanted in the zilla therein. A supplementary application has, however, since been forwarded to the Political Agent for special sanction to be obtained.

51. The Chief Constable of Bávisi was tried on a charge of receiving illegal gratification and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment. The Head Constable at Mahisa was suspended and tried but acquitted. A Bailiff and Pattáválla have been dismissed for misconduct.

OFFICE.

52. The Thándár Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Gangádhar was reinstated after the close of the year under report. He has already done much good work in the zilla, and is now doing all he can to get things into the necessary order.

53. It is hoped that next year's report will disclose a more satisfactory state of affairs.—I have, &c.

APPENDIX A.

Criminal Justice.

No.	Name of Court	Number of offences during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with							Persons disposed of					Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases with prisoners before the Court at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial during 1890-91.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or transferred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
		1889-90.	1890-91.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.		1889-90.	18990-91							
1	Bávisi Thándár's Court	203	104	9	76	2	107	15	..	369	209	120	32	46	...	...	On bail, 11	5
2	Do. Aval Kárkún's Court ...	37	32	...	6	...	52	...	...	54	58	42	11	5	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	240	136	9	82	2	159	15	...	423	267	162	43	51	...	...	11	5

APPENDIX B.

Civil Justice.

No.	Name of Court.	Tribunals.	Number of cases on files at the end of the previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.		Number disposed of during the year.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
1	Bávisi Thándár's Court ...	1	53	144	268	197	215	141	53	56	
2	Do. Aval Kárkún's	1	10	38	63	48	53	39	10	9	
	Total ...	2	63	182	331	245	268	180	63	65	

Súdra, 15th June 1891.

S. M. C. SCHNEIDER, Captain,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX C.

Table of Public Works in Bavisi Zilla for the year 1890-91.

No.	Name of Zilla.	Public Works completed.	Total Cost incurred.	Public Works under construction.	Estimated Cost to be incurred in the whole Work.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.			
1	Bávisi.	1 Repairs to school-houses at Mahisa and Kaprupur ...	33 10 0			
		2 School-house at Anguthla ...	800 0 0			
		3 Do. at Harsoli ...	1,500 0 0			
		4 A well at Dana at the expense of the public	200 0 0			
		Total ...	2,533 10 0			

Sádra, 15th June 1891.

S. M. C. SCHNEIDER, Captain,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX D.

SCHOOL.

No.	Name of Village.	Class of Schools.	1890-91. Total Receipt.	1890-91. Total Expenditure.	Number of Schools and Pupils. 1889-90. Schools.	1889-90. Pupils.	1890-91. Schools.	1890-91. Pupils.	Average daily attendance.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
1	Mahisa	Gujaráti.	497 13 9	444 12 0	1	100	1	97	78
2	Kaprupur		160 10 9	152 6 0	1	31	1	30	20
3	Harsoli		351 14 6	324 0 0	1	76	1	75	57
4	Khánpur		253 1 3	228 9 0	1	45	1	52	42
5	Kadjodra		171 2 9	156 0 0	1	40	1	27	21
6	Anguthla		266 2 10	241 0 7	1	66	1	42	38
7	Rakhiál		221 10 3	208 8 0	1	36	1	38	24
8	Dábhoda		538 3 9	483 12 6	1	101	1	100	72
9	Wadodra		363 13 6	331 2 0	1	74	1	80	53
10	Harkhajina Muváda...		374 10 0	332 0 6	1	95	1	91	53
11	Dábhoda Girls' School.		126 14 0	126 14 0	1	37	1	26	18
12	Mahisa do. ...		91 9 9	91 9 9	1	33	1	28	17
	Total ...		3,417 11 1	3,120 10 4	12	734	12	686	493

Sádra, 15th July 1891

S. M. C. SCHNEIDER, Captain,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Máhi Kántha.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

MAHI KANTHA AGENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1899-1900.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INDEX TO THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1891-92 OF THE MAHI KÁNTHA AGENCY, FORWARDED WITH LETTER No. $\frac{102}{1993}$, DATED 21ST MAY 1892.

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SIROHI
MEYWAR
PÁLAN-PUR
BARODA
WÁGAD
REWA KÁNTHA
KAIRA
AHMEDABAD
Krásár hill
Ambá Bhaváni
Dánta
SARASVATI R.
Sudásna
Táranga
Valásna
Khedbráhma
Pól
Vadáli
Bhiloda
Sámláji
SÁBARMATI R.
HÁTHMATI R.
MESHVA R.
Ahmednagar
Rupál
Dadháliya
Ráhásan
Mohanpur
Modása
VÁTRAK R.
Málpur
Magodi
Vadágám
Dáhha
Sáthamba
Lúnáváda
MAHI R.
Kapadvanj
Dana
Mahisa
Khádál
Ghodásar
Punádra
Amliyára
MÁJAM R.
KHÁRI R.
Pethápur
Vásna
SÁDRA
Varsoda
Mánsa
Parántij
Maguna
Katosan
REFERENCES
Taluka Office and Market
Collector's Bungalow
Travellers' Do.
Railway Station
Made Road
Hill Fort
1 Population above 10,000
2 " between 10,000 & 7,500
3 " between 7,500 & 5,000
4 " between 5,000 & 2,500
Scale of Miles
10 5 0 10 20 30
Govt Photozinco: Office, Poona 1892

B 230

Letter from Lieut.-Colonel J. M. HUNTER, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, to the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Political Department, Bombay, No. $\frac{1993}{102}$, dated Sádra, 21st May 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual administration report of the Mahi Kántha Agency for the year 1891-92.

PART I.

SUMMARY.

2. No event of any particular importance occurred during the year.

3. The following changes took place in the personnel of the Agency: Colonel Scott was in charge from the beginning of the year until the 19th May. Captain Schneider was in charge of the Agency until Mr. Kennedy's arrival on the 24th June. Colonel J. M. Hunter relieved the latter officer on the 2nd November and continued in charge until the end of the year.

4. Captain Schneider held charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent until the 4th January when he was relieved by Captain R. P. Colomb who has continued in charge until the end of the year.

5. There was no disturbance of the peace of the frontier. The disputes between the Bhils about the Kundol Mahuras caused some apprehension of a disturbance, but the measures taken by the authorities on both sides effectively prevented any collision.

6. The dispute regarding the correct demarcation of the Sirohi-Dánta frontier as settled by the Commissioners in 1873 was investigated locally by myself and Colonel Lock of the Rajputána Agency. It was decided against Sirohi and the boundary as demarcated was maintained.

7. The Kundol-Mahura dispute and Dantor-Waje case were investigated on the spot by myself and Major Bignell, Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, and a separation of interests of the Bhils of each side of the border in the Mahura groves was effected.

8. A border court was held at the same time and 64 claims settled.

9. The Thákor of Warsoda, Kishorsingji, a fourth class tálukdár, died on the 31st December and has been succeeded by his son Surajmalji.

The Thákor of Magori, Himatsingji, a fifth class tálukdár, died on the 28th January 1892 and was succeeded by his son Mokamsingji.

Prathiráj, a shareholder in the seventh class táluka of Virsoda, died on the 8th December 1891. His estate has been attached pending partition of his share among the surviving shareholders.

10. The Thákor of Warsoda has accepted the principal of a commutation of his wánta lands in Baroda territory for an annual cash payment under certain conditions.

11. For the convenience of administration of the outlying portions of this Agency it has been proposed to transfer the Bávisi villages of Mahisa and Dána and the tálukas of Ghodásar and Khadál to the political control of the Collector of Kaira.

12. There were 19 estates under management during the year and a considerable amount of debt has been paid off.

The removal of the attachment on Pethápur and Vásna is under discussion and the Agency management of Wakhtápur will be withdrawn this year on the satisfaction of the debt.

The jurisdiction over the attached estates of Mohanpur, Walasna and Gábat has been transferred from the japtidárs (attachment officers) to the nearest thándárs.

The immediate supervision of attached estates under the Political Agent has been transferred to the Personal Assistant.

13. Proposals for the re-organization and increase of the revenues of the Gadhwára, Sábarkántha and Jher Nirmáli thánas have been submitted.

14. The classification list of tálukdárs submitted in 1877 was found to be incorrect, inasmuch as it shows certain tálukdárs as exercising jurisdiction under thándár, whereas the tálukdárs under thánas never exercised jurisdiction. A revised list has been submitted. The tálukdárs who actually exercise jurisdictional powers are only 29 including Idar out of the total, 51, given in the list of 1877 as jurisdictional tálukdárs. It has been proposed to define the offences under the Penal Code which the tálukdárs of each class may try. Under Government Resolution No. 7365, dated 8th October 1891, the Agency Police force was recognised reducing 51 horse and 5 camel savárs from the mounted and adding 50 to the foot police; 1 Jamádár was absorbed in the rank of Daffedárs. The present total strength is 257 foot and 141 mounted.

15. The gradual incorporation of the Police of minor tálukas under Class II into the Agency Police has been recommended and the Police of attached estates have been placed provisionally under the Superintendent of the Agency Police.

16. The total cost of the stipendiary Police in the Mahi Kántha was Rs. 1,77,149. There was a decrease of crime generally but of the offences reported to the Tálukdári Police, 32 per cent. remained undetected, while of those reported to the Agency Police 20 per cent. remained undetected. The percentage of stolen property recovered by the Agency Police was three times the amount recovered by the Idar Police and twice that recovered by the other tálukas' police.

17. The working of the Infanticide Department was satisfactory and the returns of births and deaths of female children show no tendency to a resumption of the practice.

18. In the criminal courts there was an increase of only 25 cases and 201 persons dealt with; the total number of persons dealt with was 3,413, of whom 1,454 or 42 per cent. were convicted. There is a decrease of 7 cases tried by the Sessions Court; there were 21 cases against 28 last year. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 16,992, of which Rs. 10,793 or 63·51 per cent. was recovered. The total criminal appeals disposed of was 35, or 18 less than last year.

19. The total number of civil suits disposed of was 2,474 and the number of decrees executed was 2,311; the number of civil appeals disposed of was 89 and the total amount of institution fees realized was Rs. 13,245-8-6.

Ninety-six civil political cases and 9 appeals were disposed of.

20. A classification of political and civil suits has been made similar to that obtaining in Káthiáwár which was approved by Government in Resolution No. 3015 dated 9th May 1892.

21. Stamp fees on miscellaneous petitions amounted to Rs. 517-5-0. 34 documents were registered and the fees realized were Rs. 157.

22. The new limitation rules have been promulgated.

23. The monsoon was late, scanty and unseasonable, and the outturn of kharif and rabi crop was below the average.

24. The general health of the people was on the whole good.

25. No new post offices were opened.

26. The total amount spent on public works was Rs. 24,553.

27. The fairs at Sámláji and Khed Brahma were held as usual. There has been no marked increase in the trade of the province.

28. A survey of the proposed Ahmedabad-Paránti Railway has been made and statistics of traffic have been obtained, but the alignment of the line has not yet been finally decided upon. The agency by which the line is to be constructed was still under discussion at the end of the year.

29. There is a decrease of only 69 lbs. 21 tolas 40 grains in the total quantity of opium consumed during the year. The number of opium-smuggling cases tried was 48 against 35 last year.

30. Rules for the protection of the Ábkári revenue have been submitted to Government.

31. The total amount of tribute recovered during the year was Rs. 1,84,515-0-4½ and the balance to be recovered was Rs. 20,371-2-8.

32. There is an increase of Rs. 50,614 in the total revenue of the several States in the Mahi Kántha and an increase of Rs. 20,021 in the total expenditure.

33. The total receipts on account of Local Funds including last balance amounted to Rs. 1,69,515 and the balance after deducting the expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,18,439-0-9 which includes Rs. 61,900, invested in Government papers.

34. The total number of patients treated at the several dispensaries was 46,774 against 31,737 last year and the total number of persons vaccinated was 15,091 against 14,648.

35. No new schools were opened; the number of scholars rose from 6,239 to 6,476, but the average daily attendance fell from 73·4 per cent. to 71·4. The number of girls was 369 on the rolls or 24 more than last year. Average daily attendance of girls was 121. The total cost amounted to Rs. 22,520-3-6.

There are three Bhil schools in charge of the Reverend Mr. Thompson of Church Mission Society, at Kherwára with 93 students; two new Bhil schools in Pol are being built and arrangements for a third in I'dar territory have been made.

The number of kumárs attending the Scott College rose from 28 to 30, of which 8 are minor Chiefs. The College was examined by Mr. Oliver, the Acting Educational Inspector, who found the boys' knowledge of English too elementary to be of any use. The appointment of a competent master to teach English is under consideration and arrangements have been made to encourage out-door games.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

36. Colonel W. Scott was in charge of the Agency from the beginning of the year until the 19th May 1891. He was relieved by Mr. R. M. Kennedy, who again handed over charge to Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Hunter on the 2nd November. The last officer remained in charge until the end of the year.

37. Captain Schneider was in charge of the offices of Assistant Political Agent and Superintendent of Police from the beginning of the year until 4th January 1892 when he was relieved by Captain Colomb who has continued in charge for the rest of the year.

Frontier Affairs.

Pálanpur-Mahi Kántha.

38. The survey of the Dánta-Pálanpur co-shared villages has been completed except the village of Andhária, and Mr. A. B. Fforde, of the Revenue Survey, has entered on an inquiry to determine the interests of the co-parceners in each village.

39. It has been recommended by the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, and the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, that Mr. Fforde should be directed to not only determine the rights of the parties but to effect a total separation of their interests as the only way of preventing further disputes, and Government have ordered in Government Resolution No. 2691, dated 22nd April 1892, a report to be made on the question by the Special Officer.

Letter of Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, No. 811, dated 25th March 1892.

40. The delay in completing the survey of the village of Andhária was caused by obstruction on the part of the Mahárána of Dánta. His objections have been overruled, and he was informed that the whole expense of any delay in the settlement that might result would devolve on him. No further obstruction has been reported.

41. Besides the above villages there are 6 villages co-shared between Pálanpur and the Gadhwára tálukdárs of the Mahi Kántha and 3 others in which the latter tálukdárs and the States of I'dar and Pálanpur are share-holders. These also have been surveyed.

42. It has been recommended in this office No. 710 of 23rd February 1892, that the preliminary judicial questions arising in the above villages and those co-shared between I'dar and Gadhwára should be adjudicated on in the first place by a special Judicial officer on the basis of whose decisions the value of the rights of the sharers would be afterwards ascertained and their interests separated by an officer of the Survey Department. This has been approved in Government Resolution No. 2473, dated 8th April 1892.

43. It is very desirable that the complicated interests of the sharers in these villages should be separated as soon as the preliminary issues have been determined, for with two and in some instances three landlords endeavouring to realise as much of the produce from the land as possible the cultivators have a hard time.

Sirohi-Mahi Kántha.

44. The long standing dispute regarding the correct demarcation of this frontier as settled by the Commissioners in 1873 has at last been finally set at rest. I met Colonel Lock of the Rájputána Agency, on the frontier and tested the whole line in the presence of the representatives from both sides. We came to the unanimous conclusion that the contention of Sirohi was groundless and recorded a decision accordingly.

45. I regret to say that the Sirohi Bhils have again broken the border claiming rights in the lands awarded to Dánta by the settlement of 1873 and are to a certain extent supported by the Political authorities. As these rights were not reserved to the Sirohi Bhils by the award of 1873 it is difficult to understand on what ground they can claim them now. To support such a claim is to render all boundary settlements useless. This has been represented to the Resident, Western Rájputána States, and it is hoped Sirohi will be made to respect the settlement.

Mahi Kántha-Mewár-Dungarpur.

46. It is much to be desired that the settlement of these frontier disputes partly effected in 1888-89 by a special officer should be completed.

47. The appeal against the decision of Captains O'Donnell and Penrose in *re* the hamlet of Khára Kutramária in dispute between I'dar and the Ráo of Jura is to be heard by the Political Agent and Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, under Government Resolution No. 1634, dated 4th March 1892. The sanction came too late to permit of the appeal being heard at our recent meeting.

48. It is hoped that the disputes between the Pál Thákor under I'dar and the Pátia Walicha Bhils under Mewár regarding the enjoyment of the produce of a large number of mowra trees within a ring of hills known as Kundol have been finally laid at rest.

49. The claim of Pál to levy waje or landlord's share of the produce was negatived by the Commission of 1873, but the Pál and Walicha Bhils continued to glean the produce jointly. Disputes arose last year which threatened to disturb the peace of the frontier. I met the Superintendent of Hilly Tracts, and after a prolonged local inquiry lasting seven weeks, we effected a separation of interests of the Bhils on either side of the border in these Mahura orchards.

Border Courts.

50. A Border Court was held at Jusáwara (Pál-I'dar) to decide claims between the Mahi Kántha States on the one side and Mewár and Dungarpur on the other.

They were presided over by Lieut.-Colonel Hunter for Mahi Kántha and Major Bignell for Mewár and Dungarpur.

The following table will show the work done:—

Disputants.	Number of cases on file.	Number disposed of.	Postponed.	Amount of Cash Awards.	Value of Award in live-stock and other articles.
				Rs. a. p.	
Mahi Kántha *vs.* Mewár	30	21	9	115 0 0	...
Mahi Kántha *vs.* Dungarpur ...	10	1	9	.....	...
Mewár *vs.* Mahi Kántha	34	28	6	761 11 0	...
Dungarpur *vs.* Mahi Kántha ...	21	14	7	2,100 0 0	...
	95	64	31	2,976 11 0	...

51. The settlement of these claims was rendered unusually difficult by the embittered feeling caused by the Kundol-Mahura disputes. After the settlement of the latter the several claims to damages arising out of them were reciprocally withdrawn.

Boundary disputes.

Mahi Kántha vs. Baroda.

52. The revenue survey of the Baroda State has given rise to a large number of boundary disputes. 33 were settled last year by officers deputed from either side and 147 remained for settlement.

Since then 129 fresh boundaries have been registered.

These cases are not all disputes. In many cases it will only be necessary to verify the boundaries already settled and take rázinámás from the villagers.

53. No suggestion has been received from Baroda this year for officers to meet and dispose of these cases, which is to be regretted.

54. The disputes regarding the construction of bándhs for irrigation across the Rupen river was settled by an officer of the Baroda Government and my Personal Assistant and two border disputes were settled at the same time.

Relations with the Tributary Chiefs.

I'dar.

First Class.

Area 1,900 square miles; population 302,134.

55. This State along with all the frontier States of this Agency, labours under considerable disadvantages. It has a large area, a great portion of which is waste and unremunerative. Its revenue is consequently relatively small; and yet, owing to its extended and hilly frontier and the lawless character of the population of both sides of it, the State is obliged to keep up a large protective force.

56. The efforts of the Diván to develop the resources of the State by the extension of cultivation are much hindered by the insecurity of life and property. The best class of Kunbi cultivators hesitate to settle in a district so liable to Bhil depredations.

57. I am discussing with the Diván measures for the better protection of this part of the country which will be treated of under another chapter.

58. His Highness keeps up a body-guard of 28 horse and a garrison of 111 foot who executed some manœuvres before me very creditably.

I am inclined to think their numbers might be reduced and the saving utilised in providing more police on the frontier.

59. There is nothing of importance to record regarding this State. It has passed through a year of quiet which is no doubt due to the tact and justice with which His Highness under the advice of his Diván Mr. Savailal deals with the Sardárs.

60. During my visit to I'dar I visited the jail and found the building very insecure; the management affords the prisoners opportunities of combination of which they might any day avail themselves to escape. These defects have been pointed out to His Highness who has expressed his intention of building a new jail as soon as funds are available.

61. Shivsing, the son of the Thákor of Mundetti, a Sardár of I'dar, who has been educated at the Rájkumár College and was specially prepared by Mr. Macnaghten, passed at the last Matriculation Examination, and is now employed by the Mahárája of I'dar as his Secretary and attends the courts of justice.

The Mahárája generously contributed Rs. 6,400 towards Shivsing's education at the college, and it is hoped that the young Sardár will later become a valuable and trusted member of the administration.

62. The relations of the Darbár with its subordinate Bhomia Sardárs are not yet quite satisfactory for which the latter are mainly to blame. There are two classes of these Sardárs.

63. The Sardár Patáwats and the Bhumia Sardárs. The former are those who accompanied the former Mahárája of I'dar from Márwár and assisted in wresting the country from the former Ráos whose descendants are now settled at Pol.

Those Sardárs of whom there are 9 received fiefs or "pattás": hence the designation "pattáwats."

The latter or Bhumia Sardárs held villages granted from the former Ráos of I'dar and accepted the suzerainty of the Mahárája of I'dar. From the fact of their having existed on the land previous to the last conquest they are termed Bhumia Sardárs from the Sanskrit word for land "Bhoem".

64. The difference between the two classes is that the former are liable for military service but the latter are subordinate landlords acknowledging the I'dar Mahárája as their suzerain.

65. The relations between the three Bhumia Sardárs of Sámera Kárcha and Dehgámra have been the subject of considerable correspondence, and have been determined by successive Government orders to be as follows: Under the suzerainty of the Mahárája they exercise criminal jurisdiction in offences punishable with less than seven years' imprisonment. The residuary jurisdiction is exercised by the I'dar Darbár and their criminal work is subject to the supervision of the Political Agent. They have no civil powers. It has been ruled that they are not separate tálukdárs of the Mahi Kántha but must report their succession to their estates to the Mahárája in the same form that tálukdárs use towards the Agency.

The only question at issue now is the payment of nazarána on succession which is to be inquired into by orders of Government as a Political suit.

Dánta.

Area 450 square miles; population 21,736.

66. The chief of this second class State, though somewhat aggressive towards his neighbours, is a personal ruler of considerable force of character and manages his lawless subjects well. The roads to the Ambáji shrine in his táluka are well guarded and the number of dacoities on this frontier is remarkably small compared to those on the north-east.

67. The Mahárána is not a patron of education and still refuses to fall in with the general system in the province. The reason is, I believe, his fear of the school-master being independent of his authority and acting as a spy in the táluka.

68. I am glad to say that the Mahárána spontaneously proposed to build a hospital and dispensary at Dánta, and during my visit the plans and estimates of a suitable building were made and the foundation stone laid.

The heir-apparent Hamirsingji, who is entered as a student at the Mayo College, has been absent the quarter part of the year. The second son is being educated at home.

Málpur.

Area 75 square miles; population 17,125.

69. There is little to record of this táluka. The Kárbhári, who was appointed under the advice of the Agency, has not succeeded in paying off any appreciable portion of the debt, but as the money was lent in violation of the rules on the subject, Government has refused to interfere in favour of the creditors.

Katosan.

Area 20 square miles; population 7,436.

70. The administration of this estate by the Thákor is far from satisfactory. When my camp was in the neighbourhood my tents were daily besiezed by hundreds of petitioners from Jhotána and elsewhere clamouring for protection from the exactions and oppression of the Thákor. There were many complaints also from traders that the Thákor was levying transit duty at Jhotána on goods passing from the railway to other parts of the district. These disputes are being investigated by my personal assistant.

71. The examination of several judicial cases in which the parties had appealed to the Agency for justice showed that there is no competent judicial officer in the táluka, and cases are not disposed of according to law or on the principles of justice. The Thákor will be called on to appoint a competent judicial officer.

72. Thákor's two younger sons are prosecuting their studies at the Scott College here. His eldest son was educated at the Rájkumár College and is a steady promising young man. Nothing has been expended on public works during the year.

Ilol.

Area 10 square miles; population 5,009.

73. The Chief has not fulfilled his early promise and it is feared he is under the influence of bad advisers.

74. The examination of the judicial work of this táluka revealed many grave irregularities. There is no judicial officer of any experience. The Thákor does not write the preceedings or the judgments of the Court, which are written sometimes by the Police Officer and sometimes by a Kárkún on Rs. 15 per month in the absence of the Thákor to whom the papers are afterwards brought for sentence and signature.

75. The principal use made of jurisdiction is to increase the revenue of the táluka by criminal fines. Sentences of imprisonments are rare, and when these are inflicted a provision is made for recovering the prisoner's maintenance from his property.

The more prominent irregularities besides those already noticed were that the evidence was not always recorded in the presence of the accused persons, and non-cognizable cases were investigated by the Police without complaints to the Magistrate.

The Chief has been required to appoint a qualified judicial officer.

Varsoda.

Area 9 square miles; population 5,741.

76. The Chief of this estate died on the 31st December last, and his eldest son, a young man of 19, who had been educated at the Scott College, was allowed to succeed with the sanction of Government under certain conditions which secured the appointment of competent Kámdár and the submission of annual accounts of revenue and expenditure.

77. The young Chief has agreed to exchange his Wánta in Baroda territory for an annual cash payment, and the matter has been referred to the Agent, Governor General at Baroda, with a view to deciding on some method of valuing the Wánta.

Ranásan.

Area 50 square miles ; population 5,544.

78. The enquiry into the capability of this small State to pay Nazrána on succession which was ordered by Government Resolution No. 3694, dated 12th June 1890, to be made after the lapse of two years, is now being made and a report will be submitted shortly.

STATES UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT.

Amliyára.

Area 80 square miles ; population 12,588.

79. The Assistant Political Agent reports as follows :—

"Captain Schneider has left the following remarks :—

'I fear the debts of the táluka are increasing. The marriage of the Thákor's daughter to the Ghodásar Thákor last year cost a large sum and added considerably to the debts of the táluka. The Thákor is a nice quiet Chief.'

"The Thákor has been suffering for some months from paralysis, and I am afraid a plethora of Native Doctors is helping to keep him ill. He is almost entirely confined to his couch.

"Were Vighoti introduced throughout the táluka, the debts, which at the end of Samvat 1947, amounted to Rs. 24,518, would quickly disappear. The present yearly reduction is about Rs. 8,000. As a tentative measure, Vighoti was last year introduced in the village of Untarda; it has raised the village revenue from Rs. 3,500 to nearly Rs. 5,000, and has given every satisfaction to the villagers. It is roughly calculated that the general introduction of Vighoti throughout the táluka would raise the revenue to about Rs. 50,000. There are about the Thákor certain persons whose occupation would be gone with the disappearance of Vaje and Vero and these persons at present have the ear of the Thákor, but he leans towards Vighoti, and has promised me that it shall be tried this year in Amliyára itself, so that the thin end of the wedge may be said to have been introduced. But Vighoti, as understood and practiced in the tálukas under me, is not the Vighoti of the British, in the States it is enhanceable at pleasure, leaving a payer in a constant state of uncertainty. I hope to induce Chiefs who introduce Vighoti to fix their assessments for a certain term of years.

"Nothing has been spent on public works during the year."

Ghodásar.

Area 12 square miles ; population 8,444.

80. The Assistant Political Agent reports as under :—

"There are 15 villages under this State and 4 under British jurisdiction. The State debts amount to Rs. 4,058-3-10 borrowed from Agency Funds for the expense of the Thákor's first marriage. The annual reduction is Rs. 4,000. Captain Schneider writes of this State :—

'This State progresses fairly, thanks to the Kámdár, Gokaldás Dáyásha, who was appointed by the Agency. The Thákor is a very weak and amiable young man, afraid of those around him especially one Bálásh'ankar (to whom he owes money) who works as Kámdár for his step-mother. Bálásh'ankar has got his son appointed as Faujdár to the State.'

"The Thákor's younger brother, by his step-mother, Ratansing, betrothed to the daughter of the Sáthamba Thákor, when *en route* to school in November 1891, married at Watwa the daughter of a Bávisi Matádár, named Gulábsing Ajubhái. He did this without the knowledge or consent of any of his relatives, and when taken to task declared that he did it under the influence of drink administered by Gulábsing and his cousin Amirsing. An exhaustive enquiry, however, made it tolerably certain the boy knew well what he was up to, and that he himself had a large, if not the chief hand in planning the marriage. As a punishment, his *nemnuk* at the Scott College has been reduced from Rs. 50 to Rs. 30, and the father of the girl for his guilty participation in the affair has been fined Rs. 100."

"Vighoti has been very partially introduced.

"The only public works that have been undertaken are a well, and a bund at Haldarwás which are under construction but have not yet been completed.

"The dispensary at Haldarwás is very popular among all classes of Hindus and appears to be very well managed by Mr. Aditrám.

"My camp remained at Haldarwás for a week and I was able to settle the very long pending suit between the Bármuára people and the Ghodásar State relative to revenue payment and collection."

81. It has been suggested by this office to transfer the tálukas of Ghodásar and Khadál and the Bávisi villages of Mahisa and Dána to the Political control of the Collector of Kaira, as these outlying portions of the Mahi Kántha are surrounded by the Kaira Collectorate. This measure will facilitate the judicial and police administration of these estates. The matter is under the consideration of the Commissioner.

Khadál.

Area 10 square miles; population 3,170.

Revenue Rs. 18,500.

82. The Assistant Political Agent remarks:—

"The State debt, an inheritance of the Mia from his father, is now a small one, and thanks to the great thriftiness of the present Mia is quickly disappearing. The Mia is much liked by his subjects, and is one of my best. There are never any complaints against him. He is a keen gardener.

"No public works have been carried out."

Punádra.

Area 20 square miles; population 4,321.

83. The Assistant Political Agent writes:—

"The State debts amount to about Rs. 20,000, the annual payments being Rs. 2,000. The Mia, a quiet nice Chief, is tending towards asceticism, and was absent on a pilgrimage to Ambaji while my camp was at Punádra. He, like the Khadál Mia, is never complained of by his subjects. No public works have been carried out. The Mia has amicably settled all his disputes with his Bháyáts."

Dábha.

Area 10 square miles; population 1,995.

84. This petty táluka has been a source of trouble for many years.

The cause seems to have been the weakness of character of the Chief who was in the hands of bad advisers and allowed unauthorized persons to oppress his subjects.

Kámdárs, approved by the Agency, were appointed, but as he gave them neither salary nor support they were unable to effect any reform in the táluka.

Complaints of oppression led to an inquiry which showed that the Chief had no control; his subjects were being oppressed and rack-rented, while the revenue accounts were in confusion and the táluka in debt. At the request of the Mia the táluka was attached to restore it to order as reported in this office No. 1196, dated 2nd April 1892.

Sáthamba.

Area 20 square miles; population 4,797.

85. The Assistant Political Agent remarks as under:—

"The State debts are about Rs. 20,000 and the annual payments amount to Rs. 1,500."

"Captain Schneider writes;—

"Nothing to record about this State except that the Thákor is well in debt. He promised to send his young brother to the College last November, but has not done so, and I fear he is too hard up to press it on him!"

"I was unable to visit this State during my tour, and its Chief is the only one under me whose acquaintance I have not made. The dispute between the village people of Khánda and the Sáthamba Thákor as to the payment of revenue was settled during the year in favour of the Thákor. The villagers still refusing to pay, their crops were burned, a party of the Agency Police under an Inspector being detached to prevent a breach of the peace. The dispute had been pending for some 26 years. No public works were carried out during the year."

86. The crops referred to were not burnt, but the Khánda people having cultivated lands awarded to the Thákor of Sáthamba their sowings were destroyed.

87. The other States are too unimportant to need separate notice.

Wánta and Girás.

88. The Mánsa Wánta in Baroda territory was transferred to the Gáekwár Government during the past year in pursuance of the settlement effected by Colonels Scott and Jackson.

89. The terms of the agreement embodying the settlement have been the subject of correspondence. Certain modifications suggested by this office and additions proposed by the Baroda Government have now been accepted on either side, and an amended agreement drawn up which has been forwarded by the Resident of Baroda through this office to the Bombay Government.

90. Under my advice the young Thákor of Warsoda also has accepted the principle of a commutation of his Wánta lands in Baroda territory for an annual cash payment, and has made certain proposals for the valuation of the land which have been forwarded to the Resident of Baroda.

91. I am discussing a similar settlement of the Pethápur and Vásna Wántas with the young Chiefs of these tálukas who will shortly be put in charge of their estates.

CHAPTER II.—ATTACHED STATES.

92. There are now 20 estates under Agency management for various causes:—

1. Mánsa.
2. Pol.
3. Mohanpur.
4. Pethápur.
5. Vásna.
6. Walásna.
7. Likhi.
8. Gábat.
9. Pálaj.
10. Hápa.
11. Waktápur.
12. Hadol.
13. Jher.
14. Nirmáli.
15. Gadhwára.
16. Deloli.
17. Ganeshpur.
18. Náranpur.
19. Harsamda.
20. Virsoda.

The first 10 are under Agency management during the minority of the tálukdárs.

No. 11 on account of debt which has been reduced this year by Rs. 1,100, leaving Rs. 1,700 still due. It is proposed to remove the attachment this year.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15 are quasi-permanent attachments imposed on co-shared properties in which there is no present prospect of a separation of interests, but it has been suggested to extend the enquiry of the special officer for Gadhwára to Hadol and Walásna. The remaining are temporary attachments on co-shared estates pending settlement of disputes between the co-proprietors. The disputes regarding No. 16 have been settled, and a division of the estate among the share-holders is pending.

No. 17 is awaiting settlement by the Agency.

Nos. 18 and 19 are under I'dar jurisdiction and the settlement of the disputes has been entrusted to the Darbár.

The attachment on No. 20 was imposed last February, pending separation of interests among the share-holders.

93. The disadvantages we labour under in the management of these estates are:—

(*a*). The difficulty of obtaining reliable men as managers for the salaries available.

(*b*). The poverty of resources of the estates which are as a rule in debt.

(*c*). The native system of revenue collection called "Kaltar."

The first two will always exist and one can only make the best of things and must be satisfied with moderate efficiency. Improved administration means a larger and more expensive establishment and heavier burden on the estates which many cannot bear.

94. It remains to be seen whether the new system of accounts lately introduced can be carried on without increasing the cost of establishments beyond

a reasonable proportion of the revenue. In most cases it is necessary to starve every department in order to secure a balance to pay the debt.

95. Our third difficulty is caused by the grafting of an elaborate system of accounts on to an antique and rough system of revenue collection.

96. The system of revenue collection in Native States in this Agency is as follows: A revenue official, in conjunction with the heads of the village and the cultivators, makes an estimate of the probable outturn of each field either while the crop is standing or when it is cut and stacked in the field; the amount of the waje or landlord's share of grain is calculated and this is entered against the cultivator's name. After the grain is harvested the landlord's share is sold and the purchaser recovers the grain, for which each cultivator is responsible direct from the cultivator himself.

97. It is obvious that such a system opens a wide door for oppression, for the cultivator is not given any memo. of the amount of grain he is liable for.

98. In order to prevent the abuses to which this system is open, a number of forms and checks have been introduced by the new system of accounts which require an increased staff of men to work, and it is doubtful whether even the present increased establishment can cope with the work.

99. In order to relieve the japti establishment I have transferred their judicial work to the thánas. There were 7 japtidárs exercising jurisdiction, *viz.*:—

Mánsa, Pol, Mohanpur, Valásna, Gábat, Pethápur and Vásna.

The attachment on two last will shortly be removed. Mánsa is able to afford a separate judicial officer. I have transferred the civil and criminal jurisdiction over Mohanpur, Valásna and Gábat to the nearest thándár, and put the Police under the supervision of the Superintendent of Agency Police, thus relieving the japtidárs of duties, they had neither the time nor qualifications efficiently to perform and leaving them to devote all their attention to the management of their estates.

100. Pol is too far removed on the frontier to be put under a thána, and the judicial work is light, the old arrangement must, therefore, continue.

101. The best remedy for the present state of things is to introduce a cash assessment based upon a revenue survey in place of the antequated revenue system.

This is being gradually done.

In Mánsa a survey has lately been finished and the introduction of a field assessment is under consideration.

In Pethápur the survey has been completed, and a cash assessment introduced by classing the land by means of a survey officer acting with a committee of assessors.

In Vásna bighoti rates have been introduced on the basis of a rough survey made in 1852.

In Pálaj a survey is in progress; pending its completion, Colonel Scott introduced a rough bighoti rate.

In Mohanpur a survey was begun in 1890, and 15 villages have been measured, leaving 14, inclusive of alienated villages, to be surveyed. Pending the completion of the survey, a khátábandi—cash assessment—has been ordered.

In Hápa a rough survey and bighoti assessment has been introduced.

It is not proposed to introduce a survey in Pol just yet as the Bhils are hardly civilised enough for it. The *pahánipatrak* or inspection of cultivated land had to be given up owing to their opposition.

102. It is proposed to organize a regular survey department under a competent Native Superintendent at the beginning of the next open season to carry out the survey of the remaining attached estates and the lands of the Báwisi Zilla.

MANSA.

Area 27 square miles; population 1,492,613.

103. This estate has continued under management during the year. The administration does not appear to be satisfactorily conducted. When my camp was at Mánsa I received a large number of complaints which are being investigated.

The new system of accounts has not yet been introduced, and the wants of villages had not been attended to by the Manager, while the town sanitation had been completely neglected.

104. A large sum of money has been spent on the town tank, but as it is doubtful whether it will hold water, further expenditure has been stopped.

The receipts are estimated at Rs. 70,805 and the expenditure at Rs. 62,040.

105. The bighoti system has not yet been introduced, and here the Manager has shown great want of zeal and attention. The estate has been put under the supervision of my Personal Assistant who has taken up the revenue assessment question. The present system is for the Mukhis or village headmen to undertake to pay a lump sum for the village which they divide among the cultivators. This has led to numerous complaints and the system will be abolished as soon as the revenue assessment has been fixed.

106. There was a balance at the opening of the Samvatsar year of Rs. 40,224. The actual revenue for the past year, ending November 1891, amounted to Rs. 59,925 and the expenditure to Rs. 85,960. A sum of Rs. 28,436 was written off on account of arrears of the revenue from the Wánta unrecoverable after the settlement with Baroda. Rs. 6,536 were expended on public works, of which Rs. 6,326 were for the Scott Lake near the town, and Rs. 5,865 were paid towards the liquidation of the debt against the estate, which is now reduced to Rs. 419-13-10.

107. The young Chief has continued to attend the Rájkumár College during the year and is very favourably reported on both as regards his conduct and attainments. The Principal remarks:—"He is both intelligent and painstaking and is making very good progress."

POL.

Area 40 square miles; population 5,248.

108. This estate was taken under Agency management on the death of the late Ráo in October 1889. The choice of a japtidár proved an unfortunate one, for during my tour I found the administration neglected and the accounts in confusion. The Japtidár has been dismissed and a competent substitute appointed.

109. The hospital building erected last year was found unsuitable, so it was converted into a Bhil School and placed under the management of the Reverend Mr. Thompson of the Church Missionary Society. A Bhil School is also being built at Sarsav in this táluka, which will also be placed under Mr. Thompson's management.

The estimated revenue for Samvat 1948 A.D. 1891-92 is Rs. 14,604 and expenditure Rs. 12,963. There was a cash balance at the beginning of the present Samvatsar year of Rs. 15,252 out of which the following public works have been budgetted for:—

	Rs.
School buildings	2,000
Village wells	1,400
Hospital alterations	200
Police buildings	2,800
Roads	500
Jail	365
Miscellaneous	235

The young Chief is being educated at the Rájkumár College where his general conduct is reported to be good, but he is naturally dull, is backward for his age and makes slow progress.

MOHANPUR.

Area 85 square miles; population 16,380.

110. The opening cash balance at the beginning of the past Samvatsar year was Rs. 2,718. The revenue for the year was Rs. 28,730 and the expenditure Rs. 29,404, of which Rs. 1,116 were expended in public works, and Rs. 1,163 in payment of debt. The estate is now free of debt. Rs. 1,000 was expended in excavating a tank at Sardhoi.

111. The survey operations have not progressed as fast as could be desired. Experienced and reliable measurers and surveyors are not easily obtained and they require very close supervision. Two extra hands, recommeded by the Superintendent of Survey, Surat, will be employed next year.

112. My Personal Assistant is engaged in framing rules for the introduction of a cash assessment in those villages where the survey has been completed.

113. The young Chief being educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, and is well reported on. He is attentive and hard working though not naturally quick.

PETHA'PUR.

Area 10 square miles; population 7,335.

114. The opening balance at the beginning of the Samvatsar year was Rs. 3,780. Revenue Rs. 19,837 and expenditure Rs. 21,256.

The tribute on this estate amounting to Rs. 8,631 or 41 per cent. of the revenue is very heavy and after the cost of administration little is left for paying off the debt. Rs. 695 only were paid this year towards the liquidation of debt, which now amounts to Rs. 3,094 besides arrears of Ghásdána amounting to Rs. 5,466.

115. The young Chief has been strongly advised to accept an annual cash payment for his Wánta in Baroda territory, which would probably clear his estate of debt.

116. A vighoti or cash assessment has been introduced since the beginning of the current native year, experimentally for three years based on an average of the past five years.

117. There is a large amount (estimated at Rs. 40,000) outstanding on account of local cess due from the Bháyáts, which hitherto the latter have refused to pay. It is hoped that the young Chief will be able to come to an understanding with his brethren after he is put in charge of the estate.

118. The young Thákor, who is now 19 years of age, was educated partly at the Rájkumár College and has lately been attending the Assistant Political Agent's Court. He is well reported on and the question of putting him in charge of his estate is under discussion.

VA'SNA.

Area 9 square miles; population 5,741.

119. This is another poor estate. The opening balance was Rs. 405, and the revenue Rs. 12,297, and the expenditure 12,701, of which Rs. 1,800 went towards the liquidation of debt, while only a small dharamshála represents public works.

The debt on the estate now amounts to Rs. 1,795, besides 773 arrears of tribute.

The Assistant Political Agent reports of the young Chief Thákor "Wakhatsing is a quiet well behaved young Chief and has really done some work with his tutor whom he shares with the Thákor of Pethápur." He was educated partly at Sádra and partly at the Rájkumár College and has been attending the Assistant Political Agent's Court. It is proposed to put him in charge of his estate during the current year.

120. The exchange of his Wánta in Baroda is under discussion.

121. The remaining States are too small to need any special notice.

122. The tabular statement of attached States.

The debt of Rs. 6,187 standing against Mohanpur last year has been paid off.

The Pethápur debt has been reduced by Rs. 696 only. There are special reasons for this noted in the remarks on that State. The Vásna debt has been reduced by Rs. 1,800 and now amounts to only 1,795.

Walásna debt has been reduced by Rs. 500. There is a cash balance of Rs. 3,000, available for liquidation which will be paid in a few days. Similarly there is a cash balance in Likhi of Rs. 2,000 available for liquidation which will be paid shortly.

Rs. 1,100 were paid of the Wakhtápur debt after the close of the Samvatsar year, and there is a balance now available for clearing the estate.

Tabular Statement of Receipt and Expenditure of the attached States.

No.	Táluka.	Receipts, including last Balance.		Expenditure.		Paid to Creditors.	Expenditure for Samvat 1947, including debts paid.	Balance.	Debt.	Recovery during 1890-91.	Remarks.
		Samvat 1946, *A. D.* 1889-90.	Samvat 1947, *A. D.* 1890-91.	Samvat 1946 *A. D.* 1889-90.	Samvat 1947, *A. D.* 1890-91.						
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Pol	32,259 9 5	37,819 8 3	12,202 10 0	21,925 5 9	.....	21,925 5 9	15,894 2 6	.....	17,762 8 10	
2	Mánsa	57,957 0 1	98,129 10 7	35,392 13 10	80,205 5 2½	6,410 10 10½	86,616 1 6	11,513 9 6	419 13 10	97,594 15 2	
3	Mohanpur ...	26,935 9 7	31,448 7 0	19,935 9 7	28,236 12 5	1,167 5 6	29,404 1 11	2,044 5 1	.....	28,730 5 9	
4	Pethápur ...	22,822 9 2	23,618 12 7	19,365 2 8	20,560 13 8	697 10 2	21,256 7 10	2,362 4 9	3,094 14 5	19,837 13 8	Besides
5	Wásna	21,571 10 6	12,704 7 8	20,141 3 5	10,901 9 4	1,800 0 0	12,701 9 4	2 10 4	1,795 8 0	12,297 12 1	Rs. 5,466
6	Walásna ...	19,564 11 10	9,275 11 7	4,627 4 10	4,381 15 6	500 0 0	4,881 15 6	4,393 12 1	10,344 9 3	6,803 8 2	arrears of
7	Likhi	5,582 12 2	6,236 11 9	2,423 2 10	3,674 15 1	126 6 1	4,001 5 2	2,235 6 7	5,876 6 2	3,081 4 5	Ghásdána.
8	Hadol	6,977 11 8	7,443 11 9	2,414 0 0	3,011 0 2	.....	3,011 0 2	4,432 11 7	33 3 0	2,932 5 5	
9	Wakhtápnr ...	5,601 0 6	6,658 3 8	4,366 6 5	4,165 8 6	.....	4,165 8 6	2,492 11 2	2,896 13 3	5,229 9 4	
10	Gabat	4,479 12 6	4,749 15 7	3,323 3 10	3,650 6 10	.....	3,650 6 10	1,099 8 9	.....	3,846 6 6	
11	Deloli	3,755 15 4	6,817 11 11	3,514 2 5	4,641 4 3	.....	4,641 4 3	2,176 7 8	553 0 0	4,652 5 5	
12	Jher	3,100 7 11	6,387 10 9	2,983 9 3	6,294 5 8	.....	6,294 5 8	93 5 1	.....	3,007 2 8	
13	Nirmáli... ...	2,809 3 8	5,075 4 6	2,909 0 0	4,624 2 4	.....	4,624 2 4	451 2 2	.....	2,929 11 2	
14	Gadhwáda ...	5,742 2 2	5,679 1 4	5,972 4 2	5,585 5 4	.....	5,585 5 4	93 12 0	.....	5,550 10 1	
15	Ganeashpur ...	614 8 11	758 2 4	804 2 1	627 13 10	.....	627 13 10	157 4 6	.....	680 2 1	
16	Palaj	17,176 3 11½	12,753 1 11½	12,629 12 7	6,836 7 4	.....	6,836 7 5	5,916 10 6½	.....	7,757 13 7	
17	Hápa	5,041 14 5	6,213 0 1	3,576 13 6	3,047 9 2	.....	3,047 9 2	3,165 6 11	8,501 10 9	4,783 9 2	
18	Harsamda ...	1,197 8 8	185 1 6	1,194 8 11	185 1 6	.....	185 1 6	.....	.....	182 1 9	
19	Náranpur ...	446 1 1	466 14 10	10 2 4	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0	461 14 10	.....	43 5 5	

CHAPTER III.—THA'NA CIRCLES.

General Remarks.

123. As desired in the Government Resolution on the last annual report, this separate chapter deals with the Thána Circles. Special reports have been made on the Gadhwára and Sábarkántha Thánas.

124. There are really four thánas in this Agency :—

Bávisi. Katosan. Gadhwára. Sábarkántha.

The posts of Jher Nirmáli and Hadol are sometimes styled thánas, because a Magistrate with limited judicial powers is posted at each of these places, but they are really japtis or attachments of a quasi-permanent character.

125. The first consists of the two estates of Jher and Nirmáli. These are not tálukas in the ordinary sense of the term but Mattádári villages co-shared between the Mándwa Mia and Baroda Government, whose shares of the revenue are collected by an Agency official with judicial powers.

126. The jurisdiction over the táluka of Dábha has been lately placed under the manager of these 2 estates, and it is proposed to constitute these 3 States and that of Gábat into a regular thándarate. A special report has been submitted to Government on this subject.

127. The Hadol estate is also co-shared between the petty Chief of Hadol and the Thákor of Undni, a Sardár of I'dar and the revenue had been collected by an Agency official since the year 1868. It has been proposed in my letter to Government No. $\frac{38}{648}$ of the 29th February 1892 to incorporate the jurisdiction over this estate with the thána of Gadwára.

128. The defects in thána administration appear to be the following :—

(*a*) Low pay of the establishment and consequent inferior stamp of thándárs.

(*b*) Absence of Village Police.

Proposals have been made in my letters noted in the margin for the reorganization of the thánas of Gadwára, Sábarkántha and the better administration of the Rehwar Zilla. These proposals will it is believed provide sufficient funds to correct the present defects. By raising the pay of the thándárs a better stamp of men will be obtained and exchanges will be practicable between the thándárs of the Mahi Kántha, Pálanpur and Rewa Kántha Agencies when the interests of the public service require it as suggested in the Government Resolution on the last annual report.

No. 646, dated 29th February 1892.
No 647, dated 29th February 1892.
No. 648, dated 29th February 1892.

129. Until the Village Police is properly organised and remunerated the detection and punishment of crime must remain unsatisfactory.

130. Of the 4 thánas, those of Katosan, Gadhwára and Sábarkántha may be classed as tálukdári thánas, *i.e.*, the villages over which the thána jurisdiction extends are owned by petty tálukdárs, while in the Bávisi Thána the villages are all matádári in which there are no tálukdárs. The matádárs collect the revenue and enjoy certain lands free.

131. It is necessary to correct the list of jurisdictional tálukdárs framed when they were classified and their civil and criminal powers defined in 1877.

Certain tálukdárs are there entered as exercising jurisdiction under thánas and the total number of jurisdictional tálukdárs is given as 51. This, however, is wrong; there are no jurisdictional tálukdárs under the thánas; those under the thánas have never exercised jurisdiction, and the total number of jurisdictional tálukdárs is only 29, including I'dar.

132. Lately the jurisdiction over some of the attached jurisdictional estates has been entrusted to the thándárs provisionally to relieve the japtdiárs of judicial work, but they are not under the thánas and do not contribute to them as the others do.

133. In Katosan and Gadhwára the thánas are maintained by a contribution of 7 per cent. of the incomes of the tálukdárs' estates, the whole of the liquor farm (except in one village where half only is taken) and one-fourth of the profits on sale of opium. To meet educational charges and local improvements a local cess of 1 anna per bigha from agricultural calsses is levied.

134. In the Sábarkántha Thána the 7 per cent. contribution is the only source of income. The expenditure is larger than the revenue and the balance credit will soon be exhausted. In order to increase the income and the efficiency of the thána I have recommended in my letter No. 646, dated 29th February 1892, to make the system in Sábarkántha uniform with the other 2 by crediting the liquor farm proceeds and one-fourth the opium sale profits to the fund for the administration of the thána.

135. The Bávisi Thána is supported by the profits on the sale of opium and the proceeds of the liquor farm, which yield Rs. 11,000 besides a contribution on the villages of Rs. 1,020, while a local cess of 1 anna per bigha is levied. A cess of 1 anna per rupee on non-agricultural classes was proposed in this office letter No. 155, dated 14th January 1891.

Bâvisi Zilla.

136. A special report on this zilla by the Assistant Political Agent in charge is attached. The zilla comprises 24 principal villages, which, with their hamlets, make up a total of 91 villages with a population, according to the last census, of 40,068.

137. The zilla pays to His Highness the Gáikwár's Government Rs. 6,613 as tribute and Rs. 26,576 as jamábandi, for the payment of which the Agency is responsible. The system of collecting these charges is as follows:—

A Nishádár as surety undertakes under a decennial bond to pay the Agency the Baroda dues and the thána contributions on the dates they are due. The matádárs fix the assessment due from each cultivator in cash which is then collected by talátis.

The Nishádár is allowed to recover over and above the charges already mentioned, a fixed sum of Rs. 945 as collection expenses, and charges

the villages 6 per cent. interest on all sums paid by him to the Agency until they are recovered from the villages.

An annual examination of the accounts is made by the Assistant Political Agent. This is directed merely to seeing what the Nishádár has paid to the Agency and what he has recovered from the matádárs. The system of collecting revenue varies in the different villages.

138. The weak point of the system is that the matádárs keep no accounts; the records of collection from individuals are in the hands of their talátis over whom they have no control, and no receipts are given to the cultivators, so that it is impossible to ascertain how much has been collected.

139. In Bármuvára there is a sum of about Rs. 3,000 owing to the previous Nishádárs for the years 1887-88-89, which, the Assistant Political Agent reports, has been collected by the matádárs but has not been paid to the Nishádár.

The accounts for the years 1889-90-91 are also unadjusted. The Assistant Political Agent reports that the matádárs have collected more than was necessary and appropriated the excess, but the matádárs have no records and their accountant has disappeared.

140. In Dábhoda also there is a debt due to the Nishádár by the matádárs for tribute paid by the former. It is reported that many of the defaulting cultivators have mortgaged their lands and left the zilla in the face of Agency prohibitions against mortgage of these lands.

141. These facts reveal a very unsatisfactory state of things. Government is responsible to His Highness the Gáikwár of Baroda for the tribute and the land which pays it is being rapidly alienated. The Agency is bound by the decennial bond to assist the Nishádár in the recovery of the tribute paid by him and has no accounts to go on in doing so.

142. I have ordered a schedule of alienated land to be made and called for an exhaustive report on the revenue system upon which proposals will be made for the better revenue administration of the Zilla.

In Bármuára and Dábhoda the appointment of a revenue kárkún has been ordered to keep accounts of the collections by the matádárs and payments to the Nishádár and means have been taken to satisfy the Nishádár's claims.

A survey and assessment is no doubt the only remedy. I am in correspondence with the Survey Department for the services of additional surveyors to get the survey completed as soon as possible.

143. I accompanied the Commissioner during his tour and visited with him the thánas of Sábarkántha, Hadol and Gadhwara with a view to seeing how the thándárs were working the new system of accounts.

The account system in the thánás and the re-organization of their administration have been made the subject of separate reports.

CHAPTER IV.—PROTECTION.

Stipendiary Police.

144. The usual return showing the strength and cost of the Stipendiary Police, both in the Agency and Native States, is attached as Appendix C.

145. There is a decrease of 60 in the total number of mounted and increase of 84 in the number of foot; on the whole there is an increase of 24 in the total strength of the Police force.

The total strength shown for I'dar as 817 includes the following:—

28	Body-guard.
111	Garrison.
13	Artillery men.
22	Cavalry Savárs.
19	Band.
599	Foot Police.
25	Mounted Police.
817	

146. The total cost of the whole of the Police force in the Mahi Kántha was Rs. 1,77,149 against Rs. 1,77,612 last year.

Agency Police.

147. Captain Schneider held charge of the Superintendency of Agency Police from the beginning of the year until the 4th January when he was relieved by Captain Colomb who has been in charge for the rest of the year.

148. In accordance with Government Resolution No. 7365, dated 8th October 1891, 51 horse and 5 camel savárs were reduced during the year and 50 men added to the Foot Police; the Jamádár was absorbed in the rank of dafedárs and the armourer has been abolished. The present strength of the force is

257 foot and
141 mounted.

149. The ranks of the mounted branch were full at the end of the year, but the number of footmen was 4 short of the complement.

150. In consequence of the reduction in the mounted branch 44 horses were cast, 2 others died, 2 camels were cast, 1 was lost and 4 died.

151. The mortality among camels is very large. Out of a complement of 15, 4 died and last year out of 20, 9 died, while out of 191 horses only 2 died. It is a question whether it would not be better to discontinue camels and substitute horses. The principal duty of the camel savárs is to carry the Political Agent's Post from the nearest Post town to his camp, but the camels are always knocked up by this duty.

152. The force labors under a disadvantage from being a converted corps, many men having been transferred from the Gáikwár Contingent who would not otherwise have been enlisted. They are illiterate and had contracted indolent habits in their former employment. The Superintendent, however, reports the working of the force has been on the whole satisfactory.

153. 246 offences were reported involving 263 persons against 312 and 444 last year. Of these 249 were sent for trial and 153 convicted against 216 and 132 last year.

154. The proportion of accused convicted to arrested was 57·03 in 1891-92 and 48·6 in 1890-91. The proportion of accused convicted to those sent for trial was 61·4 in 1891-92 and 60·5 in 1890-91.

155. The percentage of stolen property recovered was 45½ per cent. against 46½ per cent. last year.

156. Three parades a week have been discontinued, and the time employed in school where the men are instructed in police duties. This is a wise change, and I have no doubt will improve the efficiency of the force. The average attendance of the Police at the school is 6 against 7 last year.

157. The musketry practice of the Mounted Police is in abeyance on account of the dangerous condition of their carbines. New arms have been sanctioned for both the Foot and Mounted Police in Government Resolution No. 444, Political Department, dated 21st January last.

158. The conduct of the force is reported to have been good on the whole. There were 9 dismissals, 1 resignation and 3 minor punishments.

159. The force exercises its powers in the 4 thándarates, besides Jher Nirmáli and Hadol and the táluka of Rupal in the Rehwar Zilla.

160. I am anxious that the Agency Police should be a nucleus around which all the Police of tálukas below Class II should be gradually gathered. The tálukas paying a fixed contribution into the Police fund the Agency undertaking the policing of their tálukas. The advantages of substituting for the present riff-raff, a disciplined and trained force concentrated under one authority are obvious. In the Varsoda Táluka, which has lately been entrusted to the young Chief, the Police have been placed under the supervision of the Superintendent of Agency Police, and the same arrangement has been made provisionally

in all the attached estates except Pol. The jurisdiction of the Chiefs will not be impaired as the Police will prosecute all cases within their cognizance before their courts.

161. In my letter to Government No. $\frac{642}{39}$, dated 29th February 1892, I pointed out the paucity of offences coming from the tálukas for the exercise of the Agency residuary jurisdiction, and recommended the above reforms amongst others.

162. Another reason for the paucity of crimes coming from the tálukas is the fact that the maintenance of prisoners in jail is now debited to the tálukas in which the offence was committed, thus furnishing the strongest incentive to the screening of offenders. Formerly a tálukdár was responsible for the maintenance of his own subjects in jail, and it behoved him to see that he did not harbour bad characters in his táluka. The present system has worked doubly in favour of the criminal classes. It is no longer any one's interest to watch them, and it is to the direct interest of the tálukdár to screen them when they commit crimes. This question has been made the subject of a special report.

163. In my letter above quoted I have recommended also that the offences which tálukdárs of each class are empowered to try should be defined and that there should be a systematic examination of the táluka judicial records.

164. The numerous dacoities on the north and north-east frontier of this province have been the subject of anxious consideration with the Diván of I'dar, as that State is principally responsible for that part of the border. The special Agency Police post detached to Sardhoi in the Rehwar Zilla has had an excellent effect; 11 Bhills have been captured and convicted, and the numerous loots in that neighbourhood have since completely ceased.

165. One of the causes of the insecurity of this part of the frontier is that the Bhils on the Rájputána side of the frontier are not under efficient Police control. The large Bhil Pál of Pátia-Walicha immediately over the Pál border in Mewár is such a terror to the neighbourhood that the witnesses at the border courts dare not identify raiders of that Pál, who are consequently able to harry the more settled districts with impunity.

166. I have noticed that while the people of this part are as lawless as they were a century ago, the former effective means of keeping them in check by the system of Waláwa (enforced employment of guards) and the system of "Waltar" territorial responsibility for crimes, have to a great extent fallen into desuetude.

167. The frontier Police also is composed of inferior material, indigenous Musalmáns and other inferior castes. These should be re-placed by Makhránis, Rajputs and Mungias, for the last of whom the Bhils have a superstitious dread believing that their ghosts haunt their enemies.

168. It is proposed to put this part of the I'dar frontier under the separate charge of a special officer who will co-oprate with the Agency Police Inspector in the Rehwar Zilla. Inspector Laxmiram of the Agency Police, who has been deputed to the Rehwar Zilla, has already done good work in tracing the stolen property of some of the recent dacoities to the regimental tailors of the Kherwára Bhil Corps who act as receivers from the Patia-Walicha Bhils. It is hoped that this discovery of the receivers of the stolen property will to some extent put a stop to these loots.

These proposed reforms are being discussed with the Diván of I'dar.

169. The usual return of the working of the Police of the whole of Mahi Kántha is shown in Appendix D.

170. Summary from Appendix D.

Decrease of	160	in the number of	offences reported.
,,	53	,,	persons arrested.
Increase	17	,,	persons sent for trial.
Decrease	25	,,	persons convicted.
Increase	38	,,	persons discharged or acquitted.

There was a decrease of crime generally, though the returns of the following States show an increase in offences over last year :—

Mohanpur	...	...	...	6
Pethápnr	...	....	...	3
Walásna	...	...	...	1
Gábat ...	...	...	...	1
I'dar ...	...	...	...	70
Dánta ...	...	...	...	2
Málpur...	...	...	...	4
Katosan	...	...	...	7
Ilol ...	...	...	...	16
Sádra Bazár	...	...	...	7

171. In 1,172 cases reported to the Police they were able to make arrests in 788 and 51 cases were struck off, as no offences were found to have been committed; in the remaining their efforts were unsuccessful in 333 ; they were as under :—

Receiving stolen property		...	...	4
Theft ...	...	..	...	92
House-breaking and theft		...	...	57
Robbery	...	...	...	23
Trespass	...	...	...	2
Dacoities	...	...	...	35
Assault	...	...	...	7
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	1
House-trespass	...	...	...	58
Breach of trust	...	...	...	1
Murders	...	...	...	6
Kidnapping	...	...	...	2
Homicide by negligent act		...	...	2
Rape ...	...	...	...	1
Mischief	...	...	...	19
House-trespass by night		...	...	1
Resistence to lawful apprehension			...	1
Hurt ...	...	...	...	21

172. Of the 875 offences reported to the Tálukdári Police 282 or 32 per cent. remained undetected, while of the 246 reported to the Agency Police, 51 or 20 per cent. remained undetected which were as under:—

Theft ...	...	...	...	17
House-breaking and theft		...	...	24
Mischief	...	...	...	4
Hurt ...	...	...	...	2
Trespass	...	...	...	1
House-trespass	...	...	...	1
Lurking house-trespass by night			...	1
Dacoity	...	...	...	1
				51

It must be borne in mind that all crimes are reported by the Agency Police while as much cannot be said of the Tálukdári Police. Hence the tálukdári returns are not to be relied on.

Crimes of Violence.

173. The offences of this nature for the whole Mahi Kántha were as under as compared with those of the last year 1891-92 1890-91 :—

Murder ...	...	...	...	23	21
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...				1	2
Homicide by negligent act		...	...	0	2
Robberies	...	...	...	42	48
Dacoities ...	...	...	...	43	23
Number of persons killed in robberies and dacoities	...	...	5	3	
Number of wounded in	do.	do.	46	26	
Property stolen in	do.	...	Rs.	14,389-5-6	6,529.

Dacoities—				*Property stolen.* Rs.	a.	p.
In 32 I'dar ...	...	...	...	9,659	9	0
„ 1 Hadol ...	...	...	...	11	4	0
„ 1 Ranasan	...	...	...	82	2	6
„ 1 Katosan	...	...	...	8	12	0
„ 5 Mohanpur	...	...	...	2,655	7	0
„ 1 Dánta	...	...	...	13	0	0
„ 2 Pol	...	...	...	40	0	0
Robberies—						
In 30 I'dar	...	...	...	1,785	3	0
„ 2 Dánta	...	...	...	31	6	6
„ 3 Málpur	...	...	...	72	4	3
„ 1 Mánsa	...	...	...	50	14	0
„ 1 Mohanpur	...	...	...	13	4	0
„ 2 Katosan	...	...	...	126	8	0
„ 1 Bávisi	...	...	...	127	0	0
„ 1 Varsoda	...	...	...	20	0	0
„ 1 Jher Nirmáli	...	...	...	12	0	0

174. The number of offenders reported to have been concerned in the above dacoities and robberies was 2,813 (for I'dar 2,755 and other States 58), of whom only 75 concerned in 30 cases were arrested and sent for trial; of these 20 were convicted and sentenced and 55 were acquitted. Of the 24 murders and culpable homicide cases 20 were committed to the Sessions Court.

175. The large increase in the number of dacoities is no doubt due to the scarcity prevailing in Márwár and Mewár which has driven the Bhils to make raids on travellers in this Agency. I'dar, from its extended border, has naturally the largest number, but it is much larger than it ought to be under efficient Police arrangements. The question is a difficult one owing to the fact that the border Police is in the hands of Sirdárs, who are many of them too poor to keep up efficient Police. At the same time I'dar Police is inferior in material and deficient in supervision. Its improvement is under discussion.

176. It is deplorable that out of 2,813 persons concerned in these robberies and dacoities only 20 should have been brought to justice, but it must be remembered that in the Rehwar Zilla, the protection of which had been entrusted to the Tálukdárs under Government Resolution No. 6897, dated 15th September 1891; there was practically no Police and it was only after the deputation of an Agency Inspector with a body of Agency Police Savárs and Foot that the dacoities ceased. It is besides very difficult to bring the crime home to offenders, on account of the difficult character of the country and the proximity of Rájputána territory into which they at once escape.

177. Until the Kherwara Bhil Corps is distributed in thánás in the passes and notorious Bhil Páls instead of being uselessly collected in one place, the Rajputana frontier will always remain a nest of dacoits, and the Bhils a scourge to the people on this side.

178. Miscellaneous casualties reported during the year were:—

	1891-92.	1890-91.
Drowning	... 63	... 64
Snake-bite	... 54	... 47
Suicide	... 14	... 27
Falls from trees, &c. ...	... 35	... 18
Killed by wild animals ...	... 3	... 4
Miscellaneous ...	... 25	... 24
	194	183

179. Stolen property:—

States.	Value of Property stolen.				Value of Property recovered.				Percentage of Property stolen to Property recovered.			
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
I'dar	14,454	0 0	16,731	15 6	2,270	0 0	2,598	13 2	15	11 3	15	8 6
Agency Police ...	4,663	1 11	3,347	2 0	2,168	4 6	1,522	7 3	46	8 0	45	8 0
Other Tálukas ...	20,438	14 1	17,456	11 1	5,333	11 6	3,889	13 11	26	2 0	22	4 0
Total ...	39,556	0 0	37,535	12 7	9,772	0 0	8,011	2 4	24	11 3	21	5 5

The large percentage of stolen property recovered by the Agency Police being 3 times the amount recovered by the I'dar Police and double that recovered by the Tálukdári Police is remarkable and shows the necessity for the proposal to put the Police of States under Class II under the Superintendent of Police.

Jails.

180. Statement showing the number of Jails and prisoners :—

	No. of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and Prisoners.		
		Remaining at the end of the year 1890-91.	Admitted during the year.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.		Rs.	a.	p.
Sádra... ...	1	43	204	335	247	63·11	32·22	46	2,811	8	3
I'dar	1	82	201	321	283	85·95	86·45	71	3,542	2	6
Other States ...	28	69	349	370	418	75·59	61·98	53	7,549	5	0
Total ...	30	194	754	1,026	948	224·65	180·65	170	13,902	15	9

The number of Jails was the same as last year.

181. There is a decrease of 78 prisoners, and the average also fell from 224 to 180. There is also a decrease of Rs. 1,268 in the total cost of jails.

There is an extraordinary falling off in the daily average of prisoners in the Sádra Jail, which is probably due to the inefficiency of the Japti Táluka Police. This has lately been put under the supervision of the Superintendent of Police.

182. In my letter No. $\frac{176}{4100}$, dated 18th December 1891, I recommended that convicts sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment should undergo their sentence in the Sádra Jail instead of sending convicts of one year and upwards to Ahmedabad. The Inspector-General of Prisons visited the jail to see whether this could be safely carried out, and made certain suggestions which will be carried out on the receipt of Government orders on the subject.

183. The new jail at Dánta has not yet been built. A new jail is being built at Pol.

Infanticide.

184. A separate report on the Márwári Population and Infanticide will as usual be submitted hereafter.

185. The total population of Márwári Rajputs was returned at 2,249 against 2,230 last year. The male and female births were 43 and 42 against 36 and 39, respectively, in the preceding year.

186. Among the infants born during the year there were 7 deaths of male and 4 female, whilst amongst the adults the casualties were 28 men and 28 women against 30 and 32, respectively.

187. There were 10 marriages into and 16 out of the caste. No case of infanticide occurred during the year. The pecuniary assistance rendered by the I'dar Darbár in the marriages of daughters of poor Rajputs was Rs. 75. The total cost of the establishment during the year was Rs. 446-8-2, and the balance at the close of the year to the credit of the fund was Rs. 839-8-4.

188. The department is maintained by contributions from the I'dar State. Fines for breach of infanticide rules and moiety of Mohsals.

Criminal Justice.

189. The usual Return F appended hereto shows the work done by the Criminal Courts in the Mahi Kántha.

The number of offences dealt with is 1,780 against 1,755 last year, the persons concerned therein were 3,413 against 3,212. Of these 1,454 or 42 per cent. were convicted and sentenced against 1,581 or 49 per cent. last year.

915	discharged against	785
876	acquitted against	714
76	committed to Sessions against	49
21	died, escaped or transferred against	20
71	concerned in 31 cases remaining under trial against...	63

190. The sentences passed on the 1,454 persons convicted were as under:—

Rigorous imprisonment over six months	30
Do. for six months and under ...	558
Fine only	865
Whipping	1
	1,454

Of 1,780 cases of crimes, there were—

494	of theft.
57	of receiving stolen property.
52	of misappropriation of property.
523	of hurt and grievous hurt.
54	of trespass.
124	of mischief.
9	of breach of trust.
27	of adultery and enticing away married women.
19	of murder.
8	of attempt to commit murder.
24	of robbery.
16	of dacoity.
4	of extortion.
54	of illegal confinement.
2	of attempt to commit suicide.
1	of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
6	of assault.
77	of criminal intimidation.
229	of miscellaneous.
1,780	

191. In addition to the above, the Sessions Court of the Political Agent tried 11 cases with 20 accused, of whom 4 were convicted and sentenced, 16 were acquitted. The offences with which they were charged were as under:—

Murder	3
Mischief by fire	2
Lurking house trespass and theft	1
Grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon	1
Attempt to murder	2
(Section 494) Marrying during the life-time of husband or wife	1
Dacoity	1
	11

192. The convicted persons were sentenced as under:—

1	to one year's rigorous imprisonment.
3	to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

193. There was only one appeal against the decisions of the Sessions Court of the Political Agent, the sentence in which was reduced.

194. Nine cases were tried in the Sessions Court of the I'dar Darbár in which 18 persons were concerned. Of these 10 were convicted and 8 were acquitted. Of the 9 cases tried by the Sessions Court there were—

4	of murder.
1	of attempt to commit robbery.
3	of dacoities.
1	of concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.
9	

The punishment awarded on the 10 convicted persons were—

2	to imprisonment for life.
1	to two years' rigorous imprisonment.
6	to six months' rigorous imprisonment.
1	to fine only.
10	

195. The Sessions Court of Dánta tried only one case in which two persons were charged with the offence of causing miscarriage, one of them was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 and the other to undergo rigorous imprisonment of one year.

196. The following table will show the details of fines imposed and recovered by the several Courts :—

Courts.	Fines imposed.		Fines recovered.		Percentage of recoveries.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Agency and Japti Courts	7,405 0 0	2,531 12 0	2,665 0 0	1,744 2 0	35·98	68·89
I'dar	5,544 0 0	5,065 8 0	3,547 0 0	2,901 8 0	69·63	57·27
Other States	7,597 0 0	9,395 0 0	4,732 0 0	6,148 3 5	12·29	65·43
Total ...	20,246 0 0	16,992 4 0	10,944 0 0	10,793 13 5	54·5	63·51

197. This return shows that more attention to the recovery of fines has been paid by the Courts of the Agency and other tálukdárs except I'dar.

The above figures show that the fine imposed during the year was less by Rs. 3,254 than that of the previous year, and the amount recovered less by Rs. 150 but the percentage of recovery is 9 per cent. more than in the last year.

The Political Agent's Criminal Appellate Court disposed of 14 appeals in which 16 persons were concerned.

In 6 appeals, with 7 persons, the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed, in 5, with 6 persons, convictions were quashed and in 3, with 3 persons, the sentences were modified.

The Assistant Political Agent disposed of 4 appeals, with 8 persons. In all of them the convictions were upheld.

In the I'dar Criminal Appellate Court 17 appeals, with 18 persons, were heard.

In 9, with 10 persons, convictions were confirmed.

In 3, with 3 persons, they were quashed.

In 5, with 5 persons, sentence was modified.

Civil Justice.

Original Cases.

198. The usual statement showing the total amount of civil work done by the Agency Courts and those of Native States is attached as Appendix J.

199. It is satisfactory to find that all the Courts, except that of the Vásna Japtidár, have shown increased activity, which has reduced the total number of outstanding cases from 452 to 284.

The transfer of Judicial work from the japtidárs to the thánádars will no doubt result in a more prompt disposal of civil suits.

200. 2,306 suits were filed during the year; together with the arrears, the total numbered 2,758 against 2,658, of which 2,474 were disposed of against 2,206, last year.

The total value of fees realised on the above suits was Rs. 13,245-8-6.

201. The total value of claims filed was Rs. 1,43,164-4-2 against Rs. 1,47,456, that of claims settled Rs. 1,63,979-11-9 against Rs. 1,43,323-3-3 last year. The average value of suits filed was Rs. 62-1-4 and that of suits disposed of Rs. 66-4-1.

Civil Appeals.

202. The usual return of Civil Appellate work is attached as Appendix K.

The number of appeals on the file at the end of the year has increased from 62 to 89, although a larger number were disposed of during this year than last. This is due to the number of new cases filed during the year having exceeded last year by 15.

203. Practically the Political Agent is able to attend to civil for only six months in the year. During the cold weather he is usually engaged in border Courts or frontier boundary disputes during which time no civil work can be done for two reasons. Pressure of border work and the difficulty of obtaining the attendance of parties and witnesses who avoid attending, because of the insecurity of the roads and the unwholesome character of the water in the jungle tracts on the border.

204. The examination of the records of the States and the numerous political disputes requiring local inquiry render it necessary to postpone civil work until the hot weather and rains, when the Political Agent's office is stationary.

205. The statement of the duties devolving on the Political Agent recorded under paragraph 229 shows that some arrangement is necessary to relieve the Political Agent of some civil judicial work. The civil work is increasing yearly. In 1889-90 there were 40 appeals filed, in 1890-91 45 and this year 61. This is being made the subject of a special report.

206. The total amount of institution fees levied on appeals filed in the Agency Courts was Rs. 1,168-2-4.

There was one special appeal to Government against the decision of the Political Agent, and in that the order appealed against was reversed.

207. The total number of applications for execution was 2,311 against 1,637 last year, all of which were executed.

Limitation Rules.

208. The introduction of the Káthiáwár Agency Limitation Law into this Agency sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 2080, dated 30th March 1891, was not brought into force from the 1st October 1891, as was first contemplated owing to the printed copies of the vernacular translation thereof which were ordered from Káthiáwár not being received until 1st March 1892, when a notification was issued that the rules would come into force from the 1st September 1892 as directed in Government Resolution No. 2055 of 24th March 1892.

REGISTRATION.

209. In the Thána Circles and the Agency Courts 34 documents, of the aggregate value of Rs. 17,865, were registered during the year against 61 of the total value of Rs. 27,776-12-0 last year, and the fees levied amounted to Rs. 157 against Rs. 249-8-0.

POLITICAL WORK.

210. The following table shows the work done under this head by the four Agency Courts:—

No.	Courts.	Arrears on 31st March 1891.	Filed during 1891-92.	Total.		Disposed of.		Arrears at the close of the year.	
				1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
1	Political Agent	247	94	305	341	58	19	247	322
2	Assistant Political Agent...	38	31	62	69	24	44	38	18
3	Personal Assistant ...	31	1	40	32	9	23	31	9
4	Native Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	316	126	407	442	91	96	316	346

211. This table is misleading as it does not represent political cases.

212. I have analysed the 346 cases shown as arrears and find—

33 are not cases but applications of a miscellaneous nature which have already settled themselves by lapse of time or by transfer or executive order;

32 are correspondences with the authorities over the border, some of 20 years standing;

135. disputes between I'dar and Gadhwara to be transferred to the file of the special officer;

146 some are political, others civil, which have been conducted by correspondence instead of being filed as regular cases. Some are of such a nature that they can be disposed of by an executive order.

213. Besides the above there were upwards of 200 packets of undisposed correspondence referring to various claims to compensation for robberies, &c., dating back as far as 1855 A.D. of which 100 have been examined and disposed of during the year as soon as they were discovered.

214. In addition to these the Political Agent heard and disposed of nine political appeals.

215. There were seven appeals to Government against the orders of the Political Agent. In six the orders were confirmed. In one this was modified.

216. The total amount of process fee levied in the Agency Civil Courts was Rs. 581-4-0 against Rs. 384-15-0 last year; and the miscellaneous stamp fees realized Rs. 517-5-0 against Rs. 486-13-0.

217. The usual statement of the total judicial work done by the Agency Thánadárs, and Japtidár's Courts is given below:—

No.	Courts.	Civil.					Criminal.			
		Original.		Appellate.		Miscellaneous.	Original.		Appellate.	
		Ordinary.	Political.	Ordinary.	Political.		Trials.	Miscellaneous.	Trials.	Miscellaneous.
1	Political Agent	...	19	27	9	...	13	5	17	3
2	Assistant Political Agent ...	10	44	34	...	...	11	4	4	...
3	Personal Assistant	4	23	...	...	...	34	...	...	...
4	Native Assistant	115	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...
5	Thánadár Bávisi	202	...	...	...	...	117	...	...	...
6	Do. Gadhváda	68	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...
7	Do. Sábarkántha ...	57	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...
8	Do. Katosan	107	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...
9	Do. Jher-Nirmáli ...	50	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
10	Do. Hadol	5	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
11	Japtidár, Pol	4	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
12	Government Manager, Mánsa ...	448	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	...
13	Japtidár, Mohanpur	61	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...
14	Do. Pethápur	111	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...
15	Do. Vásna	76	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
16	Do. Valasna	9	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
17	Do. Gábat	3	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
18	Do. Pálaj	10	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,340	86	61	9	...	674	9	21	3

General Remarks.

218. The blot in the administration of Mahi Kántha is the judicial administration and the Police.

219. I have in recent special reports submitted proposals to Government for increasing the revenues of the thánas in order to attract competent Magistrates and make the appointments interchangeable with other neighbouring Agencies.

220. In the minor jurisdictional tálukas justice is not administered and there is practically no Police. In order to remedy these defects I have recom-

mended the systematic examination of the tálukdárs' judicial records and the definition of the offences they are empowered to try.

221. To provide an efficient police force I have recommended that the police should gradually be incorporated with the Agency Police under the Assistant Political Agent and to carry this out I have provisionally placed the police of attached estates under the Superintendent of Agency Police and it is my intention after receipt of Government sanction to incorporate them with the Agency Police, the tálukas contributing a fixed annual contribution towards the Police fund. These measures will not affect the jurisdiction of the tálukdárs.

222. In I'dar I propose to improve the material of the force by employing better men and reviving the ancient customs of Waltar and Waláwa which are explained in another chapter.

223. Another fault in the administration of Mahi Kántha lies in the distribution of the work. The Political Agent, besides being the final local referee, has under his immediate charge all the tálukas except nine which are under the Assistant Political Agent, so that every minor detail of administration in attached estates and every species of complaint against the tálukdárs must be disposed of by him, and all matters from a case of murder to fining a grain yard havildár 4 annas are disposed of by him.

224. The accompanying statement gives the civil and criminal duties of the Political Agent; in addition to which he exercises general political control, holds border Courts, settles frontier disputes with Mewár, Sirohi, Lunávára and disposes of treasury references.

225. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that many important political disputes, such as I'dar *versus* Gadhwara, have remained for years unsettled. The undisposed of records show that the work has been more than any one officer could cope with.

226. I have relieved the pressure somewhat by putting the attached estates formerly under the Political Agent's direct charge under the immediate supervision of the Personal Assistant, who disposes of revenue questions and boundary disputes.

227. Further relief has been obtained by adopting the Káthiáwár classification of political and civil suits. Suits of a purely civil nature exist in this Agency called Political-Civil which should have been adjudicated by the Civil Courts, but have had the word Political added to them and transferred to the Political Agent's files.

228. The effectual remedy lies however in relieving the Political Agent of all original civil work and first appeals in civil suits this could be effected by adopting the following arrangements.

Relieving the Assistant Political Agent of all Police work and appointing an Assistant Police Superintendent.

229. Political Agent's duties.

POLITICAL, ORIGINAL.

All political suits in 20 tálukas and 4 thánas, *viz* :—

Katosan.
Ghadhwara.
Sábarkántha.
Hadol.

Appellate.

Appeals from the decisions of Assistant Political Agent and appeals from decisions of Personal Assistant in cases that may be specially transferred to him.

CIVIL, ORIGINAL.

Suits beyond the jurisdiction of the Personal and Native Assistants and Tálukdárs.

Appeals.

Appeals against decisions of all tálukdárs and thándárs except Bávisi and Jher Nirmáli and the tálukdárs under Political control of Assistant Political Agent. Appeals against the decision of Assistant Political Agent, Personal Assistant and Native Assistant.

Original.

Sessions Judge in regard to all offences committed in tálukas in the Mahi Kántha except Class I. and II. District Magistrate in the above.

Appellate.

Hears appeals from convictions of all tálukdárs below Class I. and of the Assistant Political Agent, Personal Assistant, Native Assistant and the Thándárs of Sábarkántha, Katosan, Ghadwára and Hadol.

CHAPTER V.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.

230. The monsoon was late, scanty and unseasonable. No rain fell until the end of July, after which a long break caused considerable anxiety that the crops would wither for want of moisture; late showers, however, fell in October, which saved the crops. In consequence of this unsatisfactory rainfall the tanks dried up early, the wells partially failed and the winter crops were below the average. The total outturn of wheat was 324,187 maunds against 431,067 last year, and that of cotton was 30,106 maunds against 35,104. The outturn of sesamum and rapeseed was 114,109 and 14,990 maunds respectively against 103,191 and 16,816 last year.

231. The table showing the total rainfall registered in the province :—

Number.	Stations.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
1	Sádra	16·98	26·60	24·65	24·89
2	I'dar	31·3	36·59	33·46	29·11
3	Gadhwáda	26·70	30·73	30·72	18·93
4	Katosan (Dhunpura)	15·80	19·48	10·98	37·23
5	Sámláji	28·82	30·45	36·93	25·59
6	Posina	13·43	26·82	26·21	12·93
7	Ilol	11·99	31·39	30·36	25·88
8	Mánsa	10·82	30·94	26·67	23·95
9	Haldarwas	18·63	33·62	35·9	32·62
10	Bávisi Dabhoda	15·23	28·63	31·85	32·60
11	Ahmednagar	18·7	35·10	30·72	25·54
12	Vadáli	27·48	35·76	26·60	22·92
13	Báyad	21·81	29·57	21·61	24·66
14	Mohanpur	...	...	...	28·22

Of the above stations the following have been selected by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture for the purpose of the rainfall compilation required by the Government of India :—

Sádra.	Ahmednagar.	Mohanpur.
I'dar.	Báyad.	

232. Under the new rules for the gauging and registration of the rainfall the Personal Assistant, Assistant Surgeon, Sádra, and Chief Medical Officer, I'dar State, have been appointed Inspectors. Symonds' Measure Glasses have been supplied to these stations, and the spirit levels have been supplied to the Inspecting Officers.

Public Health.

233. The general health of the province was on the whole good, and the district free from epidemics, except influenza, which prevailed for a time accompanied with the usual complications of the lungs and respiratory organs. The usual malarial fevers prevailed.

Forest.

234. The States of I'dar, Dánta and Pol have great capabilities in regard to forests, but there is no separate department for the development of these valuable resources and no skilled officer to direct the conservancy.

235. The Bhils are allowed to cut trees without restriction which they sell and the purchasers pay an export duty to the Darbárs.

236. Until the local authorities awake to the value of timber and the advantages of forest conservancy nothing can be done in this direction. Successive political officers have pressed this important question on the notice of the Darbárs, but the old apathy continues, and the forests are rapidly being converted into useless scrub jungle.

237. Measures to preserve forests are taken on a small scale in attached estates, but it is difficult to effect anything substantial with the inferior stamp of japtidárs which our limited funds restrict us to.

Post.

238. The number of Post Offices is the same as last year ; the proposals to establish a Post Office at Mahisa and a postal line from Dehgám to Amliyára were negatived by the Post Master General, as the postal receipts at Mahisa and Amliára were not sufficient to bear the extra charges the changes would entail.

A proposal to open a Post Office at Ghodásar was found impracticable for similar reasons.

No mail robberies occurred during the year.

Public Works.

239. The States for the Mahi Kántha are generally too poor to carry out public works of any importance and except in attached estates the village tanks even are not often repaired.

240. In I'dar there was an expenditure under this head of Rs. 26,094 against Rs. 14,615 last year under the following heads :—

	Rs.
Schools	2,329
Roads	1,018
Tanks	1,955
Wells...	1,599
Dharmashálás	799

241. Dánta.

	Rs.
Wells...	1,000
Tanks	3,500
Roads	1,000
Towards new dispensary	1,000
Mánsa (attached).	
Scott lake	6,326
Wells	117
Repairs to Buildings	93
Mohanpur (attached).	
Wells	100
Tanks	1,116
Hadol (attached)	
Well	801
Sudasna.	
Well	200
School	800

Thána Circles.

242. Hitherto public buildings, such as schools, lines, &c., have been executed according to plans made by amateurs and supervised by Agency officials, who had neither time nor training to efficiently perform the duty. The consequence is that the buildings are constructed on faulty principles and of bad

material and many of them require renewing. Plans are now obtained from the Executive Engineer, Northern Division, at Ahmedabad, and a professional overseer has been appointed to superintend the construction of the buildings under regular contracts in accordance with the Executive Engineer's specifications. The overseer is paid from a percentage on the cost of the work.

243. The following works were carried out in the Thána Circles. A schoolhouse has been built at Sánthal in the Katosan Thána at a cost of Rs. 700 from the Local Fund cess collections.

244. In Bávisi Zilla the school at Warodra has been enlarged to provide accommodation for girls at a cost of Rs. 100.

Trade.

245. There has been a slight improvement in the dyeing trade of Pethápur, while that of Vásna has fallen off in consequence of the failure of a large native dealer in these manufactures. The value of dyed cloths exported from Pethápur during the year was 61,950 against 57,300 last year. In Vásna the figures were 167,650 against 186,637.

246. No instructions were received for the re-establishment of the trade register at the Samera Náka during this year.

Fairs.

247. The usual fair at Sámláji was held this year from 15th to 29th November 1892. The general supervision of the fair is usually entrusted to the Assistant Political Agent, but while on the way cholera appeared in Captain Schneider's camp. To prevent the epidemic being communicated to the people at the fair Captain Schneider encamped at a short distance from the fair, but it was thought better to remove his camp altogether, and the arrangements were left to the officers of the I'dar Darbár under whose management the fair passed off quietly.

248. The prevailing diseases at the fair were ague and bronchitis. There were 9 cases of cholera, of which 5 occurred in the Assistant Political Agent's camp.

249. The I'dar Police as usual patrolled the roads to the fair, and no offence was reported to have been committed on the roads or in the fair itself.

The total value of goods brought for sale was Rs. 4,00,853-3-0 against Rs. 4,11,894, and the value of goods sold was Rs. 2,51,916-10-6 against Rs. 2,28,170 last year.

250. The principal items of merchandise were English and Indian piecegoods, brass and copper vessels, tobacco and dried fruits.

The number of bullocks brought for sale this year was 4,614 against 6,156 last year. The falling off in the number of bullocks is attributed to the prevailing scarcity in Mewár. Of the total number brought for sale, 3,987 were sold, leaving a balance of 627 unsold against 2,732 last year.

251. A similar fair is held annually at Khed Brahma in the I'dar State, which is managed entirely by the I'dar Darbár. It was held from 12th February to the 2nd of March 1892.

About 800 persons attended the fair.

252. The commodities brought for sale consisted chiefly of the same articles as those at Sámláji with the exception of bullocks.

The value of goods brought for sale was Rs. 1,06,455 against Rs. 1,59,008; the value of goods sold was Rs. 72,931 against Rs. 1,04,696 and the value of the goods remained unsold was Rs. 33,523-8-0 against Rs. 54,312 last year.

The sanitary arrangement was good, no epidemic or dangerous disease of any kind made its appearance and the health of the people in the fair was satisfactory.

Railways.

253. The proposed feeder railway from Ahmedabad to Paránti j has not been begun. A survey has been made and statistics of traffic have been obtained, which show that there are no engineering difficulties and that there is every prospect of its proving a profitable undertaking.

254. It is proposed that His Highness the Gáikwár and the Bombay Government should jointly guarantee the interest or provide the capital required for the line from Ahmedabad to Paránti j, and the I'dar State has agreed to guarantee Rs. 14,000 per annum on the capital required for extending the line north of Paránti j, provided the line is carried on through Ahmednagar to I'dar. It is probable the amount of the guarantee might be increased.

255. The alignment of the line between Ahmedabad and Paránti j has not yet been finally decided upon.

256. The line has every prospect of paying as the Ahmednagar stone would be carried by it, and wood, wheat and other goods from Rajputana would take the rail at I'dar.

Opium.

257. The opium is issued to the Native Chiefs under this Agency from the Sádra Depôt, from Bombay and Málwa; the total quantity issued during the year ending 31st July 1891 was as under:—

	Lbs. t. g.		Lbs. t. g.	
From Sádra Depôt ...	3,059 9 0	against	4,897 8 0	last year.
„ Bombay ...	408 13 60	„	613 20 0	„
„ Málwa	6,465 11 20	„	4,491 26 120	„
Total ...	9,932 33 80		10,002 14 120	

258. This shows a decrease of lbs. 69-21-40 in the total quantity issued. There is a considerable increase of lbs. 1,973-24-80 in the quantity issued from Málwa and a corresponding decrease of lbs. 1,837-39-0 and lbs. 205-6-120 respectively in the quantity issued from Sádra and Bombay. This increasing tendency to purchase opium direct from Málwa is probably to be attributed to the opium there being of better quality and procurable at a cheaper rate than it is sold at the Government store. Since the close of the year, the Government retail selling rate has been reduced to Rs. 4-12, exclusive of the pass fee, which may have an effect on the demand for Málwa opium direct.

259. Forty-eight cases of opium smuggling involving 68 persons were tried in the following States during the year, commencing from February 1891 to January 1892 as under :—

	Cases.	Persons.
I'dar	26	31
Sámera	15	20
Málpur	4	10
Gadhwára	1	1
Pethápur	1	1
Mánsa	1	1
	48	68

No cases were tried by the Agency Courts.

260. Out of 68 persons tried, 56 were convicted.

The total amount of confiscated opium was lbs. 21-30-0.

261. The largest individual seizure of illicit opium was lbs. 13-12-90 in which two persons were implicated, one of whom was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine Rs. 100 and in default to undergo 75 days' rigorous imprisonment, and the other was sentenced to 30 days' similar imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to undergo further rigorous imprisonment for 45 days. This case was tried by the Chief of Sámera who has, in all, as above stated, tried 15 cases of opium smuggling. The punishments appear inadequate and notice will be taken of it.

262. The highest punishment inflicted was four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 and in default to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment. The quantity of opium seized was lbs. 2 and 8 tolas. The lowest seizure was 106$\frac{1}{8}$ grains of opium and the lowest punishment awarded was a fine of one anna and four hours' imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

263. The majority of the offences of opium smuggling occur in I'dar and Samera; the former forms entirely the northern and almost entirely the eastern parts of the Mahi Kántha bordering on Mewár and Dungarpur where there is no opium monopoly, whilst the latter is situated on the Dungarpur frontier and on the main road along which illicit opium is imported into this province.

264. The retail selling rate and the issue rate of opium were the same as those last year, *viz.* Rs. 11$\frac{1}{4}$ to Rs. 12$\frac{1}{2}$ and Rs. 5 per lb. respectively.

Ábkári.

265. With a view to protect the Ábkári revenue in thána circles which goes towards the support of the thánas and to place the punishment of illicit trade in liquor on an authoritative basis rules have been framed in the spirit of Act V of 1878 (Ábkári Act) and submitted to Government for approval with my letter No. 463, dated 15th February 1892.

Tribute.

266. Amount to be recovered :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1	At the close of the year 1891 the amount of tribute outstanding was	75,398	14	11
2	Amount due for 1891-92	1,29,483	5	6
		204882	4	5
Add—				
3	On account of discount on a dishonoured Hundi for Rs. 200 of the Pethápur tribute	3	0	0
4	Interest on the above amount ...	0	14	5
5	Received in excess from Sánthal with the tribute money of Sánthal and Deloli	0	0	2
6	Received in excess with the Pethápur tribute money	0	0	0½
		3	14	7½
	Total	2,04,886	3	0½
Recovered—				
	Items Nos. 3 to 6 as above ...	3	14	7½
	Cash received	52,714	0	3
	Adjusted on account of Sirpáv ...	4,357	6	6
	Do. Punsri and Fenchod shares...	158	4	8
	The amount remitted on account of Pethápur tribute	1,500	0	0
	Adjusted on account of Bávisi girás ...	6,167	0	5
	Hundi presented and cashed in the Ahmedabad Treasury	3,597	8	11
	Cash paid into the Ahmedabad Treasury	29,459	1	4
	Remitted to Baroda Residency ...	86,561	10	3½
		1,84,515	0	4½
	Balance to be recovered	20,371	2	8

Of the total amount recovered Rs. 1,09,412-12-0 was credited to Mahi Kántha Agency Police Fund.

The details of arrears are as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Jher	417	8	0
Nirmáli	657	8	0
Ghodásar...	3,351	0	0

					Rs.	a.	p.
	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
Dábha ...	...	...	...	...	1,536	5	10
Varsoda ...	...	...	...	...	0	0	1
Derol ...	...	...	...	...	1,084	6	5
Waktápur	...	...	...	...	994	1	8
Hápa ...	...	...	...	...	8,005	9	0
Pethápur...	...	...	...	...	2,316	4	10
Vásna ...	...	...	...	...	257	0	0
Walásna ...	...	...	...	...	31	0	0
Dánta ...	...	...	...	...	89	6	3
Hadol ...	...	...	...	...	337	7	6
Memadpur	...	...	...	...	6	1	6
Deloli ...	...	...	...	...	272	15	3
Virsoda ...	...	...	...	...	365	13	2
Pálaj ...	...	...	...	...	498	11	2
Katosan ...	...	...	...	...			
			Total	...	20,371	2	8

267. The outstandings are much larger than they should be and steps have been taken to recover them.

Of the amount due from Pethápur Rs. 5,466 is on account of former arrears which has been commented upon in the remarks on that estate.

CHAPTER VI.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

268. The usual statement showing receipts and expenditure of the several States under the Agency is marked L.

269. There is an increase of Rs. 50,614 in the total revenue and an increase of Rs. 20,021 in the total of expenditure as compared with the last year's figures, whilst there is a balance of Rs. 11,575 after deducting the expenditure. In some of the States the expenditure exceeds the receipts, which is due to marriages, funeral ceremonies and payment towards the liquidation of debts; in some cases money has been borrowed and in some it has been paid out of revenue.

Local Funds.

270. The usual financial statement of the several local funds at the disposal of the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, is shown in Apendix M.

The divisions of the funds are the same as last year, *viz.*:—

1 Mahi Kántha General Fund.
2 Sádra Bazár Fund.
3 Scott College Fund.

Out of the 9 sub-heads of the Mahi Kántha General Fund, the sub-head Mali Fund has been omitted from the Local Funds accounts and Rs. 4,220-3-8 on that account has been deducted from the total Balance of the Mahi Kántha General Fund and kept in deposit,

There is a petty fund as a sub-head of the Mahi Kántha General Fund composed of:—

1 Survey Fund.
2 Japti Manager's Fund.
3 Nimtandár's Fund.
4 Infanticide Fund.

The total receipts, including the last balance, amounted to Rs. 1,69,515-6-9 and the expenditure during the year to Rs. 51,076-6-0; leaving a balance of Rs. 1,18,439-0-9, including 61,900 invested in Government Promissory Notes.

New System of Accounts.

271. The new system of keeping accounts in the Sádra Huzur treasury and the Thána treasuries was introduced on the 26th June last. The accounts under the old system were kept in a Rojmel or day-book and a Khátáwahi or

ledger in the native form. The day-book formed an excellent record for reference, for each item was entered in detail, but this entailed much clerical labour and rendered audit very difficult. These books have been abolished. The accounts are now shown in tabulated day-books and ledgers with subsidiary registers for the several subordinate funds. These are supported by receipt, chellans and payment vouchers. Under this system audit is rendered easy, and the financial position of the individual funds and the general fund can be seen at a glance daily.

But details of transaction can only be traced from the chellans and vouchers and these are apt to be lost.

272. Certain defects in the forms have come to light and proposals to remedy them have been made to the Commissioner, N.D., in my letter No. 1006 of 24th March 1892. It has been proposed to adopt as far as practicable the standard forms in the Account Code so as to ensure uniformity and save expense.

273. The new system of accounts for the wards' estates, was introduced at the commencement of the Samwatsar year, which is the local financial year (November 1891). After a few months' experience the accounts of one of the estates under the new system were examined, and a number of alterations were found necessary to suit the local revenue system, and proposals were made in my letter No. 1218 of 5th April 1892 to the Commissioner.

274. The chief difficulty in working the new system is the paucity of establishment. The japtidárs are required to make the "Kaltar" or estimate of crops in the field, to keep these new elaborate accounts and perform judicial duties besides, while, in most tálukas, the area is large, entailing greater labour, while the revenue is small and limits the establishment.

275. The introduction of a cash assessment and the transfer of judicial work from the japtidárs to the thándárs will diminish the work, and after a year's experience it will probably be possible to simplify the system.

CHAPTER VII—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

276. The number of dispensaries was the same as last year.

The number of patients treated will be seen from the following table:—

No.	Names.	Patients treated.		Average daily attendance.	
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
1	Sádra	9,663	11,667	94·16	118·68
2	I'dar	4,315	8,504	59·39	68·35
3	Ahmednagar	2,292	2,275	26·0	27·24
4	Vadáli	3,253	3,830	43·9	43·57
5	Bayad	596	2,018	11·3	33·9
6	Mánsa	3,733	3,584	42·2	39·7
7	Ilol	623	1,715	2·0	4·68
8	Haldarvás	2,065	2,378	5·6	6·24
9	Dabhoda	2,543	2,835	31·7	33·1
10	Katosan (Dhanpura)	760	840	15·98	20·
11	Mohanpur	1,877	2,342	23·6	22·6
12	Ghodádar	...	2,886	...	34·9
13	Amliyára	1,517	1,900	4·1	5·3

Medical

Sádra Dispensary.

277. At the request of the late Political Agent, Colonel Scott, Government, in Resolution No. 3676, dated 16th October 1891, sanctioned the following arrangements :—

That Government should take over the dispensary buildings in Sádra and keep them in repair, maintain and provide furniture and entertain a compounder. A compounder has since been appointed, and an annual grant of Rs. 75 for the repairs of the building and Rs. 25 for the furniture has been sanctioned.

278. The Executive Engineer, however, has declined to take over the dispensary building without a grant of Rs. 2,000, owing to the unsatisfactory character of the building and the extensive repairs needed. The Executive Engineer has been requested to make an estimate of the cost of the repairs which will be defrayed from Local Funds.

279. Assistant Surgeon D. E. Anklesaria has been in charge of the Sádra Dispensary during the year and continues to command the confidence of the people who flock in numbers to obtain relief.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Percentage of Population.	
			1890-91.	1891-92.
Births...	13,071	13,641	2·49	2·34
Deaths	9,742	12,464	2·	2·14

VACCINATION.

280. The detailed results of vaccination are noted in Appendix N.

The total operations were 15,091 against 14,648 last year, which shows an increase of 443.

281. There is at present no control and inspection of the vaccination operations in this Agency.

The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner formerly was able to make an inspection every 3rd or 4th year, but these have now completely ceased owing to the other duties of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

282. In Government Resolution No. 6560, dated 2nd October 1888, Government directed that where a State is able and willing to entertain a complete vaccination department of its own it should be encouraged to do so.

The I'dar State in March 1890 agreed to do this by employing four vaccinators under a competent inspector under the general control of the chief medical officer of the State who is an experienced L. M. & S. This proposal was forwarded to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. Since the close of the year the sanction to the I'dar Darbár's proposals has been received.

It has been proposed to the I'dar Darbár that their inspector should also supervise the operation of the four vaccinators in the rest of the Mahi Kántha which will pay half his expenses.

CHAPTER VIII—INSTRUCTION.

283. The number of schools, excepting the night schools, which are at Dedhrota and Derole, remains the same as last year, with the exception of an English class at Mánsa which was opened during the year under report.

The number of scholars rose from 6,239 to 6,476, the average daily attendance being 71·4 per cent. or 4,628 against 73·4 per cent. or 4,582 last year.

284. The number of pupils on the rolls of the English School at I'dar was 40 against 25 last year.

The number on the rolls of the Sádra English School fell from 20 to 17.

285. There are nine girls' schools with 369 students on the rolls in this province, *viz* :—

1	I'dar	... 65—38	average daily attendance.
1	Sádra	... 90—56	do.
1	Vadáli	... 36—21	do.
1	Mánsa	... 43—34	do.
1	Pethápur	... 25—11	do.
1	Dabhoda	... 32—20	do.
1	Mahisa	... 28—17	do.
1	Ghodásar	... 20—13	do.
1	Haldarvas ...	... 30—11	do.
		369	

At only three places are the teacher mistresses, *viz.*, at Sádra, I'dar and Mánsa; at the two former places they are trained pupils of the Ahmedabad Training College.

286. Two new school-houses were built during the year: one at Sánthal, at a cost of Rs. 700, and the other at Sudásna, at a cost of Rs. 800.

287. In the month of May 1891 His Highness the Mahárája of I'dar expressed his wish that the management and control of the schools in the I'dar State should be entrusted to the I'dar Darbár, and that the Deputy Educational Inspector, Mahi Kántha, should confine his inspection duties in the State merely to the holding of the annual examination reporting the result to the Darbár.

288. The question was referred to the Educational Inspector, N. D., who named certain conditions which he considered should be accepted by the Darbár before the transfer was carried out with a view to maintaining the general principles followed in the Educational Department, the appointment of qualified teachers, the preservation of the pensionary rights of the present masters, and the inspection of the schools by the Educational Department.

These conditions have not yet been finally accepted by the Darbár.

289. The total cost of education amounted to Rs. 22,520-3-6.

290. In the course of my tour I visited the Bhil School at Bhiláryia in Pál (I'dar) and found it in a flourishing condition owing to the careful supervision and popularity of the Reverned C. Thompson of the Church Mission Society, stationed at Kherwára, I examined the boys and girls and found their attainments did credit to the Reverend Mr. Thompson.

291. These schools are real centres of civilisation among these wild people and the best means of weaning them from their lawless habits. I was glad to find from conversation with the Bhils in the neighbourhood that they were extremely popular. This school was formerly in the village of Pál and had no Bhil boys then on the rolls. It was moved to Bhilaryia and now has an attendance of 61 boys, of whom 37 are Bhils and 7 girls, of whom 3 are Bhils. This speaks volumes for the Reverend Mr. Thompson's management of these wild people.

292. The two Bhil boys referred to in para. 253 of last report passed out of the Sádra School and are now employed among their own people as assistant masters at the Kotda and Lusaria Bhil Schools on a salary of Rs. 6 each. It is remarkable that one of these boys should have passed out at the top of the Sádra School beating the sons of the heriditary trading classes, and is very encouraging to the efforts that are being made to civilize these wild people.

293. The I'dar Darbár has continued the sholarship which enabled these boys to prosecute their studies at Sádra to two fresh Bhil boys.

294. At the attachment of the Pol estate an accumulation of ornaments bequeathed by successive Ráos for charitable purposes valued at Rs. 5,000 were placed at the disposal of the Political Agent for charitable purposes by the Bái. Rs. 2,000 were spent on a school-house for Bhils, and it has been decided to invest the balance in Government paper and establish Bhil scholarships with the interest.

295. While I was at Pál on border business the I'dar Diván arranged for the erection and maintenance of a new Bhil school at Mota Báwalia at the expense of the 3 Bhomia Sardárs of Torda, Paháda and Tánkátunka.

296. The school at Ghodásar, the capital of the Pol State, which, like that at Pál, failed to attract the Bhils, was, with the approval of the Educational Inspector transferred last March to the management of the Reverend. Mr. Thompson who, it is hoped, will be as successful there as at Bhilaryia.

297. Part of the surplus funds of the Pol State now under management during the minority, have been employed in building a school-house in the Bhil village of Sarsáv. The building is being erected under the direction of Mr. Thompson under whose management the school will afterwards remain. I am informed that the institution is favourably viewed by the Bhils. This makes a total of 5 Bhil schools under Mr. Thompson's charge.

1	Lusaria	... ...	I'dar.
2.	Bhilaria	... ...	(Pál) I'dar.
3.	Kotra	... ...	I'dar.
4.	Ghodásar	... ...	Pol.
5.	Sarsáv	... ...	Do (building)

The total number of Bhil boys being educated at the 3 schools now open is 93. I am confident that these shools will have a very beneficial effect upon these people and tend greatly to the peace of the neighbourhood.

Scott College.

298. There were 28 Kumárs on the rolls at the close of last official year, 2 were admitted during the year, making the total at end of this year 30, of which 8 are minor Chiefs and the rest Bháyats.

299. The annual examination was taken by Mr. J. Oliver, the Acting Educational Inspector, in September last; 26 boys were examined and 18 passed in all subjects. Mr. Oliver considered the attendance satisfactory and was favourably impressed with the manners of the boys and their behaviour under examination, but he found their knowledge of English very elementary and remarked that the standard was too low to be of any practical value.

300. There is no doubt the attainments of the boys especially in English is disappointing owing to the educationally inferior stamp of instructors which the funds have thitherto permitted to be employed. According to the budget for this year, however, there is no balance of receipts over expenditure, and the appointment of a 2nd master for English must be deferred.

301. The head master having no taste that way out-door games have not been encouraged as they should be. This defect is being remedied and the Compounder of the Sádra Hospital, who happens to be a good cricketeer, has been given a small allowance to teach the boys.

CHAPTER IX.

302. There is no printing press in the province.

303. A skeleton map of the Mahi Kántha Political Agency is attached.

Conclusion.

304. In conclusion, I wish to record my thanks to Captains Schneider and Colomb, to my Personal Assistant Ráo Bahádur Náthábhái D. Patel and to my Native Assistant Ráo Sáheb Harilal L. Thákar, for their unremitting attention to their duties and the ready and valuable assistance I have always received from them.

In consequence of the confusion in the English records it was found necessary to appoint a new Head Clerk A'zam Vithalrái Himatrám who has already done excellent work in assisting me to clear off arrears of correspondence and reducing the records to order.—I have, &c.

Through the Commissioner, Northern Division.

APPENDIX A.

APPENDIX A.

FORM I.—NATIVE STATES.

Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.			
1 I'dar ...	30,339 15 2	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	302,134	37	2,296	7,088	Ague, cough, enlargement of splin.	6,07,985 0 0	817	.....	Principal products—Til, sugarcane and various sorts of grain; manufactures of country soap; quarry stone near Ahmednagar.
2 Pol ...	.....	.....	5,248	1	27	346	Fever and cough.	17,838 0 0	...	.....	Makái, wheat, gram, bávto, kuri, bunti, &c.
3 Dánta ...	2,371 1 11	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	21,736	2	62	5,346	Fever. ...	46,001 0 0	...	.....	Wheat, bájri, makái, math, gram, sarsav, &c.; a quarry of marble in the hill called Menaghar.
	513 15 3	I'dar.									
	500 0 0	Pálanpur.									
4 Málpur ...	280 4 4	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	17,125	1	94	8,306	Fever and bronchitis.	20,315 0 0	...	.....	Makái, bájri, wheat, rice, &c.
	395 11 8	I'dar.									
	430 3 5	British Government.									
5 Mánsa ...	11,754 0 0	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	14,926	3	406	7,934	Fever and cough.	59,925 10 7	...	.....	Bájri, jowár, mug, math, wheat, &c.
6 Mohanpur ...	4,745 11 2	Do. ..	16,380	4	191	8,059	Do.	28,992 0 0	...	.....	Bájri, jowár, kodra, wheat, makái, &c., and a quarry of talc.
	2,244 9 6	I'dar.									
	7 8 0	British Government									
7 Katosan ...	544 3 10	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	7,436	1	73	1,592	Do.	21,190 0 0	...	.....	Bájri, jowár, mug, urid, vari, kodra, banti, wheat, jav, cotton, chilly, sarsav, tobacco, &c.
8 Ilol ...	1,863 3 1	Do. ...	5,009	1	136	3,100	Fever and bronchitis.	24,396 0 0	...	.....	Jowár, wheat, banti, kodra and cotton, and stone quarries.
	428 5 1	I'dar.									
	16 12 2	Ahmednagar.									
9 Varsoda ..	1,582 14 9	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	4,122	1	83	1,896	.....	16,132 0 0	...	.....	Bájri, mug, math, urid, &c.
10 Pethápur ...	8,631 14 10	Do. ...	7,335	2	246	4,385	Fever.	20,224 0 0	...	.....	Bájri, math jowár, urid, mug, tur, cotton, castor-oil-seed, jav; China cloth dyed and exported to Siam.

11	Ranásan ...	373 6 2 749 8 8 3 7 1	Do. ... I'dar. British Government.	5,544	1	42	2,786	Fever and cough.	10,890 0 0	...	.....	Bájri, jowár, math, urid, wheat, til, &c., and stone quarries.
12	Punádra ...	375 0 0	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	4,321	1	46	2,695	Fever ...	13,658 0 0	...	.....	Bájri, wheat, jowár, rice, kodra, mug, math and jav.
13	Khadál ...	1,751 0 0 250 0 0	Do. ... Attarsumba.	3,117	1	90	2,828	Do. ...	18,500 0 0	...	.....	Bájri, rice, kodra, wheat, mug, math, cotton, til and castor-seeds.
14	Ghodásar ...	3,501 0 0 488 0 8	H. H. the Gáikwár ... Kaira (British Government.)	8,444	4	342	5,704	Fever and cough.	36,822 0 0	...	.....	Rice, bájri, kodra, math and bavto.
15	Amliára ...	316 10 8	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	12,588	3	156	6,031	Fever and bronchitis.	33,119 0 0	...	.....	Bájri, mug, math, jowár, kodra, til, rice, wheat and gram, &c.
16	Walásna ...	280 4 4	Do. ...	4,577	1	28	2,119	Do. ...	6,803 8 2	..	.....	Jowár, bájri, wheat, makái, &c.
17	Dábha ...	150 0 0 53 6 0	Do. ... Amliyára.	1,995	1	10	1,028	Do. ...	6,500 0 0	...	.....	Bájri, math, rice, wheat and gram.
18	Wásna ...	3,108 11 2	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	5,741	1	131	2,655	Do. ...	13,941 0 0	...	.....	Bájri, mug, math, &c.
19	Sudásna ...	1,036 5 7 361 4 2	Do. ... I'dar.	6,767	1	40	2,220	Do. ...	11,237 0 0	...	.....	Bájri, makái, wheat, gram, rice and sugarcane.
20	Rupál ...	1,164 13 6 362 1 1	H. H. the Gáikwár ... I'dar.	3,270	1	52	2,098	Fever, cough and bronchitis.	4,351 0 0	...	.....	Wheat, bájri, makái, jowár, jav, and stone quarries.
21	Dadhália ..	699 4 6 610 9 5	H. H. the Gáikwár ... I'dar.	4,562	1	40	1,743	Fever ...	4,225 0 0	...	.....	Makái, wheat, til, kodra, &c.
22	Maghodi ...	93 1 10	Do. ...	3,818	..	...	1,986	Fever, bronchitis and cough.	5,398 11 6	...	.....	Makái, kodra, bájri, wheat, gram, mug, rice, urid, vari, til and sarsav.
23	Vadagam ...	.....	.....	3,939	1	40	441	Fever and cough.	11,728 0 0	...	.....	Bájri, jowár, math, juvár, makái, til, and wheat, &c.
24	Sáthamba ...	401 0 0 561 0 0 127 0 0	H. H. the Gáikwár ... Vádásinor. Lúnávada.	4,797	1	69	3,290	Do. ..	8,121 0 0	...	.....	Jowár, bájri, rice, til, kodra, wheat and sugarcane.
25	Ramás ...	158 5 4	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	1,806	...	...	780	Do. ...	3,031 0 0	...	.....	Bájri, wheat, mug, math, til, kodra and jowár, &c.
26	Bolundra ...	133 14 4	I'dar	1,163	...	...	603	Fever ...	1,313 0 0	...	.....	Bájri, makái, wheat, gram, til and kodra.
27	Derol ...	513 0 10 46 8 11	H. H. the Gáikwár ... I'dar.	1,375	1	45	643	Fever and cough	2,800 0 0	...	.....	Til, bájri, jowár, math, wheat and cotton.
28	Khedáváda .	302 9 10 93 1 10	H. H. the Gáikwár ... I'dar.	2,162	...	...	727	Do. ...	4,061 0 0	...	.....	Til, bájri, jowár, math, wheat and cotton, and quarries of red stones and red ochre.
29	Kadoli ...	513 0 10 93 1 10	H. H. the Gáikwár ... I'dar.	1,688	1	32	1,237	Do. ...	3,408 0 0	...	.....	Do. and white and red ochre.

	Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money. Amount.	Tribute in Men or Money. To whom payable.	Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.			
30	Wakhtápur	1,118 4 7 486 0 10	H. H. the Gáikwár ... I'dar.	2,551	2	50	1,127	Fever and cough.	5,793 0 0	...	.....	Bájri, jowár, muth, wheat, cotton, sarsav, fenugrik and kodra.
31	Prempur ...	187 2 6 46 8 11	H. H. the Gáikwár ... I'dar.	1,828	1	41	1,273	Do. ...	4,035 0 0	...	.....	Do. do.
32	Dedhrota ..	699 4 0 74 7 10	H. H. the Gáikwár ... I'dar.	1,225	1	49	691	Do. ...	3,350 0 0	...	.....	Do. do.
33	Tájpuri ...	699 4 6 186 3 7	H. H. the Gáikwár ... I'dar.	2,238	1	40	1,250	Do. ...	3,969 0 0	...	.....	Do. do.
34	Hápa ...	1,025 2 9 218 13 0	H. H. the Gáikwár ... I'dar.	1,445	...	...	705	Do. ...	4,749 0 0	...	.....	Do. do.
35	Satlásna, Bhálusna.	2,794 5 2 1,163 0 2	H. H. the Gáikwár ... I'dar.	9,307	2	67	1,996	Fever ...	5,481 0 0	...	.....	Wheat, jav, makái and sugarcane.
36	Likhi ...	.....	.....	1,513	...	...	1,325	Do. ...	3,318 0 0	...	.....	Wheat, bájri. jowár, makái, banti and kodra.
37	Hadol ...	112 10 8 41 0 0	H. H. the Gáikwár ... Idar.	4,081	...	...	1,638	Fever and cough.	2,934 0 0	...	.....	Bájri, makái, jowár, wheat, jav and gram.
38	Maguna ...	892 5 10	H. H. the Gáikwár .	2,237	1	49	1,665	Do. ...	9,125 0 0	...	.. ...	Bájri jowár, mug, math, wheat, jow, cotton, chilly and sarsav.
39	Tejpura ...	308 6 11	Do. ...	512	..	...	973	.....	4,800 0 0	...	.....	Do.
40	Virsoda ...	446 13 2 120 0 0	Do. ... Pátan.	1,043	...	...	820	Fever and cough.	3,000 0 0	...	.....	Do.
41	Pálaj ...	399 3 7	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	1,586	1	38	1,249	Fever and bronchitis.	7,249 10 3	...	.....	Do.
42	Deloli ...	255 14 8	Do. ...	1,063	...	...	740	Do. ...	4,723 1 6	...	.....	Do.
43	Kasalpura ..	48 6 8	Do. ...	450	...	...	357	Do. ...	3,255 0 0	...	.....	Do.
44	Memádpura .	174 9 4	Do. ...	636	...	...	517	Do. ...	1,740 0 0	...	.....	Do.
45	Ijpura ...	238 15 8	Do. ...	421	...	...	210	Do. ..	4,000 0 0	...	.....	Do.
46	Rámpura ...	48 10 5 50 0 0	Do. ... Pátan.	539	...	...	565	Do. ...	1,150 0 0	...	.....	Do.
47	Ránipura ...	.....	.....	217	...	...	137	Do. ...	1,312 0 0	...	.....	Do.
48	Gabat ...	25 0 0	I'dar.	1,662	...	...	774	Fever and cough.	3,809 0 0	...	.....	Bájri, rice, makái, kodra, wheat, til, and bávto,

49	Timba ...	50 5 10	I'dar	2,036	...	...	296	Fever	750 0 0	...	.....	Wheat, jav, makái, bájri and sugarcane.
50	Umbri ...	.....	Subordinate in vero payment to Satlásna and Bhálusna.	1,453	...	...	234	Do.	561 0 0	...	.....	Do. do.
51	MotaKothár-na.	.....	Do. ...	672	...	...	161	Do.	616 0 0	...	.....	Do. do.
52	Nandása ...	430 14 0	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	1,117	...	...	...	.....	Including in Katosan.	...	.....	Bájri, jowár, urid, mug, math, wheat, vari, kodra, bunti, cotton, jav, sarsav, chilly and tobacco.
53	Jakasna ...	623 4 5	Do. ...	1,131	...	...	...	.....	Do. ...	...	.....	Do. do.
54	Ajabpura ...	96 12 0	Do. ...	488	...	...	...	.....	Do. ...	...	.....	Do. do.
55	Gamanpura .	139 10 9	Do. ...	627	...	...	...	.....	Do. ...	...	.....	Do. do.
56	Jhotana ...	3,058 1 11	Do. ...	3,620	1	73	...	.....	Do. ...	...	.....	Do. do.
57	Sánthal ...	1,773 8 2	Do. ...	2,587	1	62	1,130	Fever and cough .	Included in Nos. 7, 42 and 43.	...	.....	Do. do.
58	Gokalpura ...	42 2 2	Do. ...	327	...	...	323	Do. ...	Included in No. 39.	...	.....	Do. do.
59	Mulajinapura	25 2 3	Do. ...	223	...	...	141	Do. ...	Included in Nos. 41 and 42.	...	.....	Do. do.
60	Chandap ...	70 12 3	Do. ...	1,422	...	...	392	Fever	1,000 0 0	...	.....	Wheat, jav, makái, bájri and sugarcane.
61	Jher-Nirmali	216 13 8 1,125 0 0 1,300 0 0	Idár H. H. the Gáikwár ... Atarsumbha	6,374	2	135	2,364	Fever and cough.	5,937 0 0	...	.....	Bájri, wheat, gram, math, rice, chilly and fennel seed.
62	Barmuada ...	901 0 0	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	6,557	...	...	2,088	Do. ...	1,500 0 0	...	.....	Bájri, jowár rice, gram, math and cotton.
63	Bávishi ...	33,011 11 5	Do. ...	33,511	12	753	16,631	Itch, dysentery...	44,533 0 0	...	.....	Do. do.

Mahi Kántha Agency,
Sádra, 21st May 1892.

J. M. HUNTER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX B—FORM II.

Native Chiefs, principal Male Members of their Families, principal Members of their Court.

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race or Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks, Principal Male Members.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Yrs.						
H. H. Sir Keshrisingji, K.C.S.I., Mahárája of I'dar.	I'dar ...	Tributary to H. H. the Gáekwár under the control of the Political Agent.	Ráthod Rajput, Hindu, of the Solar race.	30	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Employed in the management of his State.	Yes...	Yes ...	None	His cousin Mahárāj Jagatsingji of Suar, Maháraj Kishorsingji of Dawad.
Ráo Prathisingji, Pol State.	Pol ...	Not Tributary Chief but under the control of the Political Agent.	Ráthod Rajput, Hindu.	20	Receiving education at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot.	Minor... ...	No ...	Do.	Do	His brothers— Mohobatsingji, 12 years; Bhupatsingji 7 do.
									Y. m. d.	
Maháránáji Shri Jaswatsingji, Dánta State.	Dánta ...	Tributary to H. H. the Gaekwár under the control of the Political Agent.	Parmár Rajput, descendent of Vikramájit.	42	Educated at the Sádra School.	Employed in the management of his State.	Do....	Do....	Hamirsingji 23 0 0 Dalpatsingji 11 0 0 Fatesingji 8 2 11	His brothers— Mohobatsingji, 37 do. Ratansingji, 25 do. Bhimsinghji, 24 do.
Ráwal Dipsingji, Málpur State.	Málpur ...	Do. ...	Ráthod Rajput, Shivmárgi.	30	Educated at the Sádra Tálukdári School.	Do. ...	Do....	Do....	Jaswatsingji 5 8 0	His uncles— Dolatsingji, 43 years Udesing, 38 years.
Rávalji Takhatsingji, Mánsa State.	Mánsa ...	Do. ...	Chávra Rajput, Hindu.	15	Receiving education at the Rájkumár, College at Rájkot.	Minor... ...	Do. ..	Do....	None	His uncle, Bhawansingji, 37 years.
Thákor Himatsingji, Mohanpur State.	Mohanpur.	Do. ...	Rehwár Rajput, Hindu.	17	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do ...	Do ...	Do.	His uncle, Prathavisinghji, 23 years.
									Y. m. d.	
Thákor Karansingji, Katosan State.	Katosan ...	Chief Tributary to H. H. the Gáekwár under the control of the Political Agent.	Makwána Koli, Chandra race, Hindu.	44	Educated at the Sádra School.	Employed in the management of his táluka.	Do....	Do....	Takhatsingji...22 0 0 Becharsingji...15 3 10 Narsingh ...12 5 15	His brother, Bhupatsingji, 40 years.
Thákor Vakhatsingji, Ilol State.	Ilol ...	Do. ...	Makwána Koli, Hindu.	30	Educated at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot.	Do. ...	Do....	Do....	None	Mánsing Motising, 26 years; Devising Dansing, 38 years; Takhatsing Dansing, 25 years.
Thákor Surajmalji, Warsoda State.	Varsoda .	Do. ...	Chavra Rajput ...	30	Educated at the Scott College at Sádra.	Do. ...	Do....	Do....	None	Step-brothers. Y. m. d. Jagatsinghji 14 2 0 Juwansingji 7 7 0

Thákor Gambhirsingji, Pethápur State.	Pethápur	Do.	Wághela Rajput	19	Educated at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot.	Minor	Do.	Do.	None		Bháyat Narsingji, 60 years, has four sons.
Thákor Kishorsingji, Ranásan State.	Ranásan	Do.	Rehwár Rajput	22	Educated in the village school.	In the management of his State.	Do	Do	Do		None
Mia Abhesingji of Punádra State.	Punádra	Do.	Makwána Koli	29	Educated at the Sádra Tálukdári School.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sivratansing	Y. m. d. 6 7 0	Bháyats—Fatemia 63 years; Rupámia 51 years; Sultanmia 47 years and Jinamian, 46 years.
Mia Sursingji, Khadál State.	Khadál	Do.	Do.	32	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	None		Bháyats—Himatsingji, 51 years, Rupsingji, 51 years;
Thákor Dádásáheb, Ghodásar State.	Ghodásar	Do.	Dabhi Koli, Hindu	25	Educated at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do		Bháyat Ratanshingji. Y. m. d. 16 6 26
Thákor Jálamsingji, Amliára State.	Amliára	Do.	Khant Koli	34	Educated at the Sádra Tálukdári School.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Keshrising Takhatsing Jathusing	Y. m. d. 4 4 26 1 6 13 0 6 27	Bháyats Vajesinghji, 31 years; Jawasing 25 years.
Thákor Harsingji, Valásna State.	Valásna	Do.	Ráthor Rajput, Hindu.	12	Receiving education at the Scottish College.	Minor	Do.	Do.	None		None.
Mia Gulabmia, Dábha State.	Dábha	Do.	Makwána Koli	55	Can sign his name only.	In the management of his State.	Do.	Do.	Motámia, 24 years		Bháyats Dolátmia, 44 years; Sultánmia 37, years, Chhotumia, 24 years.
Thákor Takhatsing, Vásna State.	Vásna	Do.	Ráthor Rajput	19	Educated at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot.	Minor	Do.	Do.	Has a son	Y. m. d. 0 4 0	Bháyats — Goharsing, 30, years; Ranchodbhái 50 years.
Thákor Tákhatsingji, Sudásna State.	Sudásna	Do.	Barad Rajput	38	Educated at the village school.	In the management of his State.	Do.	Do.	Prathwisingji Narsingji Mánsingji	7 7 0 7 5 0 4 8 17	.....
Thákor Mánsingji, Rupál State.	Rupál	Do.	Rehwár Rajput	46	Educated at the Sádra School.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Hamirsingji 2nd Kunvar 2	15 0 10 months.	Jalamsinghji, 37 years.
Thákor Jaswatsinghji, Dadhália State.	Dadhália	Do.	Sisodia Rajput	32	Educated at the Sádra Tálukdári School.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Amarsing Gagubhái	7 6 22 3 8 27	His brother Anarsingji 28 years.
Thákor Mokumsingji, Magodi State.	Magodi	Do.	Ráthod Rajput	41	Educated in the village school.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kalusing Mánsing Dipsing Ramsing Lakhmansing	17 years. 12 „ 4 „ 9 „ 2 „	Thákor Himatsing died on 28th January 1892. Bháyats Dolatsing, 24 years; Bapuji, 42 years; Amarsing 40 years; Nánábhái, 27 years; Rájábhái, 67 years.

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race or Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks, Principal Male Members.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Yrs.						
Thákor Rajsingji, Vadagam State.	Vadagam..	Not tributary but under the control of the Political Agent.	Rehwár Rajput ...	71	Educated at the village school.	In the management of his táluka.	No. ...	Yes ...	Adopted son Gulabsing.	His cousins, Gulabsing, years 30; Keshrising, years 27; Takhatsing, years 22; Umedsing, years 17.
Thákor Vajesinji, Sáthamba State.	Sáthamba..	Chief tributary to His H. the Gáekwár under the control of the Political Agent.	Báraya Koli ...	30	Educated at the Sádra Tálukdári School.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	None	Bháyats—Shivsingji, years 10, 6 m.; Vakhatsingji, years 33; Kalusingji, years 70; Partapsing, years 37; Waghbhai, years 54; Abhaji, years 24.
Mia Kalumia, Ramas State.	Ramas ..	Do. ...	Makwána Koli ...	28	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Bháyats—Bapumia, 23 years; Sanumia, 37 years; Rupamia, 36 years; Hemtumia, 20 years.
Thákor Sálamsingji, Bolundra State.	Bolundra .	Do. ...	Rehwár Rajput ...	28	Educated at a village school.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	His cousin Hindusingji, 11 years.
Thákor Rámsingji, Derol State.	Derol ...	Do. ...	Makwána Koli ..	40	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bapuji, 7 years; Lalsingji, 3 years.	His uncle Jesangji, 42 years.
Thákor Vajesingji, Khedáwáda State.	Khedáwáda	Do. ...	Do. ...	46	Sádra School ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Y. m. d. Vakhatsingji 13 9 3 2nd Kunvar 8 months old.	His uncles, Dansing, 57 years; Dhirsingji, 52 years.
Thákor Bhavansingji, Kadoli State.	Kadoli ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	37	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Y. m. d. His Kunvar aged 3 8 0	Bháyats—Hematsing, 35 years; Ramatsing, 31 years; Kirsing, 27 years; and Becharsing 23 years.

Thákor Adesingji, Vaktápur State.	Vaktápur..	Do. ...	Do. ...	46	Do. ...	State is under attachment.	Do. ...	Yes...	Bapusingji, 10 years; Y. m. d. Vajesingji 1 4 0 3rd Kunvar, 8 months old.	His brother.— Ratansingji, 39 years; Gulabsing, 34 years; Gamasing, 29 years.
Thákor Surajmalji, Prempur State.	Prempur...	Do. ...	Do. ...	43	Village School, can read and write.	Employed in the management of his State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dolatsing, 14 10 0 Gulabsing 12 years; Bhupatsing, 10 years; Keshrising, 7 years; Hematsing, 4 years.	His brothers— Umedsing, 37 years; Dansing, 27 years; Ratansing, 24 years.
Thákor Punjaji, Dedhrota State.	Dedhrota...	Do. ...	Do. ...	45	Sádra School ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nathusing, 22 years Y. m. d. Jethusing, 16 9 0 Motising, 16 years Y. m. d. Keshrising, 10 9 0	Lalsing, 42 years.
Thákor Motisingji, Tájpuri State.	Tájpuri ...	Do. ..	Parmár Koli ..	43	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kalusing, 26 years; Umedsing, 22 years; Juwansing, 15 years.	Himatsing, 39 years; Dansingji, 29 years; Rupsingji, 27 years.
Thákor Vakhatsingji, Hápa State.	Hápa ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	16	Receiving education at the Scott College.	Minor ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	None	Brothers-Parbatsingji, years 10; Juwansingji, 6 years.
Thákor Harisingji, Satlásna State.	Satlásna...	Do. ...	Chowán Koli ...	43	Village school ...	In management of his State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hathising, 20 years; Juwansing, 18 years; Ratansing, 12 years; Vajesing, 9 years; Motising, 3 years.	Madhusing, 36 years.
Thákor Mulsingji, Bhalusna State.	Bhálusna .	Do. ..	Do. ...	41	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ratansing, 22 years, Y. m. d. Gambhirsing, 6 3 10 Sardarsing, 5 3 10 Gulabsing, 2 8 0	Kaluji, 32 years.
Thákor Jaswatsingji, Likhi State.	Likhi ...	Not tributary Chief, but under the control of the Political Agent.	Do. ...	7	Not educated ...	Minor ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	None	Uncle Jivaji, 56 years; Cousins—Hematsing 31 years; Umedsing, 21 years.
Thákor Juwansingji, Hadol State.	Hadol ...	Do. ...	Thákarda chandra race.	11	Receiving education at the Scott College	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Arjansing, 47 years; Fatesing, 26 years.
Thákor Malamsingji, Maguna State.	Maguna ...	Do. ...	Makwána Koli ...	65	Can sign his name only.	In the management of his State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Samatsing, 11 years ...	Ratansing, 69 years; Jawansing 59 years; Mobatsingji, 44 years; Parbatsing, 34 years; Jethaji, 57 years; Gobarsing, 48 years; Ajabsing, 54 years.

B 230—12

Name of Individual State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race or Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks—Principal Male Members.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Yrs.						
Thákors Jethájí Badaji and Tejáji Hemtáji of Tejpura.	Tejpura ...	Chief tributary to His Highness the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent.	Makwána Koli ...	57 57	1st, Village School . 2nd, Sádra School...	In the management of his State.	No. ...	Yes...	Sons of Jethaji— Nathaji, 25 years. Surajmal, 22 „ *Y. m. d.* Udaji, 16 8 0 Kesrising, 4 years, Sons of Tejaji— Keshrising, 25 years. Pratapsing, 19 „ Dipsing 15 „ Nanko, 1½ „	Bhayats— Becharji, 52 years. Badarji, 41 „ Rupaji, 54 „ Ramsing, 13 „ Umarsing, 10 „ Pratheviraj, of Tejaji, 7½ „ Lalaji, 45 „ Jinaji, 42 „ Jodaji, 37 „ Bhanaji, 34 „
.....	Virsoda ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	...	.....	.....	Do. ...	No. ...	None	Bhayats—Agarsing's sons Parbatsing, 11 years; Devising, 8 years and Jethaji, 3 years.
Thákor Dolatsingji, Pálaj State.	Katosan ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	15	Receiving education at the Scott College.	Minor ...	No. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Uncle Vakhatsing, 42 years, and his son Keshrising, 28.
Thákor Umedsing, Deloli State.	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	57	Not educated ...	In the management of his State.	Do....	Do. ...	Kubersing, 37 years; Mansing, 32 years; Gambhirsing 30.	Partapsing, 27 years; Parbatsing, 19 years; Udaji, 35 years; Jesáji, 66 years.
Thákor Manaji Rupaji, Kasalpura State.	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	70	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mulaji, 34 years; Amuji, 29 years.	Himatsing, 25 years; Jesaji, 67 „ Amarsing, 40 „ Sonaji, 40 „
Thákor Manaji Memadpura State.	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	71	Village School ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tejaji, 42 years; Hamirsing, 37 years; Dadaji, 35 years.	Harising, 42 years. Madhuji, 66 „ Mulaji, 64 „ Ratansing, 54 „ Pratapsing, 51 „ Jesalsing, 53 „

Thákor Gobarsingji, Ijpura State.	Do. ...	Do.	do. ...	Do. ...	44	Sádra School ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jethaji, 22 years ; Umedsing 13 „	Malaji Rupaji, 49 years Ranchodji, 23 „ Hematsing, 34 „ Prathviráj, 29 „
Thákor Udaji, Rámpura State.	Rámpura .	Do·	do. ...	Do· ...	37	Not educated ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Banáji, 12 years ; Vakhasing, 9 „ Bhupatsing, 5 „	Himttaji, 56 years, Badaji 41 „
Thákor Godadji, Ránipura State.	Katosan ...	Do.	do. ...	Do. ...	37	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do· ...	Do. ...	Devsing, 7 years ...	Dolatsing, 32 years, Sawaji, 14 „ Jalavsing,24 „ Badarji, 62 „
Thákor Vajesingji, Gabat State.	Gabat ...	Do.	do. ...	Do. ...	19	Receiving education at the Scott College.	Minor ...	Do. ...	Yes ...	None	Amarsing, 41 years.
Thákor Nathusingji, Timba State.	Timba ...	Do.	do. ...	Chávda Koli ...	36	Sádra School ...	In the management of his State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bápuji, 16 years ...	His uncles— Karanaji, 50 years. Savaji, 53 „
Thákor Motisingji, Umri State.	Umri ...	Do.	do. ...	Do. ...	31	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	None	His uncle— Jinaji, 47 years. Fatesing, 34 „
Jághirdár Parbatsing, Mota Khotarna State.	Mota Khotarna.	Do.	do. ...	Do. ...	44	Village School ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Umedsing, 14 years, Y. m. d. Takhatsing 11 2 0	None.

Sádra, 21st May 1892.

J. M. HUNTER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Stipendiary Police in the States under Mahi Kántha Agency for the year 1891-92.

No.	States.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total.	Total cost during 1891-92. Rs.	a.	p.
1	I'dar	75	742	817	69,405	14	10
2	Pol...	11	36	47	3,462	0	0
	Dánta	10	43	53	3,324	0	0
	Málpur	10	27	37	2,500	0	0
	Mánsa	7	21	28	2,055	7	9
	Ilol...	...	10	10	636	0	0
	Katosan	...	25	25	1,680	0	0
	Mohanpur	7	17	24	2,070	12	0
	Varsoda	2	4	6	374	0	0
	Ghodásar	5	11	16	1,172	0	0
	Pethápur	2	6	8	1,000	0	0
	Vásna	...	14	14	834	12	3
	Valasna	...	4	4	124	2	8
	Ranásan	2	4	6	275	0	0
	Punádra	...	1	1	84	0	0
	Khadál	...	2	2	120	0	0
	Ámliyára	13	2	15	924	0	0
	7 States of 5th Class	11	46	57	3,334	0	0
	5 States of 6th and 7th Classes ...	...	15	15	737	0	0
	Total ...	155	1,030	1,185	94,113	1	6
	Mahi Kántha Agency Police ...	141	257	398	83,036	6	5
		296	1,287	1,583	1,77,149	7	11

Mahi Kántha Agency,
Sádra, 21st May 1892.

J. M. HUNTER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Political Agent.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the result of the working of Police in the States under Mahi Kántha Agency for the year 1891-92.

No.	Name of State.	Number of Offences reported to Police.		Number of Accused arrested.		Number of Accused sent for trial.		Number of Accused convicted.		Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of Accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of Accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
1	Bávisi Thána	87	87	119	98	79	89	45	56	33	33	37·7	57·1	56·9	62·8	
2	Sábarkántha Thána	32	23	30	16	26	16	25	14	1	2	83·3	87·5	96·15	87·5	
3	Gadhváda do. ..	44	27	75	33	72	32	42	17	29	15	56	53·1	58·33	53·1	
4	Katosan do. ..	79	51	136	63	113	57	76	23	37	34	55·9	36·5	67·2	40·3	
5	Jher-Nirmáli	25	19	35	27	25	26	5	21	15	5	14·2	77·77	20	80·76	
6	Hadol	31	20	34	12	34	10	10	9	24	1	29·41	75	29·41	90	
7	Mansa (Government) Management	91	54	102	85	73	61	24	21	49	40	23·52	25·6	32·87	34·4	
8	Mohanpur (Japti)	32	38	36	54	35	54	25	19	10	35	69·44	35·1	71·42	35·1	
9	Pethápur do.	23	26	19	33	15	33	11	11	4	22	57·87	33·33	73·33	33·33	
10	Vasna do.	31	11	37	19	37	19	26	8	11	11	70·27	42·1	70·27	42·1	
11	Valsana do.	6	7	4	8	4	6	3	6	1	...	74	75	75	100	
12	Gabat do.	1	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	..	..	100	100	100	100	
13	I'dar	348	418	540	594	532	586	309	312	217	* 252	57·22	52·5	58·08	23·24	* 22 under-trial.
14	Pol (Japti)	33	26	34	19	31	16	23	12	8	4	67·6	95·5	74·1	58·3	
15	Dánta	71	73	43	79	43	79	37	56	3	†20	86·04	70·9	86·04	70·9	† 3 under-trial.
16	Málpur	38	42	45	71	43	62	38	51	5	11	84·4	71·8	88·37	82·26	
17	Katosan (Thákor)	23	30	38	40	30	35	23	8	7	27	60·52	20	76·6	22·08	
18	Ilol	3	19	4	28	4	28	4	28	..	..	100	100	100	100	
19	Other States	215	171	223	219	218	219	154	174	55	‡ 41	69·05	79·4	70·64	79·4	‡ 4 under-trial.
20	Sádra Bázár	19	26	20	4	20	4	7	4	13	..	40	100	40	100	
21	Inspector, N.-E. Frontier ..	..	2	..	18	..	18	..	11	..	7	..	61·11	..	61·11	
	Total ..	1,232	1,172	1,576	1,523	1,436	1,453	889	864	522	560	56·40	56·73	61·90	59·4	

APPENDIX F.

Satement showing the number of Offences reported and the number of Persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1891-92.

No.	Name of State.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of.												Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal Cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining during last year.	Brought to trial during 1890-91.			Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
		1890-91.	1891-92.		Arrested by Police	Upon Warrant	On Summons.	Voluntarily.										
1	Assistant Political Agent ..	23	10	2	12	...	13	2	1	42	30	..	21	2	7	..	..	..
2	Personal Assistant	25	33	1	45	21	1	..	18	42	86	..	54	9	20	3	..	..
3	Native do. ..	62	32	5	19	3	46	..	13	131	86	32	32	12	10	..	..	..
4	Thándár, Bávisi	136	116	11	75	10	109	..	..	267	205	72	49	77	..	..	*7	4	*4 remained for police enquiry ; 3 on bail.
5	Do. Gadhváda ..	53	40	1	30	2	36	..	5	121	74	36	16	22	..	..	..	..	
6	Do. Sabarkántha ..	37	28	..	17	5	27	..	3	69	52	19	10	23	..	..	..	..	
7	Do. Katosan	88	76	10	50	31	45	..	..	182	136	43	48	32	..	..	†13	4	†13 on bail.
8	Do. Jher-Nirmáli ..	15	17	..	19	3	5	2	..	21	20	7	..	22	..	..	..	..	
9	Do. Hadol	22	9	..	8	...	5	..	..	43	13	5	1	7	..	..	..	..	
10	Japtidár Mohanpur	41	47	..	54	5	4	21	3	57	87	11	25	39	12	..	..	..	
11	Do. Pethápur	37	72	..	33	10	115	1	1	82	160	48	51	61	..	..	..	..	
12	Do. Valasna	11	14	..	6	..	9	2	..	27	17	5	2	10	..	..	..	..	
13	Do. Vásna	33	26	..	19	23	3	..	2	50	47	8	18	19	..	1	‡1	1	‡ 1 on bail.
14	Do. Gabat	6	7	..	3	..	4	3	3	9	13	3	..	10	..	..	..	..	
15	I'dar	548	690	5	586	65	450	86	1	1,031	1,193	386	305	453	19	8	§22	9	§ 3 in jail and 19 on bail.
16	Pol	20	13	..	16	..	3	1	..	46	20	1	1	13	..	5	..	..	
17	Dánta	72	91	5	79	16	39	16	..	123	155	15	28	103	2	..	¶9	3	¶ 3 in jail and 6 on bail.
18	Málpur	57	44	..	59	4	10	..	..	80	73	2	8	62	..	..	*1	1	* 1 on bail.
19	Mánsa	87	116	2	61	11	172	26	..	142	272	119	101	41	6	1	†4	3	† 4 on bail.
20	Katosan (Thákor)	30	37	1	31	14	12	2	13	65	73	14	40	19	..	..	..	..	
21	Ilol	16	33	..	28	3	15	..	..	22	46	4	4	38	..	..	..	..	
22	Other States	336	287	20	206	26	255	16	21	560	544	83	61	380	..	3	‡14	6	‡ 14 on bail.
23	Political Agent . ..	..	2	..	...	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	...	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	1,755	1,780	63	a1456	252	1,378	180	84	3,212	3,413	915	876	1,454	76	21	71	31	

(a) Police sent in 5 at the end of last year who were not entered on the register of the Magistrate for that year but were entered in the calendar of the year under report. The Police sent in 2 again at the end of this year who are not entered in calendar having been received by the Magistrate after the close of the year and therefore there is a difference of 3 cases in the Police Return and that of the Magistrate.

J. M. HUNTER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the Working of Civil Justice in the Mahi Kántha Agency during the year 1891-92.

No.	States.	Tribunals.	Number of cases on file at the end of last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
						1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
1	Political Agent	1	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	
2	Assistant Political Agent ...	1	8	5	13	6	10	8	3	
3	Personal Assistant	1	3	1	4	...	4	3	...	
4	Native Assistant	1	31	90	121	109	115	31	6	
5	Thánádár, Bávisi	2	65	153	218	180	202	65	16	
6	„ Sábarkántha ...	1	2	66	68	75	68	2	...	
7	„ Ghadváda	1	2	58	60	74	57	2	3	
8	„ Katosan	1	27	97	124	66	107	27	17	
9	„ Jher Nirmáli ...	1	...	50	50	34	50	...	...	
10	„ Hadol	1	2	3	5	13	5	2	...	
11	Government Manager, Mánsa.	2	10	402	412	448	406	10	6	
12	Japtidár, Pol	1	1	4	5	4	5	1	...	
13	„ Mohanpur	1	...	38	38	61	36	...	2	
14	„ Pethápur	1	18	124	142	111	140	18	2	
15	„ Pálaj...	1	...	4	4	10	4	...	...	
16	„ Gabat	1	...	2	2	3	2	...	...	
17	„ Vásna	1	32	59	91	76	48	32	43	
18	„ Valásna	1	2	11	13	9	12	2	1	
19	State of I'dar	4	26	700	726	509	667	26	59	
20	Other States	21	222	439	661	416	536	222	125	
	Total ...	45	452	2,306	2,758	2,206	2,474	452	284	

APPENDIX K.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, during the year 1891-92.

No.	Tribunals.	Number of Appeals on the File at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
1	Political Agent ...	49	61	110	23	27	49	83	
2	Assistant Political Agent.	13	27	40	26	34	13	6	
	Total ...	62	88	150	49	61	62	89	
	I'dar State	12	22	34	24	28	12	6	

Mahi Kántha Agency Office,
Sádra, 21st May 1892.

J. M. HUNTER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

ENCLOSURE L.

Statement showing the gross Revenue and Expenditure of each State in the Mahi Kántha.

No.	States.	Gross Revenue. For Samvat 1946, A.D. 1889-90.	Gross Revenue. For Samvat 1947, A.D. 1890-91.	Gross Expenditure. For Samvat 1946, A.D. 1889-90.	Gross Expenditure. For Samvat 1947, A.D. 1890-91.	Revenue. Increase.	Revenue. Decrease.	Expenditure. Increase.	Expenditure. Decrease.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Idar .. { Khalsa ..	3,76,294 0 0	3,72,399 0 0	2,88,614 0 0	3,24,242 0 0	....	3,895 0 0	35,628 0 0	....	
	{ Feudatories ..	1,96,496 0 0	2,35,586 0 0	2,08,678 0 0	2,36,318 0 0	39,090 0 0	....	27,640 0 0	....	
2	Pol..	11,803 0 0	17,838 0 0	15,210 0 0	21,180 0 0	6,035 0 0	....	5,970 0 0	....	
3	Dánta	50,001 0 0	46,001 0 0	65,001 0 0	47,001 0 0	....	4,000 0 0	....	18,000 0 0	
4	Malpur	18,751 0 0	20,315 0 0	18,414 0 0	20,346 0 0	1,564 0 0	....	1,932 0 0	....	
5	Mánsa	55,349 0 0	59,925 0 0	57,426 0 0	85,960 11 3	4,576 0 0	....	28,534 11 3	....	
6	Mohanpur	26,621 0 0	31,448 7 0	27,439 0 0	29,404 1 11	4,827 7 0	....	1,965 1 11	....	
7	Katosan	21,190 0 0	20,077 0 0	21,190 0 0	20,077 0 0	....	1,113 0 0	....	1,113 0 0	
8	Ilol	21,999 0 0	24,396 0 0	22,051 0 0	24,286 0 0	2,397 0 0	....	2,235 0 0	....	
9	Varsoda	14,988 0 0	16,132 4 8	15,965 0 0	16,101 0 0	1,144 4 8	....	136 0 0	....	
10	Pethápur	18,600 0 0	20,224 0 0	19,357 0 0	21,256 0 0	1,624 0 0	....	1,899 0 0	....	
11	Ranásan	10,007 0 0	10,890 0 0	12,493 0 0	10,052 0 0	883 0 0	....	....	2,441 0 0	
12	Pungdra	14,894 0 0	13,658 0 0	15,743 0 0	12,161 0 0	....	1,236 0 0	....	3,582 0 0	
13	Khadál	20,353 0 0	18,500 0 0	17,591 0 0	16,138 0 0	....	1,853 0 0	....	1,453 0 0	
14	Ghodasar	39,710 0 0	36,822 0 0	51,605 0 0	32,683 0 0	....	2,888 0 0	....	18,922 0 0	
15	Amlyára	33,453 0 0	33,119 0 0	28,318 0 0	42,474 0 0	....	334 0 0	14,156 0 0	....	
16	Valásna	6,441 0 0	6,803 8 2	7,321 0 0	4,881 15 6	362 8 2	....	....	2,439 0 6	
17	Dábha	5,000 0 0	6,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,672 0 0	1,500 0 0	....	172 0 0	....	
18	Vásna	16,853 0 0	13,941 0 0	12,622 0 0	14,045 0 0	....	2,912 0 0	1,423 0 0	....	
19	Sudásna	8,142 0 0	11,237 0 0	9,399 0 0	10,210 0 0	3,095 0 0	....	811 0 0	....	
20	Rupál	4,180 0 0	4,351 0 0	6,000 0 0	3,800 0 0	171 0 0	....	....	2,200 0 0	
21	Dadháliya	4,110 0 0	4,225 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,300 0 0	115 0 0	....	300 0 0	....	
22	Magodi	8,978 0 0	5,398 11 6	9,478 0 0	5,393 11 6	....	3,579 4 6	....	4,084 4 6	
23	Vadagám	8,000 0 0	11,728 0 0	8,000 0 0	11,692 0 0	3,728 0 0	....	3,692 0 0	....	
24	Sáthamba	7,125 0 0	8,121 0 0	8,000 0 0	12,071 0 0	996 0 0	....	4,071 0 0	....	
25	Ramás	2,851 0 0	3,031 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,082 0 0	180 0 0	....	82 0 0	....	
26	Bolundra	1,550 0 0	1,313 0 0	1,525 0 0	1,625 0 0	....	237 0 0	100 0 0	....	
27	Derol	2,677 0 0	2,800 0 0	2,677 0 0	2,645 0 0	123 0 0	....	....	32 0 0	
28	Khedváda	4,199 0 0	4,061 0 0	3,773 0 0	3,507 0 0	....	138 0 0	....	266 0	
29	Kádoli	3,182 0 0	3,408 0 0	4,838 0 0	3,184 0 0	226 0 0	....	....	1,654 0 0	
30	Waktápur	5,813 0 0	5,793 0 0	4,974 0 0	4,549 0 0	....	20 0 0	....	425 0 0	
31	Prempur	3,035 0 0	4,035 0 0	3,796 0 0	4,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	....	1,004 0 0	....	
32	Dedhrota	3,057 0 0	3,350 0 0	3,073 0 0	3,151 0 0	293 0 0	....	78 0 0	....	
33	Tájpuri	3,740 0 0	3,969 0 0	3,201 0 0	4,157 0 0	229 0 0	....	956 0 0	....	
34	Hápa	5,120 0 0	4,749 0 0	3,631 0 0	3,205 0 0	....	371 0 0	....	426 0 0	
35	Satlásna	4,071 0 0	3,456 0 0	4,071 0 0	3,456 0 0	....	615 0 0	....	615 0 0	
36	Bhálusna	2,025 0 0	2,025 0 0	4,050 0 0	1,500 0 0	....	....	....	2,550 0 0	
37	Likli	3,426 0 0	3,318 0 0	2,420 0 0	4,083 0 0	....	108 0 0	1,663 0 0	....	
38	Hadol	3,816 0 0	2,934 0 0	2,414 0 0	2,828 0 0	....	882 0 0	414 0 0	....	
39	Maguna	9,500 0 0	9,125 0 0	9,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	....	375 0 0	1,000 0 0	....	
40	Tejpura	4,350 0 0	4,800 0 0	6,500 0 0	7,000 0 0	450 0 0	....	500 0 0	....	
41	Virsoda	1,630 0 0	3,000 0 0	2,700 0 0	4,000 0 0	1,370 0 0	....	1,300 0 0	....	
42	Pálaj	8,020 0 0	7,250 0 0	9,190 0 0	6,836 0 0	....	770 0 0	....	2,354 0 0	
43	Deloli	3,691 0 0	4,723 1 6	3,528 0 0	4,560 1 4	1,032 1 6	....	1,032 1 4	....	
44	Kasálpura	3,500 0 0	3,255 0 0	4,200 0 0	4,500 0 0	....	245 0 0	300 0 0	....	
45	Memadpur	1,675 0 0	1,740 0 0	1,860 0 0	1,900 0 0	65 0 0	....	40 0 0	....	
46	Ijpura	4,100 0 0	4,000 0 0	3,900 0 0	5,000 0 0	....	100 0 0	1,100 0 0	....	
47	Rámpura	1,200 0 0	1,150 0 0	1,400 0 0	1,500 0 0	....	50 0 0	100 0 0	....	
48	Ranipura	1,300 0 0	1,312 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,600 0 0	12 0 0	....	100 0 0	....	
49	Gábat	3,431 0 0	3,809 0 0	4,589 0 0	3,650 0 0	378 0 0	....	....	939 0 0	
50	Timba	800 0 0	750 0 0	800 0 0	750 0 0	....	50 0 0	....	50 0 0	
51	Umri	1,100 0 0	561 0 0	1,100 0 0	536 0 0	....	539 0 0	....	564 0 0	
52	Kothárna	901 0 0	616 0 0	901 0 0	900 0 0	....	285 0 0	....	1 0 0	
53	Chandap	1,350 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,350 0 0	1,000 0	....	350 0 0	....	350 0 0	
54	Jher	3,100 0 0	3,007 0 0	2,984 0 0	6,294 0 0	....	93 0 0	3,310 0 0	....	
55	Nirmáli	2,809 0 0	2,930 0 0	2,909 0 0	4,624 0	121 0 0	....	1,715 0 0	....	
56	Bármuáda	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	....	....	....	....	
57	Bávisi	44,533 0 0	44,533 0 0	44,536 0 0	44,536 0 0	....	....	....	....	
58	Dedásan	615 0 0	680 0 0	804 0 0	541 0 0	65 0 0	....	....	263 0 0	
	Total ..	11,47,005 0 0	11,97,619 0 10	11,05,409 0 0	11,86,044 9 6	77,652 5 4	27,038 4 6	1,45,358 14 6	64,723 5 0	

Sádra, 21st May 1892.

J. M. HUNTER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX M.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Mahi Kántha Local Funds of the year 1891-92.

No.	Names of Funds.	Opening Balance on the 1st April 1891.	Receipts during the year 1891-92.	Expenditure during the year 1891-92.	Balance on 1st April 1891-92.		
					In cash.	Invested.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sádra Bázár Fund (Bázár, Hospital and School Funds).	10,294 14 1	7,530 7 5	7,693 8 8	3,231 12 10	6,900 0 0	10,131 12 10
2	Mahi Kántha Agency General Fund.	56,258 2 7	56,576 8 10	40,443 14 6	48,090 12 11	24,300 0 0	72,390 12 11
3	Scott College Fund	31,275 12 2	7,579 9 8	2,938 14 10	5,216 7 0	30,700 0 0	35,916 7 0
	Total ..	97,828 12 10	71,686 9 10	51,076 6 0	56,539 0 9	61,900 0 0	1,18,439 0 9

ENCLOSURE N.

Annual Return of Persons vaccinated in the Province of Mahi Kántha from 1st January to 31st December 1891.

Hindus			13,032
Mussalmans			631
Other castes			1,428
Males	7,976	}	15,091
Females	7,115	}	
Vaccinated successfully			14,914
Re-vaccinated			137
Not seen after vaccination			40
			15,091

Mahi Kántha Agency Office, Sádra, 21st May 1892.

J. M. HUNTER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

Letter from Ráo Bahádur N. D. PATEL, Personal Assistant to the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha; to Colonel J. M. HUNTER, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, No. 111, dated Sádra, 30th April 1892.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year ending the 31st March 1891-92, embracing the administration of the Thánas under my charge.

CHARGE.

2. The financial control over the Gádhváda, Katosan and Sábarkátha Thánas has been with me thoughout the year. The residuary civil and criminal jurisdiction over the above said thánas and also over Hadol has remained with me throughout the year.

3. By Mr. Kennedy's Order No. 2909, dated 3rd September 1891, I have been invested with the powers of a First Class Magistrate in the Bávisi and Jher Nirmáli Thánas also.

TOUR.

4. At the commencement of the year I was in the Gadhváda Zilla. In May I was in the Katosan Zilla and in June I was in the Bávisi Zilla and Dehgám Districts. During the monsoon I was in the head-quarters. I went out in the districts on 20th November 1891 and returned to Sádra on 15th April 1892, again visiting Sábarkántha, Gadhváda, Hadol and Katosan Districts.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Gadhváda Thána.

5. Thándár Ázam Karunashankar Himatram has been in charge of this thána throughout the year. The exact area of this Thána Circle has been ascertained from the trigonometrical survey sheets to be 95 square miles, and the population according to the census of 1891 is 14,889.

6. It is divided amongst five petty tálukdárs, and their Bhayads (*viz.* 1 Satlásna, 2 Bhalásna, 3 Timba, 4 Umbri, 5 Mota-Kotharna) and Mátadárs and other holders of land in the villages of Chandap, Mohore, Gajipur and Bhatwas.

7. It is bounded on the north by the State of Dánta, on the south by the Baroda State, on the east by the I'dar State, and on the west by the Pálanpur State. It is encircled by hills, from which circumstance, it is called Gadhváda (enclosed by hills).

8. The district though so well protected by natural walls was unfortunately attacked by its powerful neighbours on all directions, only a few years before the establishment of British supremacy over this province. Pálanpur was first in the field. To defend themselves against Pálanpur the Gadhváda Chiefs called in I'dar and I'dar called in Baroda aid. Instead of helping the Gadhváda Chiefs, I'dar and Baroda did their best to suck as much blood as they could from the fallen carcase.

9. Baroda established its tribute to the extent of Rs. 2,794-5-2.

10. Pálanpur created its share in certain lands of the following villages.—

1	Bhimpura ...	Timba Táluka.
*2	Ankliara ...	
*3	Umrecha ...	Bhalusna Táluka.
*4	Himatpur ...	
5	Kotharnas ...	Kotharna Táluka.
6	Ajabpura ...	
7	Rajpura ...	
8	Umri	Umri Táluka.
9	Jodhpur ...	

I'dar has also certain share in the lands of villages marked *

11. I'dar created similar share in the following villages with also a fixed annual huk called Khichdi to the extent of Rs. 1,129-7-8.

Satlásna Táluka ...	1	Satlásna.
	2	Váv.
	3	Navavas.
	4	Khutasan.
	5	Gothda
	6	Rabariwas.
	7	Dharoi.
	8	Ambawada—(Shared by Mundeti, (Idar Sirdár) and Valásna Bhayads) and some other villages under dispute.
Bhalusna Táluka ..	9	Bhalusna.
	10	Sartanpur.
	11	Nani Bhalu.
	12	Moti Bhalu.
	13	Umrecha ... } Shared by Idar and Pálanpur.
	14	Himatpur ... }
Timba Táluka ...	15	Ankliara ... do. do.
Shared by Satlásna and Bhalusna Tálukas.	16	Sespur.
	17	Samrapur.
	18	Bedsma.
	19	Vajapur.
	20	Bhanáwas.
	21	Vasda.
	22	Kubda.

12. Gadhváda's troubles from its neighbours are not at an end even after the British Supremacy. Pálanpur and I'dar have tried their best to extend their claims all round, waged a constant war on paper to establish their so-called rights and led poor Chiefs into ruinous litigation, which has at last attracted the attention of the Home Government who have passed orders for a Political Settlement of the rights of I'dar and Pálanpur in Gadhváda, the results of which are to be awaited :—

13. The tálukdárs' revenues are collected in two forms:

I—Vero.

II—Vaje.

14. Vero is a tax levied in cash from all the inhabitants of a village. From the vero the Gáekwár's tribute and cash haks of I'dar and others were paid orginally through a Nishádár, but in consequence of heavy arrears due to the Nshádár and the divisions of the Thákors and their Bháyats, the collection of the vero was transferred to the Thándár in 1838. The Thándár collects the vero since then and keeps regular accounts, which are audited every year.

15. Vaje is rájbhág of crops raised and is ascertained by Kaltar or estimation of harvest. Both the tálukdárs and shareholders take lots of perquisites from the cultivators on the estimated quantity of rájbhág and there is a good deal of dissatisfaction amongst the cultivators about the same. Introduction of bhighoti rates in lieu of vero and vaje is desirable. A pakka survey of the villages in which Pálanpur has interests has been made at the instance and expense of the Pálanpur Darbár. If I'dar gets the villages in which it has similar interest surveyed similarly it would be a good thing for the zilla.

16. The thána is maintained by

(*i.*) *Thána Fund.*

Its sources of revenue are as under :—

i. Seven per cent. on the net revenue of the zilla.
ii. Thándári fálo.
iii. Sales of liquor farms.
iv. Profit of the opium sales.

17. From the revenue thus raised the following expenditure is met :—

i. Thána establishment and contingencies.
ii. Repairs to thána buildings.

iii. Share of the Personal Assistant's pay and contingencies.

iv. Miscellaneous charges.

18. At the end of the previous year there was a balance of Rs. 2,079-3-9. Receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 4,495-7-0 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,232-13-4. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 2,341-13-5.

II. Local Cess Fund.

19. The sources of revenue under this head are:—

i. The cess levied at one anna per bigha of culturable lands.

ii. Cess levied at one anna per rupee on vero collections.

iii. Cattle-pound fees.

iv. School fees.

v. Miscellaneous receipts.

20. From the above the following expenditure is met:—

i. Contribution to vaccinator's pay.

ii. School-masters' pay and contingencies.

iii. Public works, such as school buildidgs, roads, wells, &c.

21. There was a balance of Rs. 1,596-5-2 at the end of the previous year; receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,120-10-9 and the expenditure to Rs. 787-1-6. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 2,929-14-5.

Sábarkántha Thána.

22. Population according to the census of 1891 is 15,562. The area was stated to be 136 square miles last year, but it has now been ascertained from the Trignometrical Survey sheets to be 90 square miles.

23. Thánadár Ajum Ranchorlal Raeji held charge of the thána throughout the year. The Thána circle is composed of the following States:—

1. Derol.
2. Khedáwáda.
3. Kadoli.
4. Waktápur.
5. Prempur.
6. Dedhrota.
7. Hafa.
8. Theny Tajpuri.

and Matádári villages, *viz.*, Ged, Morwad and Palajpur.

Thána Fund.

24. The only source of revenue in this thána is 7 per cent. on the net revenues of the above tálukas, and the following expenditure is met from the same:—

i. Thána establishment and contingencies.

ii. Share of the Personal Assistant's pay and contingencies.

iii. Repairs to thána buildings.

iv. Miscellaneous charges.

25. At the end of the previous year there was a balance of Rs. 816-12-8½; receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,947-4-2½ and the expenditure to Rs. 3,449-8-1. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 314-8-10.

Local Cess Fund.

26. The sources of revenue under this head are:—

i. The cess levied at one anna per bigha on culturable land.

ii. Cess levied at one anna per rupee on vero collections.

iii. Cattle-pound fees.
iv. School fees.
v. Miscellaneous receipts.

From the above the following expenditure is met :—

i. Contribution to vaccinator's pay.
ii. School-master's pay and contingencies.
iii. Public works, such as school buildings, roads, wells, &c.

27. At the end of the previous year there was a balance of Rs. 375-6-3½. Receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,558-14-2 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,941-11-10½, leaving a balance of Rs. 992-8-7 at the close of the year.

Katosan Thána.

28. Population according to the census taken in 1891 is 17,601. The area in the last year's report was stated to be 117 square miles, but it has been ascertained from the Trigonometrical Survey sheet to be 45 square miles.

29. In the beginning of the year under report Thánedár Chhotalal Purshotam was in charge of the thána. He was succeeded by Himatlal Jamnadas in May 1891, who held charge of the thána till the end of the year.

30. This Thána consists of—

1. Magsona.
2. Palaj.
3. Rampura.
4. Tejpura.
5. Deloli.
6. Ranipura.
7. Ijpura.
8. Kasalpura.
9. Gokalpura.
10. Virsoda.
11. Memadpura.
12. Mulajinapura.
13. Santhol.
14. Katosan.

These estates are held by several bhágdárs (share-holders) who collect the revenues themselves, after paying the tribute appropriate the balance to themselves.

Thána Fund.

31. The sources of revenue are as under :—

i. Seven per cent. in the net revenue of the zilla.
ii. Sales of liquor farms.
iii. One-fourth of the profit of opium sales.

From the revenues thus raised the following expenditure is met :—

i. Thána Establishment and contingencies.
ii. Repairs to Thána buildings.
iii. Share to the Personal Assistant's pay and contingencies.
iv. Miscellaneous charges.

32. At the end of the previous year there was a balance of Rs. 561-13-2 and cash Rs. 1,900 invested in Promissory Notes = Rs. 2,461-13-2. Receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 4,952-4-3 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,618-11-2, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,795-6-3 at the close of the year.

Local Cess Fund.

33. The sources of its revenue are :—

i. Cess levied at one anna per bigha of culturable land.
ii. Cess levied at one anna per rupee on vero collection.
iii. Cattle-pound fees.
iv. School fees.
v. Miscellaneous receipts.

34. The following charges are met from the fund :—

i. Contribution to vaccinator's pay.
ii. School-master's pay and contingencies.
iii. Public works, such as school buildings, roads, wells, &c.

35. At the end of the previous year there was a balance of Rs. 3,322-15-4. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,439-13-6 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,040-3-8, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,722-9-2 at the close of the year.

36. This thána has an isolated position, it being bounded by Baroda on three sides and British Districts on one side. The position of the two other thánas, *viz.*, Ghadváda and Sábarkántha is favourable for the inclusion of other tálukas in them; and schemes for their re-organization and securing better class of thánádárs were laid before the Political Agent who has already reported to Government on the same.

37. I have visited all the thánas and examined their records and accounts during the year.

New system of accounts.

38. The new system of accounts was introduced in the thánas in the month of July 1891. The experience of six months' working has shown that the forms and rules framed by Ráo Sáheb Gopalshankar Venishankar Bhachech require important additions and alterations. Proposals for this have already been made and are awaiting disposal in the office of the Commissioner, N. D.

39. Rules for the examination of subordinates drawing Rs. 50 and under, have been promulgated and will, it is hoped, have a salutary effect towards improving the tone of the service, and proposals submitted to Government for having an examination of the thánadárs, will, if sanctioned, secure a better class of thánádars than the one we have at present.

POLICE.

40. A statement showing the value of property stolen and recovered during the year is attached (marked A.) from which it will be seen that property to the amount of Rs. 1,626-6-6 was stolen as against Rs. 1,773-6-11 of property stolen during the previous year. Recoveries amounting to Rs. 655-8-3 were made against Rs. 766-1-2 the year before, giving a precentage of Rs. 40-6-8 against Rs. 43-3-2 of the past year. Absence of the Village Police is the cause of such poor results. Proposals made for the organization of Village Police in the Thánas are awaiting sanction of Government.

JAILS.

41. There is no jail in the thánas, but there are lock-ups in each thánas looked after by the thánadárs.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

42. Usual statement is attached, Appendix B.

Six criminal cases remained over for trial at the end of the previous year. 197 were reported during the year against 239 of the previous year, making a total of 208 against 239 of the previous year. The number of persons dealt with was 380 against 477 of the previous year. Of these 108 were discharged without trial, 131 were acquitted, 20 were committed to Sessions, 3 died, escaped or had their cases transferred, 105 were convicted and 13 on bail were awaiting their trail at the close of the year.

43. Of the 105 convicted persons 41 were punished with fine only, 25 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and 39 to fine in addition to imprisonment.

44. Of the 197 cases, 63 were under Chapter 16 (Hurt Sections) 1 murder, 2 robbery, 15 house-breaking, 46 theft, 2 against the spirit of Opium Act and 68 miscellaneous offences.

45. Of the 25 persons sentenced to imprisonment none received more than 6 months' imprisonment.

46. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 815-4-0.

The balance unrecovered last year was Rs. 659-14-2, total Rs. 1,475-2-2 amount recovered during the year Rs. 593-10-3. Balance to be recovered Rs. 881-7-11.

47. The large outstanding balance may be said to be due to the extreme poverty of the offenders.

Civil Justice.

48. Usual statement is attached, AppendixC. 37 suits remained over at the end of 1890-91. 246 were filed during the year, making a total of 283 as against 265 of the previous year. 260 were disposed of during the year, leaving 23 at the close of the year. The total value of the suits filed was Rs. 13,864-15-2, that of the remaining over at the close of 1890-91 was Rs. 6,281-11-7. Of this sum claims for Rs. 18,434-1-4 have been disposed of, leaving Rs. 1,712-9-5 as the value of the 23 suits pending decision at the close of the year under report.

49. Thirty-one Political cases of civil nature remained over at the end of the previous year and one was filed during the year, mking a total of 32. Of these 18 were disposed of, 5 were transferred to the Political Agent's office, 9 remained for hearing.

Weather and Crops.

50. The weather was very irregular. There was no rain at all in the month of June, and regular monsoon had not burst till the end of July. Scarcity of moisture was felt again at the end of monsoon; but for the last shower we got in October the crops would have failed. The winter crops have on the whole done well, but suffered a good deal for want of water in tanks and wells. The rainfall during the year was much below the average.

51. The areas under cotton and wheat cultivation during the year were as under:—

Names of Thánas.	Cotton.	Wheat.
	Acres.	Acres.
Gadhváda	...	575
Sábarkántha	1,380	1,222
Katosan	80	560

Public Health.

52. During the year there was no epidemic of small-pox or of cholera, but Indian influenza was prevalent. The influenza led on to bronchitis and pnenemonia, the latter of which gave rise to a series of deaths. Still on the whole the general health of the public may be said to be pretty good.

There is no dispensary in any of the thánas.

Opium.

53. Opium was sold at Rs. 11-4-0 to Rs. 12-8-0. One case of opium smuggling was detected in Gadhváda and one in Katosan.

Cattle Disease.

54. There was no cattle disease in any of the thánas.

Locusts.

55. No locusts appeared in any of the thánas during the year.

Post Offices.

56. There is no Post Office in Gadhváda Thána Circle, nor in the Sárbarkántha Circle. There are two Village Post Offices, one at Sánthal and other at Katosan in the Katosan Thána Circle.

Public Works.

57. A new school has been built during the year at Santhal in the Katosan Thána Circle at a cost of Rs. 700 from the Local Cess Fund.

Education.

58. Appendix D. shows the number of schools, pupils and their daily attendance. I visited almost all the schools while on tour. What struck me as a

drawback was that there were few boys of Kunbis and Kolis at all the places, in proportion to the population of these classes in the districts, while Banias and Bráhmins were learning at the expense of the former. I have done my best to instruct the school-masters and patels of the villages to see that the institutions provided at the expense of the cultivators are availed of by them.

SPECIAL DUTY.

59. I met the Náik Suba of the Pátan Division in May last and settled the dispute regarding the construction of bunds for irrigation across the Rupan river, by the Palaj people. Baroda's claim for compensation for a loss of over Rs. 5,000 from the Palaj people was dismissed.

60. In June I met the Suba of the Dehegam Division and settled the border disputes *in re*.

Baroda..	Mahi Kántha.
Hathijun.	Bhuteshri.
Gundiani Muwadi.	Guleva.

There are no border cases with Baroda on my files now.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE WITH BARODA.

61. It is to be regretted that no officer from Baroda was deputed to meet me this year; and the disputes remained as they were.

62. A list of the boundaries affected by the Baroda survey is hereto attached, marked E.

Most of the boundaries were settled by former settlement officers, but their comparison and verification are necessary for obtaining the rájinámas required by the Baroda Government.

CENSUS.

63. The final abstraction and tabulation of the Mahi Kánth Census was finished by me during the year. The results were reported to the Provincial Superintendent of Census who was fully satisfied with the work done under my supervision.

ESTABLISHMENT.

64. I am glad to report that all the members of my office establishment have worked well and to the best of their abilities—I have &c.,

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Property stolen and recovered during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

No.	Name of Court.	Value of Property stolen.						Value of Property recovered.						Percentage of Property recovered to Property stolen.						Remarks.
		1890-91.			1891-92.			1890-91.			1891-92.			1890-91.			1891-92.			
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Personal Assistant...	454	5	0	97	4	0	20	0	0	53	8	0	4	7	0	55	4	0	
2	Sábarkántha	325	8	9	117	0	0	214	4	9	85	12	0	68	13	3	73	4	8	
3	Hadol	56	7	0	29	0	0	35	7	0	12	2	9	62	5	0	42	0	1	
4	Katosan	698	4	2	917	4	0	343	7	5	227	9	0	49	5	3	72	8	11	
5	Gadhwáda	238	14	0	465	14	6	152	14	0	276	8	6	64	0	3	59	5	8	
	Total ...	1,773	6	11	1,626	6	6	766	1	2	655	8	3	43	3	2	40	6	8	

APPENDIX B.

Criminal Justice.

No.	Name of Court.	Number of Offences during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with							Persons disposed of					Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal Cases with Prisoners before the Court at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remained at the end of the year.	Brought to trial during 1891-92.				Received by transfer.	Total.								
		1890-91.	1891-92.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.		1890-91.	1891-92.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or transferred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	Personal Assistant.	25	33	1	45	21	1	...	18	42	86	...	54	9	20	3	...	...	
2	Sábarkántha Thándár's Court ..	43	33	...	20	5	31	...	3	75	59	22	10	27	...	...	...	...	
3	Gadhawáda do. do. ...	53	40	1	29	2	37	...	5	121	74	36	16	22	...	...	...	...	
4	Katosan do. do. ..	96	82	10	54	31	47	6	...	196	148	45	50	40	...	...	On bail 13	4	
5	Hadol do. do. ...	22	9 Previous year's...6	...	8	...	5	...	...	43	13	5	1	7	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	239	203	12	156	59	121	6	26	477	380	108	131	105	20	...	13	4	

Sádra, 30th April 1892.

N. D. PATEL,
Personal Assistant, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX C.

Civil Justice.

	Name of Court.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on files at the end of the previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.		Number disposed of during the year.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
1	Personal Assistant	1	3	1	3	4	...	4	3	...	
2	Sábarkántha Thándár's Court ...	1	3	83	78	86	75	83	3	3	
3	Gadhwáda do. do. ...	1	2	58	76	60	74	57	2	3	
4	Katosan do. do. ...	1	27	101	93	128	66	111	27	17	
5	Hadol do. do. ...	1	2	3	15	5	13	5	2	...	
	Total ...		37	246	265	283	228	260	37	23	

APPENDIX D.

Schools.

No.	Name of Village.	Total Expenditure during 1891-92.	Number of Schools and Pupils. 1891-92. Schools.	Pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Remarks.
	Sábarkántha.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Waktápur	108 1 9	1	50	32	
2	Prempur...	175 7 6	1	41	29	
3	Tájpuri	102 6 5	1	40	19	
4	Dedhrota	90 7 4	1	49	35	
5	Kadoli ..., ...	150 0 8	1	32	19	
6	Derol	105 5 11	1	45	26	
7	Rangpur...	142 15 6	1	25	20	
	Gadhváda.					
8	Satlásua	175 12 8	1	41	34	
9	Bhalusha	129 2 6	1	26	22	
	Katosan.					
10	Katosan	238 14 3	1	73	48	
11	Maguna	177 1 6	1	49	32	
12	Palaj	128 10 0	1	38	31	
13	Santhal	206 14 3	1	62	48	
	Total ...	1,931 4 3	13	571	69·1	

N. D. PATEL,
Personal Assistant, Mahi Kántha.

Sádra, 30th April 1892.

APPENDIX E.

List of Boundary with Baroda in which no Rázinámas have been exchanged.

No.	Mahi Kántha.		Baroda.	
	Names of Tálukas.	Names of Villages.	Names of Mahál.	Names of Villages.
1	Varsoda ...	Badpura	Kari	Gultharu.
2	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Makakhur and Manekpur.
3	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Alubor.
4	Do. ...	Varsoda	Bijápur ...	Rungpore.
5	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Kooadra.
6	Do. ...	Do.	Kari	Ambod.
7	Do. ...	Delwar	Do.	Do.
8	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Manekpur.
9	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Armrapur.
10	Do. ...	Gumna	Bijápur ...	Lakroda.
11	Do. .	Hajipur	Do. ...	Pundra.
12	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Mowri.
13	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Anoria.
14	Do. ..	Do.	Do. ...	Rangpur.
15	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Kooadra.
16	Do. ...	Lodra	Kari	Galthara.
17	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Asjol.
18	Do. ...	Do.	Bijápur ...	Ridrol.
19	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Poondra.
20	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Kooadra.
21	Kadoli ...	Kadoli	Do. ...	Pedumli.
22	Kheráwára ...	Kheráwára ...	Do. ...	Soja.
23	Do. ...	Madowpura ...	Do. ...	Aglor.
24	Do. ...	Jorapura	Do. ...	Ghudkra.
25	Dedhrota ...	Dedhrota... ...	Do. ...	Do.
26	Derol ...	Derol	Do. ...	Do.
27	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Hirpura.
28	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Pahara.
29	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Kuwaida.
30	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Ghuntu.
31	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Saroli.
32	Ged ...	Ged	Do. ...	Sangpur.
33	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Ghuntu.
34	Katosan ...	Jakasna	Kari	Cholasun.
35	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Mundarda.
36	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Sidosan.
37	Do. ...	Ujabpura... ...	Do.	Balole.
38	Do. ...	Nandasa	Do.	Asjol.
39	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Balole.
40	Do. ...	Do.	Pattan	Kunsagar and Vunpur.
41	Do. ...	Santhal	Kari	Balole.
42	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Nathavdi.
43	Do. ...	Kasalapur ...	Do.	Do.
44	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Maknaj.
45	Do. ...	Mulajinapura ..	Do.	Madipur.
46	Do. ...	Jhotana	Do.	Maknaj.
47	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Madipur.
48	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Khadalpur.
49	Do. ...	Ranipura... ...	Do.	Do.
50	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Sidosan.
51	Do. ...	Memadpura ...	Do.	Chulasan.
52	Do. ...	Gamanpura ...	Do.	Balol.
53	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do.	Mitha.
54	Do. ...	Deloli	Do.	Oodeyla.
55	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Ranela.
56	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Saduthla.
57	Do. ...	Do.	Pattan	Kanara.
58	Do. ...	Magena	Kari	Saduthla.
59	Do. ...	Do.	Pattan	Motap.

APPENDIX E—*continued.*

No.	Mahi Kántha.		Baroda.	
	Names of Tálukas.	Names of Villages.	Names of Mahals.	Names of Villages.
60	Katosan ...	Hinglajnapura ...	Pattan	Motap.
61	Do. ...	Nugur	Do.	Do.
62	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Bodla.
63	Do. ...	Do.	Kari	Jilosan.
64	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Dediasan.
65	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Heduwa.
66	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Sametrai.
67	Do. ...	Karsunpura (Maguna) .	Do.	Do.
68	Do. ...	Devinupura (Maguna) .	Do.	Do.
69	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Mitha.
70	Do. ...	Ijpura	Do.	Oodeyla.
71	Do. ...	Paluj	Do.	Do.
72	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Balole.
73	Do. ...	Jewapura... ...	Do.	Oodeyla.
74	Do. ...	Do.	Pattan	Jetpur.
75	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Kunsagur.
76	Do. ...	Gokalpura ...	Do.	Ruppura.
77	Do. ...	Do.	Kuner	Asjol.
78	Do. ...	Martoli	Pattan	Ruppura.
79	Do. ...	Kanpura	Do.	Rantej.
80	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Ruppura.
81	Do. ...	Rampura	Do.	Rantej.
82	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Ukba.
83	Valasna ...	Wallasna... ...	Kheralu ...	Aspa.
84	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Oonad.
85	Do. ...	Do.	Bijápur ...	Oondhai.
86	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Sobasan.
87	Timba	Timba	Kheralu ...	Dabhora.
88	Do.	Anandbhankri ...	Do. ...	Do.
89	*Su-dásana* ...	Davol	Do. ...	Dubhar.
90	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Wureytá.
91	Do. ...	Nizámpur ...	Do. ...	Do.
92	Do. ...	Juspur	Do. ...	Do.
93	Do. ...	Wughar	Do. ...	Do. and Dubhorá.
94	Do. ...	Dalisana	Do. ...	Dubhora.
95	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Mahial.
96	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Jorapura.
97	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Makupura.
98	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Wureyta.
99	*Hurole*	Kuneria	Do. ...	Sagthala.
100	Do.	Patalpur	Do. ...	Kudá.
101	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Sagthala.
102	Do.	Wujápur	Do. ...	Kuda.
103	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Dabhora.
104	Do.	Maláipura... ...	Do. ..	Cháda.
105	Do.	Kuneria	Do. ...	Do.
106	Do.	Ganespurá ...	Do. ...	Do.
107	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Aspa.
108	Do.	Wuktápur ...	Do. ...	Chádá.
109	Do.	Dedásan... ...	Do. ...	Do.
110	Ahmednagar ...	Saibápur	Bijápur ...	Surroli under Ghántu.
111	Do. ...	Mahial	Dehgám ...	Suládpur.
112	Do. ...	Gudwar	Do. ...	Wurode.
113	Do. ...	Sunalia and Juwánpurá.	Do. ...	Sultanpura and Secoli.
114	Do. ...	Lallaji-ni-Muwári ...	Do. ...	Wurode.
115	Do. ...	Chubáu under Rurodrá.	Atter sumbá ...	Puthodá.
116	Do. ..	Borel	Do. ...	Kawut.
117	Idar	Ekalárá	Bijápur ...	Kote.
118	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Ransipur.
119	Do.	Deriá	Do. ...	Sobásun.
120	Do.	Asarodia... ...	Do. ...	Fooderá.
121	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Rámpurá.

APPENDIX E—*continued.*

No.	Mahi Kántha.		Baroda.	
	Names of Tálukas.	Names of Villages.	Names of Mahals.	Names of Villages.
122	I'dar	Asarodia	Bijápur ...	Kote.
123	Do.	Jawánpura ...	Do. ...	Ransipura.
124	Do.	Jawanpura ...	Warungar ...	Pipaldar.
125	Do.	Do. ...	Bijápur ...	Sábásana.
126	Do.	Wágri	Do. ...	Do.
127	Do.	Undni	Kherálu ...	Aspa.
128	Ghorásar ...	Jalampura and Timbana Muváda.	Dehgám ...	Chowluja.
129	Do. ...	Tembli	Do. ...	Govindra.
130	Ramás... ...	Pálri	Attersumba ...	Sonáwádi.
131	Do.	Do.	Mándwa ...	Mandáwa.
132	A'mlyára ...	Tenpur	Dehgám ...	Domecha.
133	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Jindwáda.
134	Do. ...	Utterda	Do. ...	Pipluj.
135	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Moti-Masung.
136	Do. ...	Zemb	Do. ...	Náni-Masung.
137	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Worode.
138	Khural... ...	Khural	Attersumba ...	Sudásun.
139	Do.	Gangádásna Muváda...	Do. ...	Kanial.
140	Dábha	Sultánpura ...	Mandwa ...	Sonáwádi.
141	Do.	Bhudásun ...	Do. ...	Pirputha.
142	Do.	Do. ...	Attersumba ...	Thurákua.
143	Do.	Do. ...	Dehgám ...	Khádia.
144	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Untoli.
145	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Domecha.
146	Do.	Wákánerda ...	Mándmoa ...	Rámpura and Pirpura.
147	Do.	Do. ...	Attersumba ...	Motápura.
148	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Thurákua.
149	Do.	Ganespura ...	Do. ...	Motipura.
150	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dewkuruna Muváda.
151	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Thurákua.
152	Do.	Deria	Do. ...	Dewákurna Muváda.
153	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Thurákua.
154	Do.	Do.	Dehgám ...	Khádia.
155	Do.	Motipura	Attersumba ...	Ambuwel.
156	Punádra ...	Punádra	Do. ...	Bária.
157	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Wagajipur.
158	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Bárdoli.
159	Do. ...	Kevadra	Do. ...	Wágjipur.
160	Do. ...	Telnál	Do. ...	Pulia.
161	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Bhoba.
162	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Wágjipur.
163	Do. ...	Nikol and Humirpura .	Do. ...	Kankaria.
164	Do. ...	Nikol	Do. ...	Attersumba.
165	Do. ...	Mudádra	Do. ...	Bárdoli.
166	Do. ...	Narmeeani Muváda ..	Dehgám ...	Bahial.
167	Do. ...	Punádra Nikol Kevadia and Humirpura.	Attersumba ...	Bahial-kui.
168	Nirmáli ...	Nirmali	Mandawa ...	Surtánpur.
169	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Bájápurna Muváda.
170	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Pulia.
171	Do. ...	Lallápur	Attersumba ...	Ambuwel.
172	Do. ...	Do	Do. ...	Sultánpur.
173	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Wasana,
174	Do. ...	Dándiapur ...	Do. ...	Do.
175	Do. ...	Kotewalna Muváda ...	Do. ...	Do. and Sidiáná Muváda.
176	Do. ..	Wasjina Muváda ...	Do. ...	Pulia.
177	Jhermoti ...	Nani Jher and Kummona.	Do. ...	Gudia.
178	.....	Dholia Vásana ...	Do. ...	Ambuwel.
179	Hursoli ...	Hursoli	Dehgám ...	Jiwajini Muváda.
180	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Vásana Ráthow.

APPENDIX E—*continued.*

No.	Mahi Kántha.		Baroda.	
	Names of Tálukas.	Names of Villages.	Names of Mahals.	Names of Villages.
181	Hursoli ...	Hursoli	Debgám ...	Jalundra Mota.
182	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Kudradrá.
183	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Karoli.
184	Bárdoli ...	Bárdoli	Do. ...	Bahial.
185	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Hathijsin.
186	Do. ...	Kothe	Do. ...	Kodráli.
187	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Ghamij.
188	Wátwa... ...	Wátwa	Do. ...	Wasana Ráthor.
189	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Debgám.
190	Mánsa	Mánsa	Kurri	Dhumira.
191	Do.	Bappupura ...	Do.	Do.
192	Do.	Do. ...	Do.	Sulana.
193	Do.	Fettepura ...	Do.	Do.
194	Do.	Itadara	Do.	Do.
195	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kherna.
196	Do.	Do.	Do.	Boru.
197	Do.	Indurpura ...	Do.	Wagosan.
198	Do.	Mánsa	Do.	Manukpura and Mukákhar.
199	Do.	Do.	Do.	Gulthára.
200	Do.	Do.	Bijápur ...	Ridrol.
201	Dubora ...	Dubora	Dehgám ...	Magori.
202	Do. ...	Dabhora	Do. ...	Viratalavádi.
203	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Ganpatpura.
204	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Lawarpur.
205	Vadodra ...	Vadodra	Do. ...	Guludan.
206	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Magodi.
207	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Dehgám.
208	Do. ..	Do.	Do. ...	Wakanerda.
209	Sulki	Sulki	Do. ...	Nadole.
210	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Pore.
211	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Sánpa.
212	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Wadwassa Pir.
213	Unguthala ...	Unguthala ...	Do. ...	Sanpa.
214	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Juliano Mutt.
215	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Dharisana.
216	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Wadawasa.
217	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	Sanpa.
218	Lehora... ...	Lehora	Do. ...	Do.
219	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Valjeena Muváda.
220	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Sujana Muváda.
221	Samitrái ...	Samitrái	Do. ...	Juliano Mutt.
222	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Dharisana.
223	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sudubpur.
224	Rakhiál ...	Rakhiál ...	Do. ...	Do.
225	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Budpur.
226	Do. ...	Fureri	Do. ...	Bhadroda.
227	Kalianjina Muváda .	Khákhra	Do. ...	Piploj.
228	Sahibjina Muváda ...	Sahibjina Muváda ...	Do. ...	Do.
229	Kudjádra ...	Kudjádra... ...	Do. ...	Mithana Muváda.
230	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Untoti.
231	Do. ...	Do.	Attersumba ...	Devakuvana Muváda.
232	Do. ...	Narunwuhna Muváda...	Dehgám ...	Jindwa.
233	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Piploj.
234	Do. ...	Khápresur ...	Do. ...	Do.
235	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jindwa.
236	Do. ...	Chaputea... ...	Do. ...	Mathena Muváda.
237	Do. ...	Gulewa	Do. ...	Khadia.
238	Do. ...	Do.	Attersumba ...	Jethana Muváda.
239	Siawára ...	Siawára	Dehgám ...	Antroit.
240	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ..	Mathena Muváda.
241	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Vásana Rathor.
242	Do. ...	Do.	Attersumba ...	Urajunjina Muváda.

APPENDIX E—*continued.*

No.	Mahi Kántha.		Baroda.	
	Names of Tálukas.	Names of Villages.	Names of Mahals.	Names of Villages.
243	Pálundra ...	Pálundra... ...	Dehgám ...	Hathijun.
244	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Esunpur.
245	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Wasana.
246	Do. ...	Chiskali	Do. ...	Wasana Sogati.
247	Do. ...	Do.	Attersumba ...	Devakunna Muváda.
248	Do. ...	Erundani Muváda ...	Do. ...	Do.
249	Do. ...	Kupajini Muváda ...	Attersumba ...	Baria.
250	Do. ...	Bathijini Muváda ...	Do. ...	Devakunna Muváda.
251	Hurkjina Muváda ...	Hurkjina Muváda ...	Dehgám ...	Dehgám.
252	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Vasana Sogati.
253	Do. ..	Morali	Do. ...	Kuroli.
254	Umarajina Muváda...	Umarajina Muváda ...	Do. ...	Hathijun.
255	Do. ...	Bhutesri	Do. ...	Bahial.
256	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ghamija.
257	Do. ...	Umarajina Muvada ...	Do. ...	Dehgám.
258	Lohar	Lohar	Do. ...	Do.
259	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Sujana Muváda.
260	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Antroti.
261	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Wasna.
262	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Pália.
263	Do.	Mosumpur ..	Do. ...	Dehgám.
264	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pália.
265	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sanpa.
266	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bhatana Mosipur.
267	Puthawahna Muváda.	Pathawahna Muváda ...	Do. ...	Kaniole.
268	Wagwahna Muváda .	Wagavahna Muváda ...	Do. ...	Do.
269	Jurawahna Muváda ,	Jurawahna Muváda ...	Do. ...	Do.
270	Withawahna Muváda.	Withawahna Muváda...	Do. ...	Do.
271	Pethápur ...	Pethápur... ...	Kurri	Vavol.
272	Do. ...	Futtepura ..	Do.	Piplaj.
273	Do. ...	Do.	Dehgám ...	Bhudia.
274	Wásana ...	Wasana	Kurri	Ulwa.
275	Do. ...	Rajpura	Do.	Pindarda.
276	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Ulwa.

Sádra, 30th April 1892.

N. D. PATEL,
Personal Assistant

Letter from Captain R. P. COLOMB, Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha; to the Political Agent, Sádra,—No. 214, dated 23rd April 1892.

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of the district under my charge for the year ending 31st March 1892.

Charge.

2. Captain Schneider was in charge of the district from the commencing of the year till the 4th January 1892, on which date I assumed charge.

Tour.

3. At the commencement of the year, Captain Schneider's camp was at Vásna. He moved thence to Wadodra, Ghodásar, Bháner, Mahisa, Khadál, Punedra, Nirmáli, Demái, Sathumba, Bayad, Rames, Dabha, Amliyára, Rakhiel and returned to Sádra on May 14th. On November 9th, he went to Dabhoda to meet the Commissioner, returning to Sádra on the 10th, and on the 12th he started out again halting at Paráutij, Nanápur, Dhundhar, Medhasan, Tintoi, where cholera made its appearance in his camp, Samláji, where he remained but 2 days on account of the rather serious ravages of cholera, and thence moved to Bakrol, Dhankrol, Mohanpur, Paráutij, Rájpur, Paráutij, Tájpuri, Ilol, Aroda, Valásna, Chhelpur, Dobhayada, I'dar, Ahmednagar, Rásulpur and so to Sádra, to hand over charge to me on January 4th; he visited all the schools that came in his path during his tour.

4. I started out on January 18th, and visited Pethápur, Wadodra, Hársoli, Haldarwas, Khadal, Punádra, Nirmáli, Amliyára, and returned to Sádra on March 11th. I visited all the schools I met during my tour, and I also inspected the Police Thánas of Lamad, Lihoda, Watwa, Barmuvada, Jher and Rakhial.

Political Relations.

5. My district is comprised of the same tálukas as it did last year, and there have been no changes among the Chiefs.

Boundary cases.

6. None were pending from the former year, none were filed during the year, and none remained at its close for disposal.

Police.

7. A separate report of the Agency Police is submitted.

8. Statement A. shows the work done by the Police in the different tálukas.

9. There were 228 cases reported to the Police against 279 of last year. The percentage of convictions to persons sent for trial was 66·9, the same percentage was obtained last year.

10. Statement B. shows the value of property stolen and recovered during the year under report. It will be seen that it amounted to a total of Rs. 3,544-0-6 against Rs. 6,963-14-8 of the previous year, while that recovered amounted to Rs. 1,007-0-6 as against Rs. 1,165. The percentage of property recovered to that stolen is in this year Rs. 28-6-7 agaist Rs. 16-11-7 last year.

11. Statement C. shows the jails and lock-ups in the tálukás; they remain the same as last year.

12. There were 12 prisoners undergoing sentences in the various jails at the end of the previous year; 110 were admitted during the year under report, making a total of 122 for the year. Of this number, 118 were discharged during the year, so that 4 remained under sentence at the close of the year.

13. The total expenditure on account of prisoners and jails during the year was Rs. 1,307-14-7 as against Rs. 1,350-5-7 in the previous year.

14. Statement D. shows the strength of the Police in the various tálukas at the end of the year.

Criminal Justice.

15. Thirteen criminal cases remained over for trial at the end of the year 421 were reported during the year against 459 of the previous year, making a total of 434 against 459 of the previous year. The number of persons dealt with was 826 against 821 of the previous year. Of these 826, 198 were discharged. without trial, 181 were acquitted, 7 were committed to sessions, 8 died, escaped or had their cases transferred, 414 were convicted and 8 on bail were awaiting their trial. Of the 414 convicted persons, 264 were punished with fine only, 19 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and 131 to fine in addition to imprisonment. In addition to the above, 2 cases were investigated by the Police, but were dropped for want of evidence. This brings the grand total up to 436 cases.

16. Of these 436, 144 were under Chapter XVI (Hurt Sections) 1 murder, 2 robbery, 15 house-breaking, 97 theft, and 177 miscellaneous offences.

17. Of the 150 persons sentenced to imprisonment, 149 received less than 6 months and one a sentence in excess.

18. During the year, 4 miscellaneous cases, besides the above, were disposed of; they will be found in Statement E.

19. The fines imposed amounted to ...		...Rs.	2,666	0	0
The balance unrecovered last year to ...		... ,,	8,291	1	1
	Total	... ,,	10,957	1	1
The amount recovered during the year ...		... ,,	2,046	3	0
Balance to be recovered		... ,,	8,910	14	1

20. The large outstanding unrecovered balance may be said to be due to the extreme poverty of the offenders.

21. It will be observed that there is a diminution of crime as compared with last year.

Criminal appeals.

22. None remained pending from 1890-91, 5 were filed during the year under report, of which number, 4 were disposed of, and one remains for disposal.

Original Criminal Cases in this Court.

23. Ten cases were reported to this Court, involving 35 persons. Of these persons, 20 were discharged, 1 acquitted, 2 convicted, 7 committed to the Court of Session, and 5 transferred.

Civil Justice.

24. 203 suits remained over at the end of 1890-91, and 494 were filed during the year, making a total of 697 as against 731 of the previous year, leaving 124 still to be heard at the close of the year. The total value of the suits filed was Rs. 18,764-3-2, that of the 203 remaining over at the close of 1890-91 was Rs. 10,291-11-3, making a total of Rs 29,055-14-5. Of this sum, claims for Rs. 21,388-0-3 have been disposed of, leaving Rs. 7,667-14-2 as the value of the suits pending decision at the close of the year under report.

25. In this Court, 8 suits remained over at the end of the year 1890-91; 5 were filed during the year, making a total of 13. Of these, 10 were disposed of during the year, leaving 3 pending at its close.

26. Three Political cases of a civil nature remained over at the end of the previous year, and 4 were filed during the year, making a total of 7. Of these, 2 were disposed of, and 5 remained for hearing.

Civil Appellate Work.

27. Thirteen appeals remained over at the end of the previous year, and 27 were filed during the year, making a total of 40. Of these, 34 were disposed of and 6 remained over at the end of the year.

Record Inspector.

28. The Political Agent gave an order that the records, both criminal and civil, of all the tálukas under the Assistant Political Agent, should be examined and checked during the tour. This was done by me, and I consider the order will do an immense amount of good.

Opium.

29. Opium was sold at Rs. 11-4-0 to Rs. 12-8-0 per lb. during the year. One case of opium smuggling was heard by the Pethápur Japtidár, but the evidence was not sufficient to obtain a conviction, and the accussd was discharged. Detectives were, towards the close of the year, detached to Sathumba as smuggling was believed to be going on. Lack of experience prevented their finding out much beyond the extremely tax way in which supervision was exercised by the Thákor over the former and his accounts. A report on the case was submitted.

Weather and Crops.

30. The rainfall during the year was 32·6 inches, 00·8 inches less than the preceding year, but 6·86 inches more than the average for the three previous years. The season cannot be considered as having been a favourable one for crops owing to the lateness of the monsoon, which affected the bájri and other cereals. But the heavy rains at the close of the monsoon had a good effect. Rice generally suffered throughout the districts.

Public Health.

31. This year can be classified only as a bad one, malarial fever was rampant within its train, carrying off patients within 2 or 3 days. Cholera, too, broke out in the Bávisi District, and there were 69 fatal cases out of 98 attacked; Vásna had 3 cases with 2 deaths, the 10 attacks and 6 deaths in Captain Schneider's Camp were reported to you in this office letter No. 586, dated 20th November 1891.

Cattle-disease and Locusts.

32. Little or no damage is reported from locusts, and cattle-disease will be referred to in the Bávisi report.

Public Works.

33. Statements F. and G. show particulars of this sub-head. No large works were undertaken during the year.

Education.

34. Appendix H. gives full details of all facts in connection with education in the district. The number of schools open is the same as it was last year. The total number of boys and girls on the registers last year was 1,938, and at the close of the year under report, 1881, a decrease of 57. Last year's average attendance was 1,386; this year it has risen to 1,400. In addition to those visited by Captain Schneider, I visited the schools at Pethápur, Dábhoda, Wadodra, Harsoli, Haldarwas, Khadál, Punádra, Nirmáli and Amliayra. If these are average schools, their education in the Mahi Kántha is at a low ebb. The Pethápur children were, on the whole, good, but both masters and pupils in all the others were in a parrot-like groove, useless as a mind-developer. The power of connecting places and things was painfully absent, and current events would appear to be "tapu." Newer and more numerous maps are required throughout my charge, and if some system of self-education on topics of a rather more recent dates than the quarrels of Hastings, Francis, Barwell and Monson, &c., could be introduced for the benefit of the masters, it would be advantageous to the

scholars. I would exclude arithmetic from my remarks all through, that was decidedly good ;. but Gujaráthis are quite at home with arithmetic, and it comes as naturally to them as water to a duck. Female education, as carried on in my charge, is a farce, and no one would be any the worse if it was altogether dropped. Night schools have died a natural death.

General Remarks.

35. The district comprises seven States administered by their own Chiefs, two under minority attachment, and the thánadarates of Bávisi and Jher-Nirmáli. I believe that the revenues of all the States could be much increased by the general introduction of vighoti in place of the present time-honoured vaje and vighoti, and I am sure the rayats would prefer it.

A'mliayra.

36. The population of this State at the last census was 12,588. The revenue this year was Rs. 33,199 as against Rs. 33,453 of the previous year. The area of the State is 157½ square miles, of which 35,157 bighas are under cultivation and 20,000 are waste. There are 33 villages. Captain Schneider has left the following remarks regarding this State :—"I fear the debts of the táluka are increasing. The marriage of the Thákor's daughter to the Ghodásar Thákor last year cost a large sum, and added considerably to the debts of the táluka. The Thákor is a nice quiet Chief." The Thákor has been suffering for some months from paralysis, and I am afraid a plethora of native doctors is helping to keep him ill. He is almost entirely confined to his couch.

Were vighoti introduced throughout the táluka, the debts, which at the end of Samvat 1947, amounted to Rs. 24,518, would quickly disappear. The present yearly reduction is about Rs. 8,000. As a tentative measure, vighoti was last year introduced in the village of Unterda ; it has raised the village revenue from Rs. 3,500 to nearly Rs. 5,000, and has given every satisfaction to the villagers. It is roughly calculated that the general introduction of vighoti throughout the táluka would raise the revenue to about Rs. 50,000. There are about the Thákor certain persons whose occupation would be gone with the disappearance of vaje and vero, and these persons at present have the ear of the Thákor. But he leans towards vighoti, and has promised me that it shall be tried this year in Amliyára itself, so that the thin end of the wedge may be said to have been introduced. But vighoti as understood and practised in the tálukas under me, is not the vighoti of the British ; in the States it is enhanceable at pleasure, leaving the payee in a constant state of uncertainty. I hope to induce Chiefs who introduce vighoti to fix their assessments for a certain term of years.

Nothing has been spent on public works during the year.

Ghodásar.

37. Population at the last census 8,444. Revenue Rs. 36,822 against Rs. 32,710 last year, and Rs. 34,948 of the year before. This drop in the revenue is accounted for by the bad season. The area of the State is 40 square miles; 30 square miles are under cultivation and 10 square miles are waste. There are 15 villages under State and 4 under British jurisdiction. The State debts amount to Rs. 4,058-3-10 borrowed from Agency funds for the expense of the Thákor's first marriage. The annual of reduction is Rs. 4,000. Captain Schneider writes of this State :—

"This State progresses fairly, thanks to the Kámdár Gokaldas Dayasha, who was appointed by the Agency. The Thákor is a very weak and amiable young man, afraid of those around him, especially one Balashanker (to whom he owes money) who works as Kámdár for his step-mother. Balashanker has got his son appointed as Faujdár to the State."

The Thákor's younger brother, by his step-mother, Ratansinghji, betrothed to the daughter of the Sáthumba Thákor, when *en route* to school in November 1891, married at Wátwa the daughter of a Bávisi Matádar, named Gulabsing Ajubhai. He did this without the knowledge or consent of any of his relatives, and when taken to task, declared that he did it under the influence of drink administered by Gulabsing and his cousin Amirsing. An exhaustive enquiry, however, made

it tolerably certain the boy knew well what he was up to, and that he himself had a large, if not the chief, hand in planning the marriage. As a punishment, his nimnuk at the Scott College has been reduced from Rs. 50 to Rs. 30, and the father of the girl, for his guilty participation in the affair, has been fined Rs. 100.

Vighoti has been very partially introduced.

The only public works that have been undertaken are a well and a bund at Haldarwas which are under construction, but have not yet been completed.

The dispensary at Haldarwas is very popular among all classes of Hindus, and appears to be very well managed by Mr. Aditram.

There was a murder by a man of his wife at Haldarwas on January 13th; the murderer has been committed to the Court of Sessions.

My camp remained at Haldarwas for a week, and I was able to settle the very long pending suit between the Barmuwada people and the Ghodásar State relative to revenue payment and collection.

Khadál.

38. Population at the last census 3,170. Revenue Rs. 18,500 against Rs. 20,353 last year and Rs. 16,650 of the year before. Area 16 square miles, of which 6,100 bighás are under cultivation. There are 13 villages. The State debt, an inheritance of the Mia from his father, is now a small one, and thanks to the great thriftiness of the present Mia is quickly disappearing. The Mia is much liked by his subjects, and is one of my best. There are never any complaints against him. He is a keen gardener. No public works have been carried out.

Punádra.

39. Population 4,421. Revenue Rs. 13,658 as against Rs. 14,894 last year and Rs. 14,226 of the year before. Deficit owing to bad season. The State area is 45 square miles. 10,000 bighás are under cultivation, and there are 11 villages. The State debts amount to about Rs. 20,000, the annual payments being Rs. 2,000.

The Mia, a quiet nice Chief, is tending towards asceticism, and was absent on a pilgrimage to Ambáji while my camp was at Punádra. He, like the Khadál Mia, is never complained of by his subjects. No public works have been carried out. The Mia has amicably settled all his disputes with his Bháyats.

Dabha.

40. Population 1,995. Revenue Rs. 6,500 against Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 5,500 in the two preceding years. I cannot account for the increase, and, knowing what I do of the State, I believe it is false. The area of the State is 24 square miles, of which 8,000 bighás are under cultivation. There are 9 villages.

Captain Schneider writes of this State :—

"The old Chief is in his dotage, and is, I believe, well in debt. The Mia's eldest son Motámia is, I fear, a bad lot, like his father, and the Mia's brother-in-law Dolmia, who has a large family, and, I expect, lives on the Mia, is I expect, also a bad lot.....I fear the Mia (or rather Motamia) exercises great zulum on his people. This sort of Chief is quite unfit to exercise powers of jurisdiction".

The very numerous complaints I received from subjects of this Mia induced me to investigate them, which I did in the presence of the Mia. I was 4 days at the investigation, and you have already received my very lengthy report. Oppression, injustice and theft I found reigned supreme, judicial work was in many hands, no records being kept, and the only punishment inflicted were fines which went to enrich the pockets of the self-appointed Magistrate. The Mia, oblivious of the surrounding distress, spent his time mostly in bed under the influence of opium, and things were steadily growing worse. The Mia admitted to debts of Rs. 20,000, and the money he said he devoted to yearly payments was little more than sufficient to cover the interest at which he stated he had borrowed the money. The people complained that such was their condition that they must migrate if something was not done; and as I had good reason to believe that they actually would have done so, I asked for an attachment. The Mia himself subse-

quently made the same request. The income, under proper management, I believe, could be made to reach Rs. 12,000, and I hope next year to be able to report a good rise and a more satisfactory state of affairs generally. No public works have been carried out.

Sathumba.

41. Population 4,799. Revenue Rs. 8,121 against Rs. 7,125 last year and Rs. 7,102 the year before. The increase in a bad season is accounted for by the fact that the vaje was sold in the open market, and, on account of general scarcity, fetched high prices. The State area is $15\frac{3}{4}$ square miles, of which 8,000 bighas are under cultivation. There are 13 villages. The State debts are about Rs. 20,000 and the annual payments amount to Rs. 1,500.

Captain Schneider writes :—

"Nothing to record about this State, except that the Thákor, is well in debt. He promised to send his young brother to the College last November, but has not done so, and I fear he is too hard up to press it on him".

I was unable to visit this State during my tour, and its Chief is the only one under me whose acquaintance I have not made. The dispute between the village people of Khanda and the Sáthumba Thákor as to the paymeut of revenue was settled during the year in favour of the Thákor. The villagers still refusing to pay, their crops were burned, a party of the Agency Police, under an Inspector, being detached to prevent a breach of the peace. The dispute had been pending for some 26 years.

No public works were carried out during the year.

Ramas.

42. Population 1,806. Revenue Rs. 3,081 against Rs. 2,851 of last year, and Rs. 3,242 of the year before. The State area is $40\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, of which 4,500 bighas are under cultivation, and there are 9 villages. The State debts amount to Rs. 3,700, and the annual reduction is about Rs. 500 per annum. There is nothing to mention about this small State. The Mia is a quiet thrifty Chief, and neither he nor his State give any trouble.

Pethápur.

43. Population 7,335. Revenue Rs. 20,224 against Rs. 18,600 in the two preceding years. The State area is 13,338 bighas, divided as follows—Barkhali 3,242 bighas, disputed 4,842 bighas, darbári, 5,254 bighas. There are 3 villages. The State debts amount to Rs. 8,545-8-1 and the annual reduction amounts to Rs. 1,000 about. The recent death of the Thákor's mother on February 10th, 1892, will add some Rs. 1,200 to the debt. The State is still under attachment, but the young Thákor, Gambhirsingji, has attained his majority, and as soon as he can give a guarantee for the payment of the State debts, the attachment will be removed.

Captain Schneider writes of this State :—

"Has slightly revived from its crushed and fallen state.....the Bháyats of this State have, it is believed, appropriated lots of Barkhali land and amalgamated it with their jivak land. The difficulty about finding out what lands should pay dues to the táluka is owing the absence of records.....Vighoti has been introduced experimentally for 3 years from the 1st of the current Samvat year. The rates have been fixed on the average of the past 5 years in vaje."

At first glance, this State would appear a poor one, but it is really in very good case. Local cess was introduced in 1868 and was then and has ever since been successfully resisted by the turbulent, troublesome Bháyats who have threatened an armed resistance rather than pay. As a result, there is a sum of no less than Rs. 40,000 outstanding against these persons. The State is too weak to forcibly insist on its dues, but the japtidár tells me it would be an easy matter if the services of a small number of the Agency Police are lent. It is quite time these Bháyats were brought to their senses : they snap their fingers at Agency orders, and will have nothing to do with what pleases them not. This Rs. 40,000 would pay off the whole debt and enable some small badly needed

public works to be undertaken, and would, moreover, allow the young Chief to start with a balance. Then there is the question of wántas : these lie principally in the villages of Gamla and Chandisna to the north-west of Pethápur, and some 8-14 miles off. There are, thanks to the energies of the present Japtidár, only some Rs. 3,000 still to collect. It has been proposed to the Thákor that he should give up all claims to these wántas, and similarly to the Thákor of Mánsa, accept a fixed yearly cash compensation. To the European mind, this would appear a sensible and easy way of once for all making satisfactory settlement of a hardly collected due, but the Chiefs look upon it in a different light : their objection is a purely sentimental one and resolves itself into the point that, with the lands, "*ábru*" will depart. Land for land, even inferior land for good land, they are willing to take, but not money for land, and even when land is exchanged for land, jurisdiction must also form part of the change.

There is a badly needed bund in the Bhojána Wánga in the town of Pethápur. The people themselves promised subscription towards its erection. I had it surveyed and plans and estimates prepared, and now the subscribers have withdrawn their promises and there is not sufficient money in the State funds to pay for the work. The outstanding Rs. 40,000 of local cess is very much required.

Nothing has been spent on public works.

Vásna.

44. Population 5,741. Revenue Rs. 13,941 against Rs. 16,853 of the past year. The area of the State is 28 square miles, of which 8,000 bighas are under cultivation. The State debts amounts to Rs. 2,750 and the annual reduction is about Rs. 1,500. The State is still under attachment, but as the young Thákor is about the same age as the Pethápur Chief, entrusting him with his powers will have to be considered. As in Pethápur's case, the difficulty is the guarantee for the payment of the debt. The Thákor Wakhatsing has offered to part with some of the State jewels to clear it off, but perhaps other means can be found. It would be a pity to sell State heir-looms. There are large wántas outstanding and the Japtidár seems unable to collect them. I have had several conversations with the Thákor about coming to some pecuniary arrangement with Baroda in regard to these wántas, but he clings to them in the same sentimental way as does the Pethápur Thákor. If he could be induced to accept a cash payment now in lieu of arrears, all debt could be at once paid off, and the sole objection to the removal of the attachment would at once disappear. The revenue this year was Rs. 13,941 against Rs. 16,853 of the past year. Last year's large revenue was due to the payment of "*chándlo*" on account of the death of the Thákor's mother.

Captain Schneider writes of this State :—

"This State progresses quietly. Vighoti has been introduced on trial for a period of 3 years from the 1st of the current Samvat year. It gives a considerable increase in the revenue. Thákor Wakhatsing is a quiet, well behaved young Chief, and has really done some work with his tutor, whom he shares with the Thákor of Pethápur."

The new cumbersome and unelastic system of accounts lately introduced tells unpleasently on the Chiefs whose States are under attachment ; their nimnuks are generally one and sometimes two months in arrears.

The dharmshála at Boria Mahadeo, referred to in last year's report as under construction, has been completed during the year. No other public works have been undertaken : the State funds are too poor to admit of much building being done.

Bávisi.

45. A separate report, under Government Resolution No. 1550, dated 1st March 1888, is submitted.

Jher Nirmáli.

46. Population 6,374. During the year, the Thánadár's pay has been increased from Rs. 15 to 25. He has asked for the services of a kárkún or a writing bailiff—a reasonable request, I consider, as he is at present single-handed.

A treasury has been started during the year and extra Police, to the number of 4 men have been drafted into the Nirmáli thána for guard duty.

The zilla consists of 2 districts of about 15 villages under a Thánádár. The Thánádar collects a fixed fálo of Rs. 3,636-8-0, out of which Rs. 1,100 is paid to the Gáekwár as tribute. From the balance, the pay of the Thánádárs establishment, contingencies, stamps and majmundár is met. This amounts to Rs. 600. The remainder is divided into 3 shares, of which Atarsumba gets 2, and Mandwa 1 share.

The following fálos in addition to the above are also collected :—

	Rs.
Haváldári or village servant	100
School fálos ... ... } Deputy Educational Inspector's fálos ... ... }	800
Vaccination fálo	40
General Manager's fálo ... ... } Agency Kárkúns do. ... ... }	80
Village expenses	600
	1,620

The money realized by the sale of opium and liquor licenses amounts to, about Rs. 600, and is devoted to public buildings, &c. There is at present a balance of about Rs. 1,200.

The village of Telnar is also under the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Jher Nirmáli Thánádár who is paid Rs. 4 Baroda coin for doing the work. It belongs to the Mias of Punadra (2 shares) and Mándwa (1 share).

The Commissioner, N. D., paid a short visit to Nirmáli on February 25th while my camp was there, and examined all the books, &c.

Office.

47. From the notes left by Captain Schneider it is evident that he was fully satisfied with all the clerks, more particularly with the Shirastedár Mr. Lalubhai and the English Clerk Mr. Chimanlal H. Parikh. I fully endorse his opinions, especially with regard to Mr. Chimanlal who has an excellent knowledge of English and a very clear head.

It is a pity the place of English Clerk is not a pensionable one, and it is very desirable that it should be made so with as little delay as possible, as it is a difficult matter to keep good men in pensionless places. I believe a reference about this has been made by the Political Agent—I have, &c.

STATEMENT A.

No.	Names of States.	Number of Offences reported to Police.		Number of Accused arrested.		Number of Accused sent for trial.		Number of Accused convicted.		Number of Accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of Accused convicted and Accused arrested.		Percentage of Accused convicted to Accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91	1891-92.	
1	Pethápur ...	23	26	19	33	15	33	11	11	4	22	57·89	33·33	73·33	33·33	
2	Punadra ...	11	15	19	29	19	29	19	27	...	2	100·	93·1	100·	93·1	
3	Khadál ...	13	9	9	13	9	13	9	13	...	...	100·	100·2	100· ·	100·	
4	Ghodásar ...	21	9	26	14	26	14	14	9	12	5	53·8	64·24	53·8	64·24	
5	Ámlyára ...	42	29	37	43	37	43	28	29	6	11	·75	67·4	75·	67·4	
6	Dábha ...	8	7	10	1	10	1	8	1	2	...	80·	1·	80·	1·	
7	Vásna ...	31	11	37	19	37	19	26	8	11	11	70·27	42·1	70·27	42·1	
8	Sáthamba ...	13	10	21	11	21	11	20	9	1	1	95·23	90·	95·23	90·	
9	Ramás ...	5	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	...	...	100·	100·	100·	100·	
10	Jher Nirmali ...	25	19	35	27	25	26	5	21	15	5	14·2	77·77	20·	80·76	
11	Bávisi ...	87	87	119	98	79	89	45	56	33	33	37·7	57·01	56·9	62·8	
	Total ...	279	228	335	294	281	284	188	190	84	90	56·1	64·6	66·9	66·9	

Sádra, 23rd April 1892.

R. P. COLOMB,
Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

STATEMENT B.

No.	Names of States.	Value of Property stolen.		Value of Property recovered.		Percentage of recovered to stolen.	
		1891-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Pethápur ...	1,984 2 11	260 7 0	191 2 0	122 14 0	9 10 1	46 14 9
2	Punádra ...	17 2 0	85 8 0	7 9 3	16 14 0	44 4 0	19 11 9
3	Khadál... ...	2,397 15 0	6 4 0	7 7 3	2 14 0	0 4 11	46 0 0
4	Ghodásar ...	919 3 0	273 5 0	230 4 0	90 0 0	25 0 9	24 11 4
5	Amliyára ...	192 1 6	187 11 0	46 14 3	55 7 0	24 6 6	29 8 7
6	Dabha	20 8 0	61 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Vásna	484 2 6	1,008 3 9	475 10 6	50 3 9	98 2 0	4 9 0
8	Sáthamba ...	71 0 0	374 0 0	.....	182 10 0	.....	48 13 0
9	Ramas	193 7 0	34 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Jher Nirmáli ...	26 0 0	17 6 0	9 0 0	15 9 0	34 9 10	89 9 1
11	Bávishi... ...	658 4 9	1,235 8 3	197 0 9	470 8 9	29 14 11	38 1 4
	Total ...	6,963 14 8	3,544 0 6	1,165 0 0	1,007 0 6	16 11 7	28 6 7

STATEMENT C.

Showing Jails and Lock-ups in the various Tálukas.

No.	Names.	Jails.	Lock-ups.
1	Vásna	1	...
2	Pethápur	1	...
3	Punádra	1	...
4	Khadal	1	...
5	Dabha	1	...
6	Ramas	1	...
7	Sáthamba	1	...
8	Amliyára	1	...
9	Ghodásar	1	...
10	Jher Nirmáli	...	1
11	Bávisi	...	2
	Total ...	9	3

R. P. COLOMB,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha

Sádra, 23rd April 1892.

STATEMENT D.

Statement showing the Strength of Police in various Tálukas.

Number.	Names of States.	Number of Mounted Police.	Number of Foot Police.	Total Strength.	Total cost of Police.
					Rs. a. p.
1	Pethápur	2	6	8	1,000 0 0
2	Punádra	...	1	1	84 0 0
3	Khadál	...	1	1	120 0 0
4	Ghodásar	5	10	15	1,172 0 0
5	Amliyára	13	2	15	924 0 0
6	Dábha	1	3	4	150 0 0
7	Vásna	...	13	13	834 12 3
8	Sáthamba	...	1	1	180 0 0
9	Ramas	...	...	...	.....

STATEMENT E.

Classification of miscellaneous Criminal Cases disposed of by the Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, during the year 1891-92.

Mischief.	Maintenance of Wives and Children.	Total.
2	2	4

STATEMENT F.

Details of Miscellaneous Political Cases of the Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, for the year 1891-92.

Particulars.	Number of Cases.	Cases disposed of during the year.	Remaining on the file at the end of the year.	Remarks.
Remaining on the file at the end of the previous year...	35	16	19	
Filed during the year ...	27	26	1	

R. P. COLOMB,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

Sádra, 23rd April 1892.

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APPENDIX A.

Criminal Justice.

No.	Names of States.	No. of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Prisoners dealt with.							Persons disposed of.					Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	No. of Criminal Cases with Prisoners before the Court remaining for trial at the end of the year.	
				Number at the end of last year.	Brought to trial during 1891-92.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
		1890-91.	1891-92.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.		1890-91.	1891-92.							
1	Pethápur	37	72	...	33	10	115	1	1	82	160	48	51	61	...	...	...	...	
2	Punádra...	25	27	...	29	...	25	...	4	54	58	2	11	45	...	...	...	...	
3	Khadal	36	23	...	13	7	14	...	...	49	34	3	...	31	...	...	...	...	
4	Ghodásar	44	36	...	9	...	74	1	...	80	84	35	4	45	...	...	...	...	
5	A'mliyára	59	59	11	43	8	54	...	3	87	119	16	22	72	...	...	9	4	On bail.
6	Dábha	9	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	19	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
7	Vásna	33	26	...	19	23	3	...	2	50	47	8	18	19	...	1	1	1	On bail.
8	Sáthamba	32	15	2	11	...	13	...	...	53	26	3	1	19	...	2	1	1	Do.
9	Rámas	10	18	...	6	4	17	1	1	17	29	4	4	17	...	...	4	1	Do.
10	Jher Nirmáli	15	17	...	19	3	5	2	...	21	29	7	...	22	...	...	...	...	
11	Bávishi	136	116	7	75	10	109	...	...	267	201	72	49	77	...	...	3	2	On bail.
12	Assistant Political Agent's Court	23	10	2	19	...	13	...	1	42	35	...	21	2	7	5	...	...	
	Total ...	459	421	22	277	65	442	5	15	821	826	198	181	414	7	8	18	9	

Sádra, 23rd April 1892.

R. P. COLOMB,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX B.

CRIMINAL APPEALS.

No.	Name of the Appellate Court.	No. of Appeals on file at the end of the year.	No. filed during the year.	Total.		No. disposed of during the year.		Arrears.		Remarks.
				1890-91	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
1	Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha	...	5	5	5	5	4	...	1	

APPENDIX C.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OF THE ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT'S COURT.

No.	Name of the Court.	No. of Offences reported during the year.		No. of Persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.							
				Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial during the year.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transfered.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of Criminal Cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
		1890-91.	1891-92.		by Police.	On Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.		1890-91.	1891-92.								
1	Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha	23	10	2	19	...	13	...	1	42	35	...	21	2	7	5	...	...	...

APPENDIX D.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

No.	Names of States.	Tribunals.	No. of Cases on the file at the end of the previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.		No. disposed of during the year.		Arrears.	
					1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
1	Pethápur	1	18	124	129	142	111	140	18	2
2	Punádra	1	2	1	8	3	6	3	2	...
3	Khadal	1	...	8	4	8	4	8	...	...
4	Ghodásar	1	1	49	50	50	49	46	1	4
5	Amliyára	1	72	30	121	102	49	53	72	49
6	Dábha	1	8	1	8	9	...	...	8	9
7	Vásna	1	32	59	108	91	76	48	32	43
8	Sáthamba	1	3	12	19	15	16	15	3	...
9	Rámas	1	2	7	5	9	3	8	2	1
10	Jher Nirmáli	1	...	50	34	50	34	50	...	...
11	Bávishi	2	65	153	245	218	180	202	65	16
	Total ..	12	203	494	731	697	528	573	203	104

Sádra,
23rd April 1892.

R. P. COLOMB,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX E.

Civil Justice (Original Jurisdiction).

No.	Name of the Court.	No. of cases on file at the end of the last year.	No. of cases filed during the year.	Total.		Disposed.		Arrears.		Total value of suits filed.	Total value of suits disposed of.	Average value of suits filed.	Average value of suits disposed of.	Institution fee received during the year.
				1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.					
1	Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha...	8	5	14	13	6	10	8	3	Rs. a. p. 6,643 3 3	Rs. a. p. 15,147 9 1	Rs. a. p. 1,328 10 3	Rs. a. p. 1,514 12 1	Rs. a. p. 415 3 3

APPENDIX F.

Civil Appeals.

No.	Name of the Appellate Court.	No. of appeals on the file at the end of the previous year.	No. filed during the year.	Total.		No. disposed of during the year.		Arrears.	
				1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-
1	Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha	13	27	39	40	26	34	13	6

APPENDIX G.

Table of Public Works in Thánas and Japti Tálukas for the year 1891-92.

No.	Names of States.	Public Works completed.	Total cost incurred.	Public Works under construction.	Estimated cost to be incurred in the whole work.
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Pethápur ...	.....	...	.....	.....
2	Vásna	.....	...	Dharamshála at Boria Mahadeo ... 400 Dharamshála at Wasna by people 1,500	1,900 0 0
3	Jher-Nirmáli ...	.....	...	A well at Nirmáli ...	400 0 0
4	Bávisi	Additional accommodation for girls at Wadodra ...	100 0 0	.....	.....
		Total ...	100 0 0	Total ...	2,300 0 0

R. P. COLOMB,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

Sádra, 23rd April 1892.

APPENDIX H.

Table of Public Works in the Non-Japti Tálukas for the year 1891-92.

No.	Names of States.	Public Works completed.	Total.	Public Works under construction.	Cost to be incurred in the whole work.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs. a. p.
1	Punádra ...	.....	...	A well and Havada at Hamirpure ...	700 0 0
2	Khadál ...	.....	...	.....	.....
3	Ghodásar ...	.....	...	A well at Haldarwas ... 500	1,000 0 0
4	Ambára ...	.....	...	A bund at do. ... 500	
				A bund at Limb ... 700	1,500 0 0
				A Havada for cattle to drink at Tenpur 800	
5	Dábha ...	.....	...	.....	.....
6	Sathumba ...	.....	...	A well at Sathumba by public ...	125 0 0
7	Rámas ...	.....	...	.....	.....
				Total ...	3,325 0 0

Sádra, 23rd April 1892.

R. P. COLOMB,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX I.

Schools.

No.	Names of Villages.	Class of Schools.	1891-92. Total Receipts.	1891-92. Total Expenditure.	Number of Schools and Pupils. 1890-91.		1891-92.		Average daily Attendance.	Remarks.
1	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
1	Ghodásar	Gujaráti	584 0 5	502 5 9	1	139	1	141	101	
2	Haldarwas	Do.	513 5 5	451 13 3	1	135	1	141	112	
3	Nirmali	Do.	253 14 7	217 1 7	1	64	1	60	43	
4	Sathamba	Do.	152 12 6	123 1 6		68	1	69	57	
5	Khadal	Do.	130 5 6	84 7 8	1	82	1	90	61	
6	Amliyara	Do.	475 5 9	422 0 0	1	102	1	104	76	
7	Punadra	Do.	257 5 6	233 8 9	1	45	1	46	30	
8	Jher	Do.	204 2 5	171 10 3	1	67	1	75	53	
9	Tenpur	Do.	136 11 0	125 12 0	1	27	1	14	16	
10	Limb	Do.	158 11 0	152 4 0	1	34	1	37	22	
11	Mahisa	Do.	477 8 8	423 5 2	1	97	1	101	83	
12	Raprupur	Do.	156 2 9	144 2 3	1	30	1	35	20	
13	Harsoli	Do.	326 13 9	291 5 3	1	75	1	80	55	
14	Radjodra	Do.	188 8 9	171 1 0	1	27	1	34	23	
15	Khánpur	Do.	258 4 2½	230 1 10	1	52	1	54	42	
16	Anguthia	Do.	229 13 4	197 9 7	1	42	1	59	33	
17	Rakhial	Do.	204 11 8	183 5 5	1	38	1	41	32	
18	Dabhoda	Do.	508 11 0	446 9 6	1	100	1	120	72	
19	Wadodra	Do.	348 14 8	305 1 2	1	80	1	82	60	
20	Vásna	Do.	320 8 0	261 6 0	1	135	1	131	105	
21	Pethápur	Do.	641 2 8	507 11 8	1	245	1	221	169	
22	Dáboda Girls' School	Do.	115 5 0	108 0 6	1	26	1	32	20	
23	Harakhjina Muváda	Do.	341 11 9	302 6 9	1	91	1	91	55	
24	Dabha	Do.	104 12 1	97 7 7	1	15	1	10	8	
25	Pethápur Girl's School	Do.	63 0 0	61 8 0	1	35	1	65	11	
26	Mahisa do.	Do.	95 10 4	95 10 4	1	28	1	28	17	
27	Ghodásar do.	Do.	45 8 0	39 0 0	1	30	1	30	13	
28	Haldarwas do.	Do.	39 0 0	34 8 0	1	29	1	30	11	
	Total ...	.....	7,332 12 8½	6,384 4 9	28	1,938	28	1,981	1,400	

R. P. COLOMB,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

Sádra, 23rd April 1892.

Letter from Captain R. P. Colomb, Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, to the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, No. 217, dated Sádra, 26th April 1892.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report for 1891-92 on the Bávisi Zilla, Mahi Kántha, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 1580 of March 1st, 1888.

2. The district consists of Bávisi proper and Barmuwada, and comprises 7 detached areas, and 24 chief villages with their sub-villages, in all 96.

3. The population at the recent census was as under:—

Bávisi Zilla	36,198
Barmuwada	3,859
	40,057

4. The revenue for 1891-92 was—

In Bávisi	Rs. 44,533
In Barmuwada	„ 1,500
	„ 46,033

5. The tribute paid to Baroda was—

From Bávisi	Rs.	33,011	11 5
From Barmuwada	„	901	0 0
		33,912	11 5

6. The survey of the zilla has now been in progress for about 2 years, but I cannot call the work done satisfactory. There are three surveyors, all of them untrained men who can work with the cross staff only, and they are painfully slow. It is calculated that at the rate they are now working, they will take 20 years to complete the zilla, and by that time a new survey will be required. They do not work under the Thánádár, being responsible only to the Nimtandár. Crossing and re-crossing the Baroda boundary, as I did in my tour, I had no need to ask on what territory I was: Baroda always declared itself by the new field boundaries; Bávisi was conspicuous by their absence. Roughly, the area of the zilla is 91,000 bighas, of which 79,000 are cultivated and 12,000 are waste.

Charge.

7. Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Gangadhar held charge of the zilla from the commencement to the end of the year.

Criminal Jurisdiction.

8. As it was considered that it was unadvisable that the Superintendent of Police should also be the Residuary Magistrate, the Criminal Jurisdiction was taken out of the hands of the Assistant Political Agent during the year, and vested in the Personal Assistant, the Assistant Political Agent being left with the charge of the Police and Political supervision.

Tour.

9. Captain Schneider was in the zilla early in April 1891, and again in November. I spent from January 25th to February 3rd, inclusive, in various parts of the Bávisi.

The Commissioner, N. D., visited Dabhoda on November 9th, 1891, and inspected the Thánádár's books, &c. Captain Schneider was also present.

Political Relation.

10. These have been of so uneventful a nature during the year that there is nothing to report on them. As mentioned in my report on the tálukas, I was able, during my tour, to settle a very long standing dispute between the Matádárs of Barmuwada and the Ghodasar Thákor.

Border Cases.

11. During the year, 12 of these were disposed of by the Bávisi Thánádár and the Dehgam Vahivátdár. These two officers were ordered late in the year

to try 3 border affray cases, but at the request of both parties and with the sanction of the Baroda Authorities and of the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, the cases were dropped in order to avoid the revival of bad feeling between the villages.

Police.

12. A separate report regarding the working of the Agency Police in the zilla will be submitted from the Police Office.

The Police force in the zilla was increased as under during the year:—

Name of Thána.	Former Strength.		Increased by		Total.	
	Foot.	Mounted.	Foot.	Mounted.	Foot.	Mounted
Dabhoda	14	7	5	.....	19	7
Lihoda	4	3	.....	.....	4	3
Lavad	5	3	.....	.....	5	3
Rakhial	4	3	.....	.....	4	3
Barmuwada	4	3	.....	.....	4	3
Mahisa	6	3	2	.....	8	3
Watwa	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Total.....	37	25	7	.....	44	25

Of this total, 3 mounted and 4 foot are placed exclusively at the disposal of the Thánádár and the Aval-Kárkun as standing escorts, in my opinion, all unnecessary waste of men.

This increase has necessitated the erection of extra accommodation and a set of plans and estimates have been prepared by the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, and from these the buildings will be erected.

13. The following statement shows the value of property stolen and recovered during the year:—

Value of Property stolen.		Value of Property recovered.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	
1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.
658 4 9	1,235 8 3	197 0 9	470 8 9	29 14 11	38 1 4

It will be observed that while the percentage of recoveries has much increased, the amount stolen has nearly doubled, which is to be regretted. Attention will be paid to this in the current year, and I trust that next year's figures will look better.

14. No jails exist in the zilla, there are lock-ups at Dabhoda and Mahisa, and a third is about to be constructed at Lavad.

Criminal Justice.

15. There are two Courts of Criminal Justice in the zilla; the Thánadár's at Dabhoda and the Aval-Kárkún's at Mahisa. The Thánadár exercises the powers of a 2nd Class, and the Aval-Kárkún of a 3rd Class Magistrate.

16. Five Criminal cases remained on the files for trial at the end of the year. 116 cases were reported during the year as against 136 of the year before.

17. Of these, 116 cases reported, 31 were hurt, 5 were house-breaking, 20 theft, and 60 miscellaneous.

18. The number of persons dealt with was 201 against 267 of the previous year, of the 201,186 were males and 15 females.

19. Of these, 77 were convicted, 49 acquitted and 72 discharged. Three were awaiting trial on bail at the close of the year.

20. Of the 77 convicted, 30 were punished with fine only; 42 with fine and imprisonment, and 5 with imprisonment only. The highest sentence of imprisonment awarded was 6 months, and the higest fine was Rs. 60. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 419-8-0, of which Rs. 377-8-0 have been recovered, leaving Rs. 42 to be collected.

21. The percentage of convictions as compared to persons sent for trial was 62·8 as against 56·9 of the year before.

22. No serious crime was committed during the year.

Civil Justice.

23. There are two Courts of Civil Justice in the zilla, namely, the Thánádár's and the Aval-Kárkún's. The Thánádár is empowered to hear suits to the value of Rs. 500, and the Aval-Kárkún, whose head-quarters are at Mahisa, up to Rs. 50.

24. There were 65 suits remaining to be heard at the close of the previous year; 153 were filed during the year, making a total of 218 as against 245 of the previous year. Of these 202 were disposed of against 180 of the previous year, and there thus remained 16 pending at the close of the year.

25. The value of the suits filed during the year under report was Rs. 6,744-9-7; that of the 65 pending from the previous year, Rs. 3,579-10-11, making a total of Rs. 10,324-4-6. Claims to the amount of Rs. 7,640-14-6 were disposed of during the year, leaving Rs. 2,683-6-0 as the value of the 16 pending cases

Opium.

26. Opium was sold for Rs. 11-4-0 to Rs. 12-8-0 during the year under report.

There were no cases against the spirit of the Opium Act in the zilla during the year.

Weather and Crops.

27. This year's rainfall was 32·60 against last year's 31 inches. The season can hardly be said to have been a favourable one owing to the irregular way in which the rain fell. Rice and other cereals all more or less suffered. 158 acres were under cotton, but its consumption was all local, none leaving the district. A largish mango plantation at Dabhoda, raised almost entirely from Bombay stones is getting on well, and should soon be bearing fruit and repaying the outlay on it. The heat in January was abnormal, and the mango trees were rapidly in full flower, only to be killed by the return of the cold in February.

Public Health.

28. The public health was decidedly bad, malarial fever of a virulent and fatal type was very prevalent, and cholera appeared in September, not leaving the zilla till December. There were 98 cases of which 69 were fatal.

29. The daily average attendance at Dabhoda Dispensary was 33·1 against 33·7 of the previous year. The total number of patients treated was 2,835 against 2,543 of the year before. I found this dispensary was unprovided with medical books, the Hospital Assistant in charge making up his prescriptions from a private book, some 50 years old. This is being remedied.

Cattle disease.

32. The prevailing diseases were small-pox and hoof disease; 95 cattle were attacked and 75 died.

Locusts.

33. Little or no damage from these pests has been reported during the year.

Public Works.

34. The existing school-house at Wadodra has been enlarged by the addition of one room for the girls. This was done at a cost of Rs. 100.

35. The Khári River at Dabhoda is gradually eating its way under the foundations of the Thána buildings. Major Olivier, R.E., has, on more than one occasion, been out to see this, and plans and estimates of a bund have been prepared which will protect the buildings. It is proposed to make the top of this bund into a road to a new Hindu Burning-ground, which is to be opened. The course of this river is being diverted by a channel cut on the eastern side, but its tendency for years has been to erode west, and I fear the channel will give but temporary relief.

36. The attached Statement C shows in detail the small works carried out in the zilla during the year under report.

37. An overseer has been appointed to prepare plans and estimates and to supervise works; this is a great boon, and a vast advance on the former plan. Works are now carried out better and in a more satisfactory way than was hitherto the case. 10 per cent. of all sanctioned works forms the funds from which this official is paid.

Education.

38. Appendix D shows the number of pupils and the daily attendance at the various schools in the zilla. The number remains the same as last year, *viz.*, 12. The total number of names on the register is 757 against 686 last year, an increase of 71. The daily attendance is 512 against 493 of the previous year. 475 boys and 37 girls are regular attendants; these represent 1·28 of the total population of the zilla.

39. I visited all the schools I met during my tour. I have aleady in my táluka report made my remarks on these schools, and I need not repeat them here. I might, however, add that the zilla funds are, I think, sufficiently well off to afford a mistress for the girls at Dabhoda.

General Remarks.

40. The new system of accounts has been introduced during the year, and I hope I shall be pardoned for saying that it is not working satisfactorily. One result of its application is that the Thánádár and his establishment have received no pay since December last. The amount of extra work that it has entailed has necessitated the appointment of an extra kárkún. No doubt the old system was faulty, but its place has been taken by what appears to me to be an inflexible and complicated manual, which will, in the near future, require much modification if it is to work easily and with general satisfaction.

41. My predecessors have yearly brought to your notice the need that exists for the amalgamation of the zilla funds. These funds are the Thána and Local Cess Funds, and I am at one with those officers in thinking that an amalgamation is necessary and would be for the benefit of the zilla.

Briefly, the funds are as follows:—

The Thána fund is made up of a *jalo* from the Matádárs of Rs. 1,000 yearly towards the Thánádár's pay; and of the money realized by the sale of opium and liquor contracts. This realizes some Rs. 11,000 yearly, making the yearly income of the Fund about Rs. 12,000. There is a balance in hand of about Rs. 16,000. The expenses borne by this fund are the Thánádár's pay, contingent charges, postage, pay of the English clerk in the Assistant Political Agent's Office, pay of one peon, and miscellaneous charges, such as auditor's pay, &c., a total of some Rs. 9,000.

The Local Cess Fund is made up of 1 anna per bigha on cultivated land, pound fees, school fees, cattle grazing, and contribution on account of school masters' pensions. Its income is about Rs. 5,000, and the expenditure (which always exceeds the income, necessitating the borrowing of the excess from the Thána Fund) is made up of pay of establishment and contingencies, Deputy Educational Inspectors and Vaccinator's falo, medical charges, public works, educational charges, survey expenses, and miscellaneous charges.

42. The amalgamation of the funds would have the advantages of simplicity, reduction of clerical labour, more money to devote to public works, and more elasticity, while the disadvantages as far as I know, would be nil.

43. I addressed you lately on the question of the tribute collection for Baroda. I should like to summarize here what I then said to you. The tribute money is Rs. 33,000. The collection is sold to a contractor for 10 years, but Government reserves to itself the right of bringing this contract to an end at any time it chooses. This contractor, called the Nishádár, commences his collections early in the calendar year, and pays it into the Sádra Treasury at the end of March. There are also certain recovery expenses which he is allowed to collect at the same time as the tribute and the sum is paid to him by the head Matádárs of the village. Now the share that each village pays towards the tribute is a permanently fixed one. Previous to the advent of the Nishádár for the tribute money, the village Matádárs have been at work collecting the falo and recovery money among the rayats, &c. To this collection there is no limit, but neither is there any account kept or receipt given for money taken. To instance what I say: the Baroda falo from Barmuwada is Rs. 1,200; there are grounds for believing that the *Matádári collected* falo for 1889-90 and 1891 has averaged Rs. 2,000 per annum; the Matadárs themselves say they believe it has averaged Rs. 2,200—or Rs. 800—1,000 more than the fixed tribute falo. This unaccounted for balance goes into the purses of the collecting Matádárs. Not a single document can they or their talátis produce to account for its expenditure.

44. Now the natural result of this slip-shod system is that the villages are heavily in debt to the Nishádárs: they spend all before he comes, and then have to owe him the money. This village of Barmuwada owes the late Nishádár Rs. 3,452, which is bearing interest at 7 per cent. Dabhoda, too, in like manner, is in debt to the late Nishadár in a sum of about Rs. 2,500, bearing interest at 6 per cent. In this latter instance, many of the actual debtors have left the zilla for good, and any lands they possessed are in the hands of the Banias. I have submitted a series of proposals to you for the liquidation of these debts, and information asked by you in reply is now being collected with a view of aiding you in your decision.

45. I am of opinion that the punitive Nishádár system should come to an end. It is both a temptation and hardship: a temptation to the Mátádars and a hardship to those who pay; it induces peculation and misappropriation and it is open to objection on all grounds besides its antiquity.

46. In its place I would like to see a regular vighoti collection department introduced which should be managed by the agency. Paying as they do largely in excess of their falo assessments, the villagers would in all probability welcome any means which reduced their payments, while we, by collecting the falo *plus*, say, half the excess that is at present taken, would soon have a large sum in hand which could be devoted to the good of the zilla. It might perhaps be used as a loan fund for the benefit of the rayat and so save him from the Banias.

46. Should the abolition of the present Nisha system be considered, the present Nishádár's (Brijlal Ghelasha of Ahmedabad) claims to compensation for loss of manoti will also have to be considered. The current is the third year of his Nishádárship. I am told that he has too many irons in the fire to watch his interests in the Bávisi as carefully as he might do, and that he is, conse-

quently not receiving his full manoti, which I believe is about Rs. 1,000 yearly. Under these circumstances he might be induced to accept a moderate compensation.

Office, &c.

47. I have every reason to be thoroughly satisfied with the Thánádár Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Gangadhar, he has an intimate knowledge of the district, and its interests are his own. The other members of the office have all done well.

Mr. Shaiklall, the Hospital Assistant at Dabhoda, also deserves notice. He is trusted and belived in by the people which is a proof of his worth.

48. In conclusion, I would apologize for the shortness of this report. Captain Schneider, though he left me well supplied with notes on the tálukas, has said very little about Bávisi, and I have not been long enough in the agency to gain more than a superficial knowledge of it and its somewhat intricate ways and customs.--I have, &c.

APPENDIX A.

Criminal Justice.

No.	Name of Court.	Number of Offences during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of					Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal Cases with Prisoners before the Court remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial during 1891-92.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or transferred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
		1890-91.	1891-92.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.		1890-91.	1891-92.								
1	Bávishi Thándár's Court	104	95	7	61	6	86	...	...	209	160	50	42	65	...	...	3	2	On bail.
2	Do. Aval Kárkún's Court ..	32	21	...	14	4	23	...	...	56	41	22	7	12	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	136	116	7	75	10	109	...	...	267	201	72	49	77	...	...	3	2	

APPENDIX B.

Civil Justice.

No.	Name of Court.	Tribunals.	Number of Cases on files at the end of the previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.		Number disposed of during the year.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
1	Bávisi Thándár's Court ...	1	56	124	197	180	141	164	56	16	
2	Do. Aval Kárkún's Court ..	1	9	29	48	38	39	38	9	...	
	Total ...	2	65	153	245	218	180	202	65	16	

Sádra, 26th April 1892.

R. P. COLOMB, Captain,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX C.

Table of Public Works in Bávisi Zilla for the year 1891-92.

No.	Name of Zilla.	Public Works completed.	Total cost incurred.	Public Works under construction.	Estimated cost to be incurred in the whole Work.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.			
1	Bávisi.	Additional accommodation for Girls at Wadodra	100 0 0			
		Total ...	100 0 0	Total ...		

Sádra, 26th April 1892.

R. P. COLOMB, Captain,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX D.

Schools.

No.	Name of Village.	Class of Schools	1891-92. Total Receipt.	1891-92. Total Expenditure.	Number of Schools and Pupils. 1890-91. Schools.	1890-91. Pupils.	1891-92. Schools.	1891-92. Pupils.	Average daily attendance.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
1	Mahisa	Gujaráthi.	477 8 8	423 5 2	1	97	1	101	83
2	Kaprupur		156 2 9	144 2 3	1	30	1	35	20
3	Harsoli		326 13 9	291 5 3	1	75	1	80	55
4	Khánpur		258 4 2½	230 1 10	1	52	1	54	42
5	Kadjodra		188 8 9	171 1 0	1	27	1	34	23
6	Anguthla		229 13 4	197 9 7	1	42	1	59	33
7	Rakhial		204 11 8	183 5 5	1	38	1	41	32
8	Dábhoda		508 12 0	446 9 6	1	100	1	120	72
9	Vádodra		348 14 8	305 1 2	1	80	1	82	60
10	Harakhjina Muvada..		341 11 9	302 6 9	1	91	1	91	55
11	Dábhoda Girls' School.		115 5 0	108 0 6	1	26	1	32	20
12	Mahisa do. ...		95 10 4	95 10 4	1	28	1	28	17
	Total ...		3,252 3 10½	2,898 10 9	12	686	12	757	512

Sádra, 26th April 1892.

R. P. COLOMB, Captain,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

MAHI KANTHA

FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

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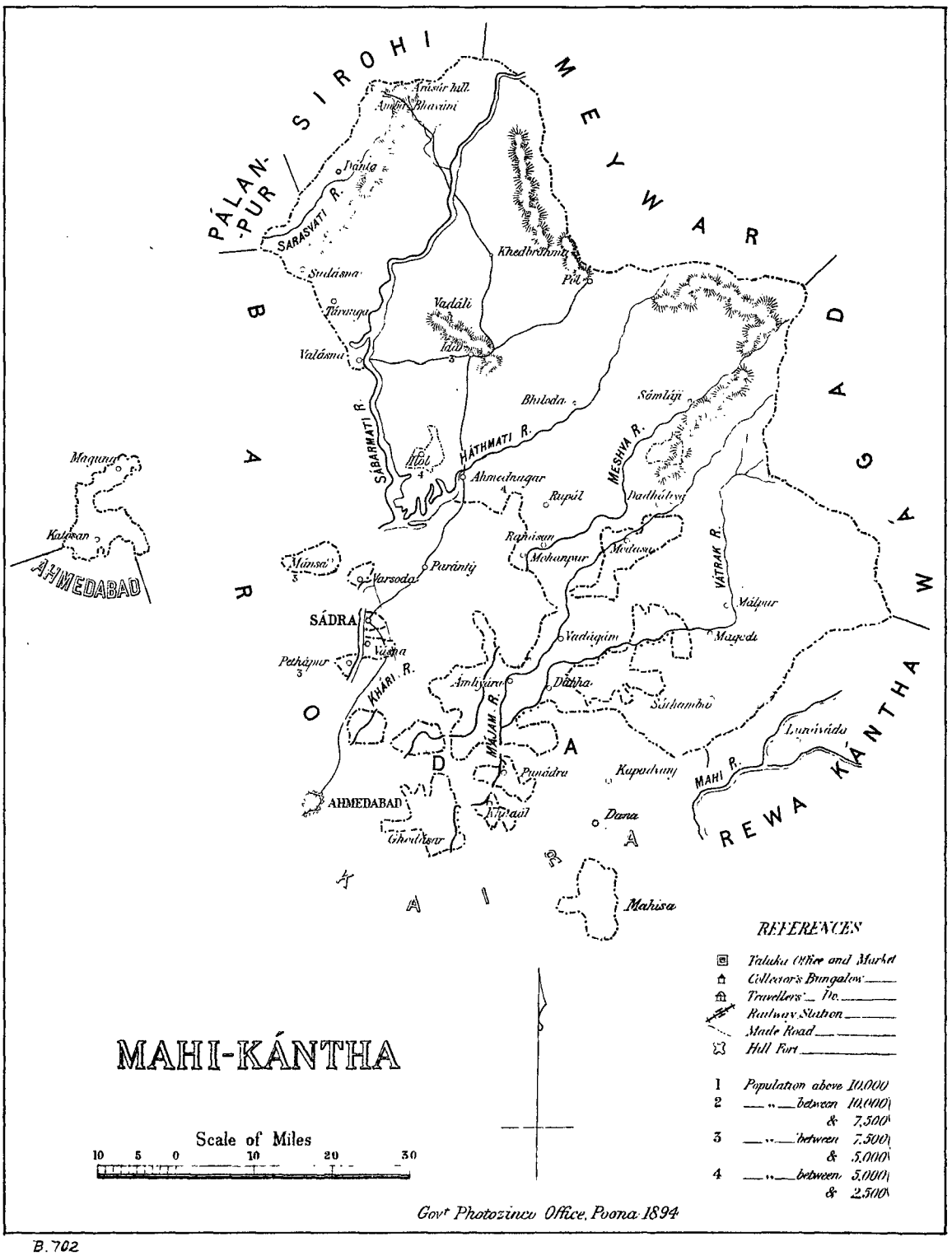

MAHI-KÁNTHA

Scale of Miles

10 5 0 10 20 30

REFERENCES

- Taluka Office and Market
- Collector's Bungalow
- Travellers' Do.
- Railway Station
- Made Road
- Hill Fort

1 Population above 10,000
2 " between 10,000 & 7,500
3 " between 7,500 & 5,000
4 " between 5,000 & 2,500

Govt Photozinco Office, Poona 1894

B. 702

LETTER from P. S. V. FITZGERALD, Esq., Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, to the Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay, No. 1904, dated Sádra, 1st August 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Mahi Kántha Agency for the year 1893-94. I took charge of the Agency on the 1st of June last and have no personal acquaintance with the events to which it relates.

2. The second part of the report has been written in a new form prescribed by the Commissioner, Northern Division.

3. The Summary, Part I, is in the old form, and has been forwarded direct to Government in manuscript in accordance with the instructions received last year.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

1. The only events of Politieal importance during the year under report were :—

(1) the Darbár held by His Excellency the Governor at Ahmedabad on the 27th of November 1893, and

(2) the reduction of the Political status of the Mahárána of Dánta from the Second to the Third Class.

2. The Chiefs who attended His Excellency the Governor's Darbár and the subsequent investiture of His Highness the Diván of Pálanpur with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire were :—

His Highness the Mahárája of I'dar, K.C.S.I
The Thákor of Katosan.
The Thákor of Ilol.
The Thákor of Ghodásar.
The Thákor of Amliyára.
The Thákor of Wásna,
The Thákor of Kadoli.

3. The Ráo of Pol was prevented from attending by sickness. The Thákors of Mágudi, Varsoda, and Bolundra, and the Miás of Punádra and Ramás were also prevented from attending either by sickness or mourning.

4. His Excellency the Governor received the visits of His Highness the Maharája of I'dar, and the Thákors of Katosan and Ilol, and returned the visit of His Highness the Mahárája of I'dar. The minor Chiefs were received in Darbár. All the Chiefs were much pleased with their reception in Ahmedabad, and gratified at the opportunity thus afforded them of paying their respects to His Excellency the Governor.

5. The reason of the reduction in status of the Mahárána of Dánta will be referred to under that State.

Casualties.

6. The following casualties among the Tálukdárs occurred during the year :—

Gulabmia, 5th Class Tálukdár of Dabha, died on the 6th July 1893, and was succeeded by his son Motamia, aged 26.

Thákor Gobarsingji, non-jurisdictional tribute payer of Ijpura under the Katosan Thána, died on the 18th of August 1893, leaving two sons, the eldest Jethusingji being 24 years of age.

Thákor Wajisinjhji, non-jurisdictional Tálukdár of Khedáwáda, died on the 19th of January 1894, leaving a son named Wakhatsingji, aged 15, during whose minority the estate has been taken under Agency management.

Changes in the Personnel.

7. Colonel W. A. Salmon was in charge of the Agency from the beginning of the year up to the 4th May when he was transferred to Pálanpur and relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hunter, who held charge up to the 5th January last, on which date he proceeded to Káthiáwár to take up the appointment of President of the Rájasthánik Court, handing over charge to Lieutenant Carnegy, who held charge of the Agency till the end of the year, acting as Political Agent in addition to his own duties as Assistant Political Agent.

8. The office of the Assistant Political Agent was held by Lieutenant H. G. Carnegy throughout the year, but he was on privilege leave from the 2nd of May to the 12th June, during which period the Personal Assistant held charge of his duties.

9. The office of the Personal Assistant to the Political Agent was held by Ráo Bahádur Nathabhai D. Patel up to the 10th December, when he was transferred to Káthiáwár and succeeded by Ráo Bahádur Dulerai Girdharlal, who took charge of the appointment on the 5th of January. In the interval Ráo Sáheb Vithalrái, the Head Clerk, held temporary charge. Ráo Bahádur Dulerai held charge to the close of the year.

10. The office of Native Assistant was held by Ráo Bahádur Duleari till the 4th of January, when he was relieved by Ráo Bahádur Vrajlál Purshotamrái, who held charge till the close of the year.

Tours of the Agency Officers.

11. In the commencement of the year, Colonel Salmon proceeded to Kesarganj, near Mount Abu, to be present at a Border Court held in conjunction with the Resident, Western Rájputána, and the 2nd Assistant Resident, Meywár. He returned to head-quarters on the 24th April. After the rains, on the 24th November, Colonel Hunter proceeded to Ahmedabad to attend the Governor's Darbár. From Ahmedabad he visited the Báwishi Thána, and encamped at Harsoli, from where he visited and examined the records of the Tálukas of Khadál, Ghodásar, and Punádra. Thence he moved to Amliyára, and while there, he examined the records of the following States in addition to Amliyára :—

Ramás.	Dabha and
Sáthamba.	Gábat.

and he visited and inspected the Vátrak-Kántha Thána at Nirmáli.

12. From Amliyára Colonel Hunter proceeded to Káthiáwár, and Lieutenant Carnegy after he received charge on the 6th January 1894, visited I'dar, Ilol, Ahmednagar, Mohanpur, Amliyára Nirmáli, Khadál, Haldarwás, and Dabhoda, and examined the Daftars of Ilol and the Dabhoda Thánádár, and Máhisa Aval Kárkún, and returned to head-quarters on the 3rd March last, when the hot season had fairly set in.

13. Lieutenant Carnegy left Sádra for his tour in the districts on the 13th November, visited all the States and Thánás in his charge with the exception of Sáthamba and Mahisa, and returned to Sádra. During December he was on special duty at Jhotána, which is not ordinarily in his charge, to enquire into the several complaints made against the Katosan Thákor by the people of Jhotána. After he left Jhotána, he travelled as Acting Political Agent, and the office of the Assistant Political Agent accompanied him.

14. The Personal Assistant Ráo Bahádur Nathabhai, up to the time he relinquished charge and proceeded to Káthiáwár, did not go into the districts. After Ráo Bahádur Dulerai took charge of the Personal Assistant's office he was in the districts from 16th January to the end of the year, and visited Mohanpur, Gábat, and Mánsa, and inspected the records of those places.

Relations with Tributary States.

15. The usual statements of Political relations with the Native States are appended, Nos. I and II.

I'dar (First Class).

Area...	...	...	...	...	1,900 Square miles.
Population	...	...	...	...	302,134
Revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs. 6,52,827
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	„ 6,03,190

16. The Mahárája His Highness Sir Kesrisingji, K.C.S.I., proceeded to Ahmedabad to attend the Darbár of His Excellency the Governor in November last, thence he proceeded to Bombay and was absent from his State for about a month. Diván Bahádur Lalji Purshotamrai was the Diván of I'dar throughout the year.

17. Lieutenant Carnegy, while in charge of the Agency, paid a visit to I'dar, and halted there from 12th to 21st January, during which time he visited and inspected the principal public institutions, and exchanged visits with the Mahárája. The year was uneventful, and nothing of special importance occurred.

18. His Highness has no son, and Mahárája Jagatsingji of Sooer with whom he is on good terms, is so far the heir apparent.

19. The relations between His Highness the Mahárája and his Sardár Patávats and Bhumia Sardárs continued to be satisfactory, and the year of report has been marked by an absence of complaints from the people.

20. A new appointment of Commissioner of Police was created during the year of report, and has been filled by the appointment of the District Magistrate to the post. It is hoped that this may result in an improvement in Police arrangements generally. Kumár Shivsingji of Mundetti has been promoted to the office of District Magistrate, which was thus rendered vacant.

21. A sum of Rs. 14,478 was expended on Public Works, including the ordinary annual repairs. Of this Rs. 2,801 were spent on the new palace, Rs. 1,100 on new wells, Rs. 2,000 on school-houses, 1,113 on metalled roads. The rest was expended on petty miscellaneous works and on ordinary repairs, and the long promised new Jail has not yet been commenced.

22. The survey operations were introduced into three more villages. One new village was established and 15 new agricultural wells were sunk. The bulk of the State revenue comes from the land. Details of expenditure are not given

Pol (Second Class).

Area, Square Miles 140; Population, 5,248.
Revenue, Rs. 21,000; Expenditure, Rs. 20,500.

23. Owing to Colonel Hunter's transfer, the Political Agent could not visit this State during the year under report and the last visit paid was in 1893. The Chief Prathsing was installed on the Gádi on the 26th January 1893 on attaining his majority, and before that, as reported in previous administration reports, the State was under Agency management. Mr. Ranchhodlal, who was appointed Kárbhári with the approval of the Political Agent, was at his post throughout the year. The Ráo had intended to be present at His Excellency the Governor's Darbár in Ahmedabad but was prevented by illness from doing so.

24. The Ráo has two brothers who are still minors, aged 14 and 9 years respectively, and are receiving their education at the Sádra Scott College; he has no son and so far the eldest of these boys is his heir. He is a well conducted Chief and there have been no complaints against his administration.

25. The revenue during the year under report was Rs. 21,000 as against Rs. 12,637; the reason for this increase is that vero is levied every alternate year, and the year under report was a vero year. The greater part of the revenue is derived from the land, but the State is poor and wild to a degree. No details of expenditure are given.

26. Nothing appears to have been spent on Public Works beyond ordinary maintenance, the cost of which has not been reported: but the Ráo pre-

sented a sum of Rs. 1,000 towards the Scott College Endowment Fund as a mark of his appreciation of the benefits he received at that institution.

Dánta (Third Class).

Area, 450 Squre Miles ; Population, 21,736.
Revenue, Rs. 46,000 ; Expenditure, Rs. 47,000.

27. The Political Agent was not able to visit this State during the year, neither had he any opportunity of meeting the Chief.

28. It having been established that in the course of the enquiries before Mr. Fforde, the account books of the State had been and were being tampered with, that entries had been falsified, and that books containing false entries had been put in for Dánta, Government were in August pleased to direct that the status of the Mahárána should be reduced from the second to the third class, and that the reduction should continue in force until such time as the táluka shall have been more favourably reported on by the Political Agent.

29. The orders of Government on Mr. Fforde's report, regarding the separation of the interests of Pálanpur and Dánta in the villages of Nágel, Bhánkri, Kabirpur, and Andhária were not received till after the close of the year, and as they have still to be executed, will more appropriately find a place in next year's report.

30. The Mahárána has three sons : the eldest Hamirsingji, the heir to the Gádi, was educated at the Mayo College, and is reported to be an intelligent young man of excellent disposition. The other two, aged respectively 13 and 10, are being educated at home, the Chief so far having steadily refused to send them to the Scott College, which is much to be regretted. The Mahárána's relations with his sons, brothers, and kinsmen generally are reported to be cordial, and there have been no complaints from his Bháyats or Patáwats.

31. The State Kárbhári is Azam Pitambar Ugarchand, a Bania of Dánta, who has been long in the service of the State, and is believed to be efficient, but as a matter of fact the Mahárána conducts the administration himself.

32. A sum of Rs. 6,525 is reported to have been spent on Public Works in the táluka during the year ; of this, however, Rs. 5,000, which was spent on a Dharamshála at Ambaji Bhawani, was contributed by a private individual. The amount spent by the State was thus insignificant, and it is to be regretted that the new jail has not as yet been commenced.

33. No details of revenue or expenditure are given, but the former is derived almost entirely from the land, and the Mahárána is believed to derive a considerable private income besides from the Shrine at Amba Bhawáni.

Málpúr.

Area, 75 Square Miles ; Population, 17,125.
Revenue, Rs. 22,710 ; Expenditure, Rs. 22,568.

34. This táluka is situated on the far south-eastern border of the Mahi Kántha on the confines of the Rewa Kántha and Dungarpur, and the Acting Political Agent being single handed could not find time to visit it, neither had he any opportunity of meeting the Chief.

35. The Rawalji has two sons—one seven years of age, the other an infant ; his relations with his family and kinsmen are cordial. There have been some representations from a mistress of his father, which have necessitated advice to both parties. Otherwise there have been no complaints.

36. Nothing was spent on Public Works, and there is nothing to record beyond that the Rawalji opened a dispensary at Málpur on the 1st of December.

Katosan (Third Class).

Area, 20 Square Miles ; Population, 7,436.

Revenue, Rs. 20,387 ; Expenditure, Rs. 20,387.

37. This táluka properly belongs to the fourth class, but in 1887 Government were pleased to raise the status of the Chief from the fourth to the third

class in recognition of his enlightened policy in abolishing transit duties, and because he was held to deserve credit for his general administration which had on several occasions received the commendations of Government. Latterly the táluka has not been so well reported on, and it was mentioned in paragraph 76 of the Annual Report for 1891-92 that there was no competent judicial officer in the táluka, and that cases were not properly disposed of. The Thákor was called upon to appoint an efficient officer, and it was reported last year that he had done so, but that the Political Agent had had no opportunity of testing his work.

38. This year again owing to Colonel Hunter's transfer to Káthiáwár, and the double duty of Agent and Assistant devolving on Lieutenant Carnegy, the Political Agent was unable to visit the táluka, but Colonel Hunter had an interview with the Chief at Ahmedabad when he went there to attend His Excellency the Governor's Darbár in November and he has left on record that the same remarks that were made in paragraph 61 of last year's report, *viz.*, that " the Chief shows a disposition to oppose Agency orders and exceed the limits of his Jurisdiction " are called for this year also.

39. After the submission of last year's report, it was found necessary to transfer the enquiry into the complaints of the people of Jhotána from the Personal Assistant to the European Assistant and to postpone further proceedings till the fair season. Lieutenant Carnegy visited Jhotána in December, and was camped there for nearly a month, during which time he enquired into all the complaints, but he was unable to submit his report till April, and being by that time himself Acting Political Agent, he did not like to dispose of it. The papers and proceedings in the case, which are very voluminous, are now under the consideration of the Political Agent, and will form the subject of a separate report which will be submitted in due course. In the meantime a further complaint of a somewhat serious nature has been received and is under enquiry at the present time, and the whole matter will be dealt with together.

40. The Thákor has three sons; the eldest Takhtsingji, who is 24 years of age, was educated at the Rájkumár College and is a nice gentlemanly young fellow as manly and straightforward as he is well educated; the two younger brothers are being educated in the Scott College; the Thákor's relations with all the members of his family are cordial.

41. The Kámdár is an old Bania of Pethápur who belongs to a past age, has very little education and even less influence with his Chief, who, whatever else may be said against him, is certainly a personal ruler.

42. Nothing is reported to have been spent on works of public utility during the year.

43. The revenue is almost entirely derived from the land, and the táluka is believed to be more or less in debt.

Ilol (*Third Class, Personal*).

Area, 10 Square Miles; Population, 5,009.
Revenue, Rs. 23,775; Expenditure, Rs. 25,473.

44. Lieutenant Carnegy as Acting Political Agent visited this táluka in January and halted there for three days, during which time he had several interviews with the Tálukdár.

45. The judicial records were examined and the special report called for in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 7010, dated the 25th November 1893, was submitted. Government in reply have expressed the opinion that it is still necessary for the Political Agent to give careful attention to the administration of justice in Ilol. In accordance with the advice of the Political Agent, a Nazir has been appointed and most of the arrears of civil work have been cleared off.

46. There have been no complaints against the administration, but the village of Kánáda, which has been decided to be under the jurisdiction of Ilol, so

far back as 1884, has been giving some trouble. The people of the village have always been averse to the Thákor's jurisdiction, opposing the Tálukdár and defying his authority. During the year, a Police Chauki, established by the Thákor, was burnt down, and the Agency was under the necessity of giving the Tálukdár assistance in arresting the people suspected of the crime. It was not, however, possible to bring it home to any one, and then the villagers opposed the re-building of the Chauki. Since the close of the year they are reported to have assumed a very defiant attitude. The headmen have been sent for, and if necessary a special report will be submitted to Government. The village has always been an extremely lawless and troublesome one.

47. The Thákor has no son and no brother, and his heirs at present are distant cousins.

48. Nothing was spent on works of public utility during the year.

49. The revenue is mostly derived from the land.

Varsoda (*Fourth Class*).

Area, 15 Square Miles; Population, 5,741.
Revenue, Rs. 17,762; Expenditure, Rs. 14,140.

50. This small táluka was not visited by the Political Agent during the year.

51. The relations between the young Thákor and his step-mother have unfortunately not improved. His step-brother was to be married, and when the lady asked for the expenses, the Thákor put her off with excuses, and the Political Agent had to interfere. He recommended that Rs. 3,000 should be given, but the money has not yet been paid, and it is probable that eventually the Agency will have again to interfere to secure payment. There was a dispute about the lady's Jiwái lands also necessitating the intervention of the Agency.

52. The relations between the Chief and his Bháyats are not cordial. He is a young man, who got his Gádi only two years ago, and lacks experience and tact, but he has been well educated and will, it is hoped, improve. He has two step-brothers, both studying in the Scott College, but has as yet no son.

53. The Thákor exercises jurisdiction of the fourth class, *viz.* one year's imprisonment and 500 rupees fine in criminal matters, and hears civil suits up to Rs. 2,500. But he has awarded sentences of fine only to 24, out of 28 persons tried during the whole year, which shows a tendency to look upon his Court as a source of revenue. He has been addressed on the subject.

54, Colonel Hunter has placed upon record that he noticed some partiality on the part of the Thákor in some judicial cases and drew his attention to it, and also that some complaints were received relating to his revenue administration, but that they were not of such a nature as to call for interference.

55. Nothing was spent on works of public utility during the year. The revenue is derived almost entirely from the land.

Ranásan (*Fourth Class*).

Area, 50 Square Miles; Population, 5,544.
Revenue, Rs. 9,252; Expenditure, Rs. 8,572

56. The Political Agent was unable to visit this táluka during the year. The Chief has no son, but is still quite a young man; there are still differences between him and one of the widows of the late Thákor; otherwise there is nothing to record of this small táluka.

Talukas under the charge of the Assistant Political Agent.

57. Lieutenant Carnegy's report accompanies.

Amliyára (Fourth Class).

Area, 80 Square Miles ; Population, 12,588.
Revenue, Rs. 37,650 ; Expenditure, Rs. 39,281.

58. This táluka was visited both by the Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent during the year. Colonel Hunter examined the judicial records, jail, schools, and other institutions, and laid the foundation stone of a new dispensary building, a plan and specification for which has since been prepared by the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad. He says of the Chief that he is a well meaning man, but lacks energy. Lieutenant Carnegy writes of him as follows :—

"The Thákor is amenable to advice and has thorough confidence in his Kárbhári Mr. Udeshankar whom I consider the best Kárbhári I have come across and trustworthy."

59. The Thákor has two sons by his second wife. The eldest is seven years of age, and the Thákor has promised to send him to the Scott College after the Diváli. The Thákor's relations with his family and kinsmen are excellent, but there is said to be some friction between his elder and his second wife, which is prejudicial to the interests of the sons and induced Lieutenant Carnegy to advise the Thákor to send his eldest boy to the Scott College at a rather earlier age than is usual.

60. It was mentioned in last year's report that the vighoti system had been introduced in the villages of Amliyára and Uterda on trial. In this connection Colonel Hunter, speaking of his visit to the táluka, writes : "There are very general complaints among the cultivators of the way the Kultar system is conducted ; there is a general wish for the introduction of a vighoti or cash assessment throughout the táluka, and I have urged the Chief to carry it out without further delay as has been done in Amliyára and one or two other villages. Care should be taken not to make the assessment too heavy." Lieutenant Carnegy reports that this advice has been accepted by the Thákor who appreciates the beneficial results of the vighoti system in Amliyára and Uterda, and has since introduced it into other villages. The revenue already shows a rise of Rs. 2,000 in consequence, and before long it is hoped that the system will be introduced throughout the whole táluka. So far it has resulted in no complaints from the people.

61. The revenue which is expanding is derived almost entirely from the land. A sum of Rs. 50 only is reported to have been expended on Public Works, but the dispensary building has been commenced ; otherwise details of expenditure are not given. The whole of the debt except some two hundred rupees was cleared off during the year, and the táluka is now practically free from encumbrance, so that some reproductive expenditure which has latterly been impossible may now reasonably be looked for.

Ghodásar.

Area, 12 Square Miles ; Population, 8,444.
Revenue, Rs. 34,809 ; Expenditure, Rs. 32,684.

62. The táluka was visited during the year both by the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent. Colonel Hunter inspected the jail and schools and the judicial records. Lieutenant Carnegy devoted his attention to the bad habits which the young Thákor has unfortunately contracted, apparently with some considerable measure of success and to freeing him from the influence of low associates, all of whom were dismissed by the Thákor.

63. The Thákor has three wives, but no issue ; his heir is his step-brother Ruttonsingji, who left the Scott College during the year and whose Jiwái question is now under consideration. The relations between the two brothers are not very cordial, but the Thákor is reported to be now on better terms with his mother.

64. Of the Kárbhári Azam Gokaldas, the Assistant Political Agent reports favourably. He is old, but well meaning, and conducts the administration of the táluka satisfactorily, such complaints as are received being mostly against the Thákor personally.

65. The dispensary at Háldarwás continues to do useful work. Colonel Hunter visited it during the year and recorded a very favourable opinion both of the institution and of the officer in charge.

66. A sum of Rs. 1,960 is reported to have been spent on Public Works. The revenue is derived almost entirely from the land; details of expenditure are not given.

Khadál (Fourth Class).

Area, 10 Square Miles; Population, 3,170.
Revenue, Rs. 18,281; Expenditure, Rs. 20,275.

67. Colonel Hunter visited the táluka in December and inspected its jail and school and the judicial records. Lieutenant Carnegy also visited it in the course of his tour and says of the Mia that he takes a pride in his táluka and that very few complaints are received against his administration.

68. The Mia has no son. His relations with his Bháyats are satisfactory. The Táluka Kámdár is reported by the Assistant Political Agent to be efficient.

Punádra (Fourth Class).

Area, 20 Square Miles; Population, 4,321.
Revenue, Rs. 15,093; Expenditure, Rs. 12,747.

69. Colonel Hunter visited the táluka in December, inspected its jail and school and examined the judicial records. Lieutenant Carnegy also visited it and writes of the Mia that he is a quiet religious man who gives no trouble.

70. The Mia's son is 8 years old but is unfortunately a cripple. His father took him to Bombay during the year to be treated by a Surgeon. The Mia's relations with his Bháyats are cordial.

71. There is nothing to record of this small táluka.

Pethápur (Fourth Class).

Area, 10 Square Miles; Population, 7,335.
Revenue, Rs. 20,165; Expenditure, Rs. 20,141.

72. Colonel Hunter was unable to visit the táluka before relinquishing charge, but the Assistant Political Agent visited it in the course of his tour, and it will be seen from his report that he speaks very unfavourably both of the Thákor and his administration.

73. The differences between the Thákor and his Kámdár mentioned in last year's report terminated by the latter resigning his appointment. The Thákor then appointed a Mr. Amratlal Dayashankar, but removed him at the close of the year. He was succeeded by a Mr. Válábhái who since the close of the year has also left. The Thákor has fallen into bad habits and though in response to the remonstrances of the Assistant Political Agent he has dismissed his low associates and shown some signs of reform, Lieutenant Carnegy expresses the opinion that he is not to be trusted to continue this for long. The administration is reported to be wretched and an examination of the Judicial Records disclosed many irregularities and showed heavy arrears. The latter was only what was to be expected with so many changes of Karbháris and the Thákor will now be called upon to submit the name of a properly qualified Kámdár for the approval of the Political Agent and warned that the present state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue.

74. Government have upheld the decisions of Colonel Sealy in the disputes between the Darbár and its Bháyats and the Dábhi Rajputs regarding the levy of local cess.

75. The vexed question of the excessive tribute demand of Baroda is now before Government.

76. The Thákor has no son; his relations with his family and Bháyat are believed to be fairly good.

77. Nothing was spent on Public Works during the year, and the táluka is in debt as mentioned in last year's report.

Sáthamba (Fifth Class).

Area, 20 Square Miles; Population, 4,799.
Revenue, Rs. 8,648; Expenditure, Rs. 8,500.

78. Colonel Hunter inspected the judicial records of the táluka and noticed some improvement, but the new Kámdár was absent at the time and he was unable to test him in his work.

79. The Assistant Political Agent was unable to visit the táluka, but he had an interview with the Thákor at Amliyára, and reports that he seems now to take an interest in his táluka and to be anxious to please the Agency. The táluka was much quieter this year and there were no serious complaints. The new Kámdár first selected by the Thákor did not stay long and the Thákor then appointed a man named Chaganlal who was formerly at Punádra and did well there. The old Kamdár Anopram, who was so unfavourably reported on last year, was dismissed and has since died. The Haváldár Káyam Khán remains, but there have been no complaints against him, and on the whole there is reported to be a decided improvement in the táluka though the necessity for careful supervision still exists.

80. The Thákor has no son and the heir to the Gádi is his brother Shivsinghji, aged 12, who has during the year joined the Scott College. The two brothers are stated to be on good terms.

81. Nothing was spent on Public Works and the táluka is still in debt as mentioned in last year's report.

Vásna (Fifth Class).

Area, 9 Square Miles; Population, 5,741.
Revenue, Rs. 13,727; Expenditure, Rs. 13,001.

82. The Assistant Political Agent visited the táluka during the year and inspected the judicial records, and writes that there was not much to find fault with and that the táluka has been satisfactorily administered throughout the year. Vásna is only three miles from Sádra, and the Political Officers therefore have many opportunities of seeing the Thákor who is a well educated intelligent young man who seems to understand his affairs very well.

83. The Thákor has one son, a child two years of age; his relations with his Bháyats are good. The Thákor married again during the year a sister of his deceased wife.

84. A sum of Rs. 2,700 was spent on Public Works, but of this Rs. 1,500 were contributed by Ráo Bahádur Ranchodlal Chotalal of Ahmedabad to build a temple in Sádra village.

Rámas (Sixth Class).

Area, 40 Square Miles; Population, 1,806.
Revenue, Rs. 3,070; Expenditure, Rs. 1,930.

85. There is nothing to report of this small thinly populated táluka. The Assistant Political Agent visited it and says that the Mia is a very quiet man who gives no trouble. There are never any complaints from his people who all seem happy and contented.

Thána Circles.

86. The following are the Thána Circles in this Agency :—

Names of Circles.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	How constituted.	Population according to Census.	Revenue of 1892-93.	Revenue of 1893-94.	Tribute if paid to Baroda.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bávishi	110	40,068	24 Chief Matadári villages, with sub-villages, in all 96.	40,068	46,033 0 0	46,033 0 0	33,912 11 5
Gadhváda	150	23,577	9 non-jurisdictional talukás..	23,577	17,849 9 0	17,795 13 11	3,258 0 5
Sábar-Kántha	107	20,345	10 do. ...	20,345	39,236 0 6	36,914 2 0	6,222 11 4
Katosan	45	17,607	10 do. ...	17,607	40,324 2 4	40,812 6 11	5,198 6 8
Vátrak-Kántha	40	10,031	4 do. ...	10,031	16,937 0 0	14,199 5 2	1,275 0 0

87. The usual special report by the Assistant Political Agent on the Bávishi Thána Circle is appended.

88. The following is the financial condition of the several administrative funds of the Thánas :—

No.	Names of Funds.	Balance on 1st April 1893.	Receipts during 1893-94.	Total.	Charges during 1893-94.	Balance on 31st March 1894.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Báwishi Thána Fund ..	23,652 3 8	13,826 12 6	37,479 0 2	11,334 1 1	26,144 15 1
2	Do. Local Cess Fund	2,382 7 9	5,535 14 0	7,918 5 9	7,745 7 9	172 14 0
3	Gadhvada Thána Fund ...	2,389 2 10	4,663 11 8	7,052 14 6	4,070 2 8	2,982 11 10
4	Do. Local Cess Fund	3,724 13 6	2,828 3 7	6,553 1 1	3,495 8 6	3,057 8 7
5	Sábar-Kántha Thána Fund.	609 2 3	4,632 0 7	5,241 2 10	3,437 8 1	1,803 10 9
6	Do. Local Cess Fund	1,774 13 11	4,175 4 5	5,950 2 4	3,177 3 9	2,772 14 7
7	Katosan Thána Fund ..	7,729 15 10	6,890 11 5	14,620 11 3	3,867 3 8	10,753 7 7
8	Do. Local Cess Fund	5,069 9 8	3,686 5 2	8,755 14 10	1,430 11 4	7,325 3 6
9	Vátrak-Kántha Thána Fund.		Formed from the 1st April 1894 only.			
	Total ...	47,332 5 5	46,238 15 4	93,571 4 9	38,557 14 10	55,013 5 11

89. The Vátrak-Kántha Thánadár hitherto was paid from the revenues of Jher and Nirmáli, and there was no regular Thána Fund. Colonel Hunter proposed that a separate Thána Fund should be formed for this thána as in the other thánas and Government were pleased to sanction the proposal with effect from the 1st April last in their Resolution No. 1239, dated the 27th February 1894; hence there were no receipts or payments in that fund last year. No Local Cess Fund has yet been established for this thána.

90. The receipts in all the Thána Funds except the Bávishi Thána Fund are made up of a 7 per cent. levy on the net revenue of all the tálukas under them and one-fourth of the opium and half the liquor contracts. In the Bawishi the principal sources of revenue of the Thána Fund are the receipts from liquor and opium which are taken in their entirety. A contribution is also levied from the Matadárs. From these Funds establishments are paid and all other administrative charges are met.

91. The local cess funds are made up of the cess received from all villages at the rate of 1 anna per bigha of land and are utilized in maintaining schools, dispensaries, and the vaccination establishment and in the construction of works of public utility. The Báwishi Cess Fund is in an unsatisfactory condition; its receipts are not sufficient to meet the demands upon it, and donations have been sanctioned from the Thána Fund on several occasions. The Assistant Political Agent has submitted some proposals for improving the condition of this fund and in the alternative has suggested the amalgamation of the local cess and thána funds, but this will form the subject of a separate report.

92. The receipts of the Báwishi Thána Fund during the year under report were less by Rs. 1,410 than in the previous year, due to the fact that the receipts of the previous year included recoveries on account of former years. The expenditure was less by Rs. 1,435 principally because of the expenditure in the previous year on Thána and Police buildings.

93. In the Báwishi Local Cess Fund there was no material difference in the receipts, but the expenditure was larger by Rs. 1,199, the increase being due entirely to a larger expenditure on works of public utility.

94. In the Gadhwáda Thána Fund there was an increase of Rs. 1,413 in the receipts owing to the recovery of arrears of the 7 per cent. contribution and to an increase in the amount of the liquor farm; and an increase of Rs. 866 in expenditure, due principally to the higher scale of pay sanctioned by Government to the Thánadár and his establishment.

95. In the Gadhwáda Local Cess Fund there was an increase of Rs. 1,357, due to the addition of the Hadol Táluka to the fund. The expenditure was

Rs. 3,495 as against Rs. 675 in the previous year, the increase being due to a larger expenditure on Public Works and to the opening of a new dispensary at Satlásna.

96. In the Sábar-Kántha Thána the Thána Fund shows an increase of Rs. 2,228, which is stated to be due to the recovery from Rúpal and Liki of the 7 per cent. contribution and of a share of the opium and liquor farms. There was an increase of Rs. 1,322 in the expenditure due to an increased contribution towards the pay of the Personal Deputy Assistant and his establishment and to the payment of an instalment of the cost of the new Thána buildings at Wakhtápur. In the Local Cess Fund there was an increase in receipts of Rs. 1,754, due to the recovery of arrears and of advances made on account of Surveyors' pay and partly also to the Likhi Táluka being brought under the cess. The expenditure also increased by Rs. 1,545, due to expenditure on Public Works and to the payment of some arrears.

97. In the Katosan Thána, the Thána Fund shows a falling off in the receipts of Rs. 934, due to a decrease in the realizations from liquor contracts. The expenditure was larger than in the previous year by Rs. 983, due to the construction of a treasury room and to a refund of opium revenue to the Tálukdárs. The receipts of the Local Cess Fund were Rs. 1,049 more than in the previous year, due to the recovery of arrears. There was a slight increase in the expenditure of Rs. 134, which calls for no particular remarks.

98. With the exception of the Báwishi Local Cess Fund the general condition of all these funds is excellent, and Government in March last have ruled that the accumulation of large balances is undesirable, and have desired that the best means of utilizing future accretions either by the construction of works of public utility or by rendering the establishments more efficient should be considered. Some suggestions have been received from the sub-divisional officers and Colonel Hunter has left on record his opinion that in the Báwishi Zilla one of the first things to be undertaken is the re-organization of the Village Police and that no portion of the surplus balances should be appropriated to other purposes until this has been done. On the other hand, it is very necessary that these Thánas, which are very poor, should have a reserve fund to meet the possibility of a bad year, or even of two consecutive bad years, when the usual receipts could not be recovered without great hardship. The question is an interesting one but more intricate than would at first sight appear and will form the subject of a separate report.

99. The Assistant Political Agent in his report has referred to the Nisha system under which the tribute is collected in the Báwishi Zilla, and has again expressed the opinion that when the present Nisha is over the Agency should undertake the collection of the tribute. Colonel Hunter also in a memo., he left for the information of his successor, has dwelt on this subject, but he points out that a change which he considers desirable cannot be made at once as the present contract has still five years to run. He urges that the field survey should be pushed on in the meantime and that then a cash assessment should be introduced sufficient to cover the tribute and all other expenses. It is doubtful whether this would not be stoutly opposed by the Matádárs. The field survey is in progress though much retarded during the year by the necessity of deputing some of the surveyors to the Gadhváda for work under Mr. Fforde and there is ample time before the expiry of the existing Nisha contract to consider whether some better system cannot then take its place. The question is hardly one that can be discussed in the limits of an Annual Report and its discussion at the present moment seems to be premature. All that can be done at present is to push on the field survey and see that it is conducted in such a way as to make its results available in the direction contemplated by Colonel Hunter if it should eventually appear desirable.

100. A field survey is in progress in parts of the Katosan and Sábar-Kántha Thána Circles and in the Báwishi Thána Circle. In Katosan the measurement of three villages of the Pálaj Táluka has been completed and in one village it is still in progress. In the Sábar-Kántha five villages of Hápa and Wakhtápur

are completed and one is still in progress, and in the Bávishi three chief villages with their hamlets are completed and one is now in progress. The work is reported to have been much retarded by the deputation of several surveyors to assist Mr. Fforde.

101. Mr. Fforde of the Revenue Survey, after the completion of his special duty between Dánta and Pálanpur, was deputed to make a survey of the Gadhváda villages included in the disputes between Idar and the Gadhias. He was employed on this work upto the 1st of February, when he was transferred to Dharampur, leaving the unfinished work in charge of the Nimtándár under whose supervision it was completed before the close of the year. It remains only to examine the maps, and this is now being done. The funds for this Survey were under the sanction of Government advanced from the Agency General Fund to be recovered from the parties in such proportions as may be eventually decided on a final settlement of the case.

Police.

102. The following table shows the work done by the Police in the several Thánas during the year under report:—

No.	Thána Circles.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of offences in which convictions were obtained.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent to trial.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of cases convicted to cases reported.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	Báwishi ..	44	45	31	38	52	57	45	55	10	11	70·4	84·4	67·3	75·4	77·7	78·1	
2	Gadhváda ..	41	42	19	20	53	52	50	48	16	18	46·3	47·6	64·1	55·7	68·	60·4	
3	Sábar-Kántha .	56	52	23	20	65	56	65	49	24	23	41·	38·4	56·9	39·3	56·9	44·9	
4	Katosan ..	72	41	49	23	88	45	86	42	4	6	68·4	56·4	93·1	78·3	95·3	84·4	
5	Vátrak-Kántha.	32	18	20	9	46	25	40	25	12	12	62·5	50·	60·8	52·	70·	52·	
	Total ..	245	198	142	110	304	235	286	219	66	70	57·9	55·5	71·	60·3	75·5	65·3	

103, This table shows a total of 198 offences reported against a total of 245 in the previous year, a considerable decrease which was, however, confined principally to the Katosan and Vátrak-Kántha Thánas. There was a small decrease of four offences in the Sábar-Kántha, and in the Báwishi and Gadhváda crime was practically stationary. The percentage of cases convicted to cases reported in the Báwishi Circle was very good; in Gadhváda it was a little better than last year; in Sábar-Kántha not so good, and in Katosan and Vátrak-Kántha there was a decided falling off. The percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested was excellent in the Báwishi and in Katosan, indifferent in Gadhváda and Vátrak-Kántha, and bad in the Sábar-Kántha. The percentage of accused convicted to accused sent for trial was excellent in the Báwishi and Katosan, fair in Gadhváda and the Sábar-Kántha, and indifferent in the Vátrak-Kántha. Taking the figures as a whole, however, they show 55·5 per cent. of convictions in cases, 60·8 per cent. of accused convicted to accused arrested, and 65·3 per-cent. of accused convicted to accused sent for trial, and though these figures are not as good as those of last year, they will, I believe, compare favourably with the working of Regulation District Police, and looking to the very different circumstances under which Agency Police work, are creditable.

104. The following statement shows the value of property stolen and recovered during the year:—

No.	Thána Circles.	Value of property stolen.		Value of property recovered.		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Báwishi Thána ...	228 13 6	290 5 3	119 10 6	135 9 9	52·28	46·71
2	Gadhváda, Thána ...	370 3 8	2,496 9 6	105 4 5	991 1 4	28·43	39·69
3	Sábar-Kántha Thána.	2,230 12 9	10,575 1 7	274 11 6	5,091 4 0	12·31	48·14
4	Katosan Thána ...	550 6 6	1,620 4 9	479 8 6	326 11 6	87·12	20·17
5	Vátrak-Kántha ...	258 6 7	314 2 0	142 12 0	60 2 0	55·24	19·14
	Total ...	3,638 11 0	15,296 7 1	1,121 14 11	6,604 12 7	38·83	43·17

105. The result on the whole is better than last year, being 43 per cent. of recoveries against 31 per cent. last year, but any comparison with Regulation Districts is, owing to the great difference in circumstances, not possible. In one theft committed at Rupal in February last, property valued at about Rs. 10,000 was stolen, and a considerable part of it has been recovered, which accounts for the large fluctuation in the figures for the Sábar-Kántha.

Jails.

106. There is a lock-up at each of the Thánas and at Mahisa under Báwishi and Hadol under the Gadhváda, but under the standing orders all persons on conviction are sent to the Sádra Jail; so that these locks-up are for under-trial prisoners only.

107. Prisoners sentenced to two years and under are confined in the Sádra Jail, and those sentenced to more than two years are sent to the Ahmedabad District Jail to undergo their sentences.

Criminal Justice.

108. The following statement shows the criminal work of the Thánadárs' Courts :—

No.	Names of Courts.	Number of Offences during		Number of persons dealt with							Persons disposed of.					Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases with prisoners before the Court remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial during 1893-94.				Total.									
		1892-93.	1893-94.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died escaped or transferred.			
1	Báwishi Thándár	93	86	..	51	5	108	..	13	187	177	101	24	52	..	..	..	..	
2	Gadhváda Thándár ..	41	44	..	35	..	..	..	..	74	78	33	8	37	..	..	..	..	
3	Sábar-Kántha Thándár ..	56	50	8	44	..	26	..	..	105	82	28	33	19	..	..	2	1	
4	Katosan Thándár	81	59	..	39	6	53	..	.	106	103	51	11	41	..	..	..	..	
5	Vátrak-Kántha Thándár ..	36	25	..	23	..	25	3	..	51	51	20	14	16	..	1	..	..	
	Total ..	307	264	8	192	24	249	5	13	583	491	233	90	165	..	1	2	1	

109. From this it will appear that the number of offences reported during the year was 264 as against 307 the year before. In all 491 persons were criminally dealt with, with the result that 233 were discharged and 90 acquitted, 165 persons were convicted which gives a ratio of 33·5 per cent. of persons dealt with, a result that cannot be considered altogether unsatisfactory when it is remembered that these Magistrates deal with the less serious class of offences.

110. The following statement shows the work done by the Civil Courts in the Thána Circles :—

No.	Names of Courts.	Tribunals.	Number of cases on File at the end of the previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.		Number disposed of during the year.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	Báwishi Thána... ...	2	6	243	252	249	246	232	6	17	
2	Gadhváda Thána ...	1	...	82	73	82	73	82	...	...	
3	Sábar-Kántha Thána ...	1	2	125	100	127	98	126	2	1	
4	Katosan Thána... ...	1	12	151	128	163	116	158	12	5	
5	Vátrak-Kántha Thána...	1	13	80	67	93	54	85	13	8	
	Total ...	6	33	681	620	714	587	683	33	31	

The above statement shews that the Thána Courts have worked well on the whole. There were 33 cases remaining over from the previous year and 681 new cases were filed during the year, making a total of 714 as against 620 in the previous year, of which 683 cases have been disposed of as against 587, leaving only 31 cases for disposal at the close of the year. Arrears which are nowhere heavy were reduced in all the Thánás except the Báwishi and there, having regard to the extent of the Thándár's charge, the increase in the number of outstanding cases is not such as to call for any particular notice.

Weather and Crops.

111. The rainfall during the year in all the Thána Circles was excessive, particularly at the end of the monsoon, and the kharif or agtar crops suffered much in consequence ; this was particularly so in the Báwishi where the crop is reported to have been not more than a four-anna outturn. In the Báwishi too the rabi is reported to have suffered also, the outturn being not more than 12 annas. But elsewhere the winter crops are said to have been excellent, so much so as to make up to no small extent for the loss on the kharif. The rice crop where grown is said to have been very good, being of course much benefited by the heavy late rain.

Public Health.

112. There was a slight outbreak of cholera in the Báwishi in the beginning of the year and out of 34 cases 18 proved fatal. In the other Thánas there was no epidemic and the year was marked by a total absence of small-pox, but the public health generally was not good owing to the prevalence of fever of a bad type and cough which is said to have caused about 400 deaths in the Sábar-kántha alone, while in the other Thánas also there is reported to have been much suffering and considerable mortality.

Cattle Disease.

113. Cattle disease made its appearance in the Sábar-Kántha and the Báwishi; in the former it is reported that 490 animals were attacked, of which 295 died, and in the latter 61 are said to have been attacked, all of which died. In the remaining Thánas the health of the cattle was good.

Public Works.

114. The following sums were spent on Public Works in the Thána Circles during the year :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Bávishi Thána.	A drain near the Thána at Dabhoda	...	68	5	7
	New Police Lock-up at Lawád	...	218	3	9
	Retaining wall near Thána	...	82	11	7
	Passage walls at the Thána	...	115	15	2
	Weather boards to windows	...	42	4	4
	Lock-up at Barmuáda	...	586	3	4
	A School-house at Mahisa	...	1,667	14	2
	A Bund near Kadjodra	...	485	0	3
	A road at Khánpur	...	219	4	8
	Contribution towards sinking a well	...	50	0	0
	Repairs to roads and buildings	...	164	6	9
	Total	...	3,700	5	7
Gadhváda.	School-houses at Satlásna and Bhálusna ...	...	2,038	0	0
	Iron railing to well at Satlásna ...	...	82	3	8
	Repairs to roads and buildings ...	...	236	7	11
	Total	...	2,356	11	7
Katosan.	New Treasury room	...	363	2	10
	Cattle Pound at Sánthal	...	10	0	0
	Repairs to Buildings	...	94	5	2
	Total	...	467	8	0
Sábar-Kántha.	Instalment of contribution towards Thána buildings at Wakhtápur...	...	500	0	0
	New School-house at Derol	...	1,259	0	0
	Repairs to Buildings	...	98	1	1
	Total	...	1,857	1	1
	Grand Total	...	8,381	10	3

115. In addition to the above the following sums have been subscribed by the people for the works noted:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
New Dharamshála at Váv	...	600	0	0
New Dharamshála at Rupál	...	2,000	0	0
New Dharamshála and well at Dedhrota ...	...	425	0	0
Total	...	3,025	0	0

The liberal spirit evinced by the people of these localities in undertaking these works is worthy of all praise.

116. At Wakhtápur in the Sábar-Kántha new buildings are being erected for the Thána and Police, good progress was made with the work under the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, and when the buildings are completed the Thána is to be transferred from Rangpur. The estimated cost is Rs. 15,751, of which Rs. 6,964 is to be provided by the Sábar-Kántha Thána Fund and the Institution Fee Fund in equal proportions. The whole amount is in the first instance to be advanced by the latter fund and the portion due from the Thána Fund is to

be repaid by annual instalments of Rs. 500. The first instalment as shown above has been paid this year.

117. The new quarters for the Chief Constable at Sánthal could not be undertaken, as the sanction was received too late. It is hoped that it may be possible to complete them in the current year.

Education.

118. The following statement furnishes information shewing the state of education in the Thána Circles :—

No.	Names of Villages.	Class of Schools.	1893-94. Total Receipts.	1893-94. Total Expenditure.	Number of Schools and Pupils. 1892-93. Schools.	1892-93. Pupils.	1893-94. Schools.	1893-94. Pupils.	Average daily attendance.
	Bávishi Thána.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
1	Dabhoda	Primary School...	567 8 3	527 3 6	1	91	1	68	49
2	Do. Girls' School	Do. ...	127 2 4	127 2 4	1	25	1	44	26
3	Mahisa	Do. ...	541 11 3	491 2 6	1	101	1	102	81
4	Do. Girls' ...	Do. ...	91 9 4	91 9 4	1	24	1	29	16
5	Vadodra	Do. ...	469 12 6	432 8 6	1	84	1	82	53
6	Kaprupur... ...	Do. ...	164 15 9	154 9 3	1	35	1	35	24
7	Kadjodra	Do. ...	207 3 7	102 13 1	1	31	1	31	22
8	Khanpur	Do. ..	316 14 11	291 9 8	1	52	1	52	42
9	Rakhial	Do. ...	257 0 9	234 14 0	1	40	1	34	27
10	Anguthala ...	Do. ...	269 14 11	246 3 11	1	40	1	35	26
11	Hársoli	Do. ...	366 0 9	325 11 3	1	68	1	70	51
12	Harakhjinamuváda	Do. ...	415 15 9	387 6 6	1	81	1	81	51
	Total ...		3,795 14 1	3,412 13 10	12	672	12	663	468
	Gadhváda.								
13	Satlásna	Primary School...	185 13 6	171 1 0	1	40	1	37	30
14	Bhálusna	Do. ...	160 14 6	146 5 0	1	39	1	38	21
	Total ...		346 12 0	317 6 0	2	79	2	75	51
	Sábar-Kántha.								
15	Rangpur	Primary School...	157 6 0	147 8 0	1	31	1	36	24
16	Kadoli	Do. ...	150 6 6	135 7 9	1	35	1	48	31
17	Dedhrota	Do. ...	168 7 3	173 0 0	1	51	1	52	36
18	Derol	Do. ...	173 3 9	162 6 3	1	36	1	41	23
19	Tájpuri	Do. ...	157 4 10	148 10 7	1	34	1	30	23
20	Vakhtápur ...	Do. ...	184 12 10	164 12 4	1	46	1	37	27
21	Prempur	Do. ...	169 6 1	157 2 10	1	30	1	30	25
	Total ...		1,180 15 3	1,088 15 9	7	263	7	274	189
	Katosan Thána.								
22	Sánthal	Primary School...	298 10 6	270 10 0	1	46	1	60	47
23	Katosan	Do. ...	317 2 0	298 15 6	1	39	1	47	30
24	Magúna	Do. ...	250 6 6	234 13 9	1	30	1	39	29
25	Pálaj	Do. ...	174 10 0	166 14 0	1	16	1	16	12
	Total ...		1,040 13 0	971 5 3	4	131	4	162	118
	Vátrak-Kántha.								
26	Nirmáli	Primary School...	251 11 0	221 12 0	1	61	1	62	50
27	Jher	Do. ...	283 11 10	239 11 4	1	76	1	76	50
	Total ...		535 6 10	461 7 4	2	137	2	138	100
	Grand Total ...		6,899 13 2	6,252 0 2	27	1,282	27	1,312	926

The number of schools in the Thánas was the same; the number of pupils increased by thirty only.

Frontier Affairs, Sirohi and Dánta.

119. Surveyor Jamnadas completed the theodolite survey of this boundary and a map of the boundary line as finally settled by Colonels Hunter and Loch was made. Sirohi raised objections to the position of certain pillars, and it was discovered that the position of one pillar had been wrongly described and the mistake was rectified. Sirohi then raised objections regarding the erection of

another pillar and the repairs to three others which however it subsequently relinquished, and steps have been taken for the erection and repairs since the close of the year. Sirohi has asked that a day may be fixed for meeting next cold weather apparently for a final inspection of the whole border. Should this be found necessary it is hoped that the Resident, Western Rájputána, will himself visit the boundary and decide whether the unanimous conclusions of Colonels Hunter and Loch are correct or not as the Sirohi Darbár, it seems, will never rest content with the decision of any officer inferior in rank to the Resident.

Idar and Sirohi; Idar and Dungarpur.

120. During the year a proposal was put forward by the Agent, Governor General, Rájputána, for the appointment of a special Boundary Officer for all the disputes along the frontiers with Sirohi and Dungarpur. Colonel Hunter, however, was of opinion that before putting the parties to the expense of a special officer it would be better that Agents from both sides should meet on the frontier and demarcate it where undisputed, and that in the disputed cases a survey and plan should be made of the disputed land by a surveyor from each side in the presence of the Agents, and that when these latter were ready, and not before, a special Settlement Officer might be appointed to settle the disputes and demarcate the boundary under certain rules as to procedure and appeal which should be agreed upon beforehand.

121. These proposals were accepted as regards the frontier between Sirohi and Idar, and it has been arranged that these matters are to be settled by the Resident, Western Rájputána, and the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha in direct communication with each other until the time comes for the appointment of a special Boundary Officer.

122. In the case of the frontier between Idar and Dungarpur however the Rájputána Political authorities demurred and expressed their belief that if Colonel Hunter's suggestion was adopted it would "complicate matters and render the entire frontier one vast dispute which would make the Boundary Settlement Officer's work extremely difficult." Correspondence followed, and it has recently (since the year closed) been ordered (Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 3836 of the 25th of June), that the parties shall in the first place be given an opportunity to settle their boundary differences by mutual understanding or by arbitration, failing which a Boundary Settlement Officer will have to be appointed after a survey has been made as suggested by Colonel Hunter.

Mahi Kántha and Meywár.

123. Colonel Hunter was prepared to hear, in conjunction with the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywár, the appeal of the Ráwatji of Juda in the Khára and Kutra-Maria boundary dispute, but the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, wrote that he was unable to fix a date until after the annual inspection of the Bhil Corps was over. No subsequent proposal was received from Khairwára, and none could be made from this Agency owing to the transfer of Colonel Hunter to Káthiáwár and the multiplicity of duties which the dual charge imposed on Lieutenant Carnegy.

124. In the Meywár appeal against the joint decision of Colonel Hunter and Major Bignell in the Kundol Mhowra case between the Thákor of Pál (Idar) and the Bhils of Patia-Walicha (Meywár), the final orders of the Government of India were received. His Excellency the Governor General in Council held that the settlement was one which could not be disturbed or appealed against and, as regards the one point that had remained for determination, namely, the question of the proprietary right in the dry Mhowra wood, decided that the right should rest with the Pál Thákor.

125. There is still a small question as to the right to glean the flowers of a few Mhowra trees outside the Kundol ring of hills. This claim was thrown out by the settlement of the 5th of March 1892, as it was an entirely new claim started subsequently to the commencement of the enquiry. The Walicha Bhils have been called upon by the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, to produce *primâ-facie* evidence in support of this new claim, but they have not as yet

done so. Should they be able to produce such evidence the matter which is a small one will be referred to a Bhil Panchâyat.

Boundaries with Baroda.

126. In paragraph 45 of the last year's report it was mentioned that Colonel Salmon had expressed his inability to depute an officer to meet the Baroda Survey Kámdár for the settlement of certain boundary disputes with Baroda until certain preliminaries had been complied with. Towards the close of the cold season the required papers commenced to be received from Baroda, but owing to the Agency being short-handed, it was found impossible to depute an officer to meet the Baroda Survey Kámdár. Recently, since the close of the year, an officer was deputed for the purpose, but owing to some misunderstanding apparently the Baroda Kámdár left Dhegám the night before his arrival and the meeting fell through. It is hoped, however, that it may be possible to depute an officer from this Agency, directly the fair season opens.

127. And here it may be remarked that these matters are not boundary disputes in the ordinary acceptation of the term. The boundaries have so far as this Agency is aware been settled long ago, some of them so far back as 1830, and many in about the years 1867-68 by a European officer specially appointed for the purpose. But the Baroda Darbár making a survey in their own territory, a doubt has apparently arisen about some of the boundaries which require to be settled and many require re-demarcating. This will be done, but where there have been previous settlements, they must be adhered to and cannot be allowed to be re-opened.

Border Courts.

128. A Border Court was held at Kesarganj near the Abu Road Station in April to decide claims between the Mahi Kántha States on the one side and Meywár and Sirohi on the other. It was presided over by Colonel Salmon for Mahi Kántha and Major Bignell, Second Assistant Resident at Kotra, for Meywár and Sirohi.

129. The subjoined statement will shew the work done :—

Names of States.	Number of Cases on file.	Number disposed of.	Number postponed.	Amount of Cash awards.	Value of awards in Live-stock.	Remarks.
			Mahi Kántha vs. *Meywár.*			
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I'dar	51	41	10	408 8 0	555 0 0	
Pol...	2	2	...	15 0 0	...	
Dánta	5	5	...	51 4 0	...	
			Meywár vs. *Mahi Kántha.*			
I'dar	54	48	6	96 4 0	140 0 0	
Pol...	3	3	...	175 0 0	...	
Dánta	8	8	...	5 0 0	...	
			Mahi Kántha vs. *Sirohi.*			
I'dar	6	6	...	.....	45 0 0	
Dánta	6	6	...	1 15 0	...	
			Sirohi vs. *Mahi Kántha.*			
I'dar	5	4	1	.....	...	
Dánta	5	5	...	.....	...	

130. In November Colonel Hunter proposed to meet the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywár, and to hold a Border Court of cases in dispute between the Mahi Kántha, Dungarpur, &c., but the Political Superintendent was unable to meet him.

CHAPTER II.—ATTACHED ESTATES.

131. The following statement gives the required particulars for all the Estates in this Agency which are under Agency management. The figures as to revenue, expenditure and debt are for the Samvat year 1949 ending November 1893 :—

No.	States or Tálukas.	Square miles.	Population.	Gross Revenue, annual.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance.	Debt, if any.	Amount paid in liquidation during the year.	Balance of debt remaining.	Reasons for management.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Mánsa ...	27	14,926	55,531 4 8	44,749 15 0	13,437 1 0	.....	.....	.....	Minority.
2	Mohanpur ...	65	16,380	29,240 8 4	33,329 10 3	4,476 1 5	.....	.....	.....	Do.
3	Dábha ...	10	1,995	4,151 7 2	6,316 2 11	109 15 6	22,804 8 10	.....	22,804 8 10	Indebtedness.
4	Valásna ...	25	4,577	6,512 5 11	6,708 9 0	2,016 0 3	2,034 0 0	500 0 0	1,534 0 0	Minority.
5	Likhi... ...	30	1,513	3,717 1 3	3,550 2 7	736 8 2	1,480 1 6	.....	1,480 1 6	Do.
6	Gábat ...	15	1,662	3,616 1 8	3,923 14 11	2,304 4 3	.....	.....	.....	Do.
7	Pálaj... ...	8	1,586	8,315 1 5	7,166 11 4	4,894 14 9	6,343 12 6	.....	6,343 12 6	Do.
8	Hápa ...	9	1,445	3,356 14 6	4,536 10 10	3,104 4 4	8,501 10 9	1,293 4 0	6,199 7 6	Do.
9	Hadol ...	30	4,091	2,697 1 0	3,049 13 6	626 5 4	.....	.....	.....	Semi permanent attachments. The revenue is distributed.
10	Jher	15	6,374	3,361 4 8	4,164 5 9	1,248 0 2	.....	.....	.....	
11	Nirmáli ...			3,070 7 8	3,421 7 6	1,317 11 8	.....	.....	.....	
12	Gadhváda ...	95	14,889	5,520 9 10	5,520 9 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13	Deloli ...	3	1,063	4,995 15 2	4,522 6 10	536 9 11	601 0 2	.....	601 0 2	Dispute among Bhaydárs.
14	Ganeshpur ...	...	330	614 0 2	861 1 6	32 1 7	.....	.....	.....	Do.
15	Khedáwára.	27	2,162	Came under attachment, 19th January 1894.			Figures not available for report.			

132. In the return given at para. 96 of last year's report 18 Estates were shewn as under management. Of these the management was withdrawn from two, and two were transferred to the Idar State.

133. The two managements withdrawn were Wakhtápur and Virsoda ; the former for the reason that the debt was liquidated and the latter because the question of succession, which was the cause of management, was settled.

134. The managements of Harsámda and Naranpur were transferred to the Idar State as mentioned in paras. 101 and 102 of the last year's report.

135. One new Estate, that of Khedawáda in the Sábar-Kántha, was brought under management during the year, but after the close of the Samvat year, which is the year for revenue purposes. The late Tálukdár died, leaving two sons, the eldest 15 years of age and during his minority the Estate has been brought under management, but it is also in debt to the extent of Rs. 17,400.

136. The financial condition of No. 1 Mánsa, No. 2 Mohanpur, No. 3 Gábat, No. 9 Hadol, No. 10 Jher, No. 11 Nirmáli, No. 12 Gadhváda, and No. 14 Ganeshpur is good, and they have no debt. The other Estates are all in debt though Dábha is the only one that has been actually attached for debt. In Walásna and Hápa a portion of the debt was paid off during the year. The rules for the management of Encumbered Estates are now before Government, and as soon as they are sanctioned, arrangements will be made for the liquidation of the debt in all the Estates.

Mánsa (3rd Class).

137. This is the most important of the Estates under management. It was visited by Colonel Salmon and Lieutenant Carnegy and twice by the Personal Assistant for audit purposes.

138. The young Chief, now 17 years of age, continues his studies in the Rájkumár Collage at Rájkot. He hopes to appear for the Matriculation of the Bombay University next November, and the Principal of the College reports of him in the following terms :—

> "Very intelligent and always very attentive and painstaking. Is making great progress. General conduct excellent."

139. The Thákor was married in March 1893 and has as yet no issue. His relations with his mother are fair, but not so good as they might be. This is probably the fault of the lady who has quarrelled with her daughter so badly that the latter has gone to live with her grand-mother. The feeling among the ladies in the Darbár appears to be strained, but this has unfortunately always been the case with the Mánsa family. The young Chief's relations with his Bháyát are good.

140. The Táluka was throughout the year in charge of Mr. Raghnath Vinayak as manager. He is reported by the Personal Assistant to be slow but has got through his work and has on the whole done fairly well.

141. The opening balance at the commencement of the Samvat year 1949 was Rs. 2,655-11-4, the revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 55,531-4-8, and the total expenditure was Rs. 44,749-15-0, leaving a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 13,437-1-0, a result which may be regarded as on the whole satisfactory. The Táluka will continue under management for another two years at least until the Thákor attains his majority and is shown to be fit to be entrusted with the management of his affairs.

142. The Táluka comprises eleven villages, all of which have now been measured with a view to the introduction of a cash assessment. In five villages this has already been introduced, in the remaining six the kaltar system is still in force, but a classification by a Committee of disinterested patels is proceeding and when it is complete a cash assessment will be introduced into these villages also.

143. No Public Works of any importance were undertaken during the year beyond the usual current repairs, but sanction was accorded to several very necessary works which are being undertaken during the current year.

144. The bulk of the revenue is derived from the land. The following were the principal items of expenditure ;—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ghásdána	5,820	0	5
Jamábandi...	5,933	15	7
Administrative charges	8,571	13	3
Police	2,130	7	1
Education	2,061	12	9
Darbár charges, including the College expenses of the young Thákor	14,959	5	11

Mohanpur (*Third Class*).

145. Lieutenant Carnegy as Acting Political Agent visited the Táluka in February. The Personal Assistant also visited it and audited the accounts.

146. The young Thákor who was studying at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot left that institution in April and from July to the end of the year he attended the Court and office of the Assistant Political Agent to learn administrative work and fit himself for the charge of the Táluka. He is not yet married but has been betrothed to a daughter of the House of Chuda in Káthiáwár. His only relation is his uncle with whom he is on good terms.

147. Mr. Maganlal Dalsukram was in charge of the Táluka as Japtidár up to February, when he was transferred to the service of the Idar State. He is reported to have been efficient. As the Táluka was so soon to be handed over to the Chief no one was appointed to succeed him and the charge remained with the Aval Kárkun Mr. Ambalal Revashankar till after the close of the year under report, when on the 16th of May the Thákor was, under the orders of Government, installed and the management removed.

148. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 8,565-3-4. The revenue of the year was Rs. 29,240-8-4 and the expenditure Rs. 33,329-10-3, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 4,476-1-5 at the end of the year. It will thus be seen that the expenditure of the year exceeded the revenue of the year by Rs. 4,089. This was due to several large items of expenditure which had to be specially sanctioned, such as the expenses of the Thákor's trip to Bombay Rs. 500. The Ticka money paid on his betrothal Rs. 3,000, condolences on deaths Rs. 1,515, Tiko to Idar Rs. 250, and a further expenditure of Rs. 1,000 on the Sardoi tank.

149. The survey of twelve villages has been completed and the measurement of six more was in progress at the end of the year. It is intended to introduce a cash assessment.

150. A sum of Rs. 2,395-15-3 was spent on Public Works as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Deepening the Sardoi tank	1,013	8	0
New room for the treasury	180	0	0
New school-house at Adpodra	700	0	0
A well at Bayal	400	0	0
Repairs to buildings	102	7	3
Total ...	2,395	15	3

151. The revenue is derived almost entirely from the land. The principal items of expenditure were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Darbár charges including those on account of the Thákor	9,240	9	6
Tribute	7,029	12	2
Administrative charges and Police	9,381	15	4
College expenses	2,128	13	5
Public Works	2,395	15	3

Dábha (Fifth Class).

152. The Political Agent was unable to visit the Táluka during the year, but it was visited by the Assistant Political Agent, of whose charge it forms part.

153. The Tálukdár Mia Gulabmian died on the 6th of July 1893 and was succeeded by his son Motamia who his 26 years of age. The present Tálukdár Motamia has no son and his relations with his family and Bháyáds are cordial.

154. The Táluka was taken under management on the 5th April 1892 on account of debt which is estimated to amount to nearly Rs. 23,000, and if it should eventually be determined that the whole of this has to be paid off, the attachment is likely to last for a good many years. A scheme of liquidation awaits the approval by Government of the draft rules for the management of encumbered estates.

155. The opening balance at the commencement of the Samvat year 1949 was Rs. 2,274-11-3. The revenue was Rs. 4,151-7-2 and the expenditure Rs. 6,316-2-11, leaving a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 109-15-6. The year was a very bad one owing to the very heavy rainfall which ruined the kharif crops. There was consequently a falling off of over Rs. 2,000 in the revenue, the receipts for the previous year having been Rs. 6,612. The funeral ceremonies of the Mia who died during the year swallowed up nearly the whole of the small surplus and nothing could be paid in liquidation of debt.

156. The Japtidár Govindrao Sadashiv is reported by the Assistant Political Agent to be working well and to be on good terms with the Mia.

157. A cash assessment is about to be introduced into the Táluka and it is hoped that the result will be beneficial alike to the cultivators and the revenue.

158. A sum of Rs. 110 was spent on adding to the dharmshála. No funds were available for other public works.

159. The jurisdiction is exercised by the Watrak Kántha Thándár.

Minor Estates.

160. Of the minor estates there is little to record.

161. In Walásna the usual instalment of Rs. 500 was paid towards the liquidation of debt; only one creditor now remains and with him a special arrangement has now been made. The Japtidár Kirpashankar Narbheshankar is fairly well reported on by the Personal Assistant.

162. In Likhi the Thákor's youngest sister was married and survey operations were commenced. The Japtidár was reported not to be working well and was transferred in a subordinate position to Mánsa. His successor Kishor Tribhowan is reported to be very hard-working and to be doing well. Provision was made in the budget for the payment of debt, but payment was suspended pending the orders of Government on the rules for the management of encumbered estates.

163. In Gábat there is no debt and the Táluka has a good balance to credit. The young Thákor has left College and attends the Assistant Political Agent's Court and office to learn administrative work. The Japtidár Ranchhod Pitambar is reported to have worked very satisfactorily. He has since been promoted.

164. In Pálaj the survey operations have been completed and the bighoti system has been introduced in all the villages. Nothing was paid towards the debt but the Táluka has a considerable balance in hand and the liquidation of the debt should not be difficult. The Japtidár Naranlal Vanmali is reported to be hard-working and to have performed his duties satisfactorily.

165. In Hápa a substantial payment was made in liquidation of debt. There is a good balance and the Táluka will not require long to get free of its liabilities. The Japtidár Chhaganlal Pitambar is reported to have done fairly well.

166. Hádol is free from debt, so is Ganeshpur. Both were throughout the year in charge of Japtidár Kewalram Parbhuram whose work is reported to have been satisfactory.

167. Jher, Nirmáli and Gadhwára are managed by the Thánedárs. There is nothing to record of any of them.

168. Deloli has a balance of Rs. 536 and the debt is very little now. The Japtidár Motilal Nagar is reported to have worked well.

169. Khedáwáda came under management on the 19th of January on the death of the late Thákor owing to the minority of his son. The figures of the current revenue year will therefore come into next year's report. The Japtidár is Mohanlál Dolatrám. His work is so far reported to be satisfactory.

170. The following statement gives the names of the minors who were under the supervision of the Agency during the year and the required particulars as to their education, &c. :—

Name.	Age.	Whether receiving an education.	Health.	Mental Capacity.	Conduct.
Takhatsingji of Mánsa ...	17	Yes, at the Rájkumár College.	Good.	Good.	Excellent.
Himatsingji of Mohanpur	19	Educated at Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do.	Do.	Good.
Harisingji of Valásna ...	14	Yes, at the Scott College, Sádra.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Jaswantsingji of Likhi ...	9	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Vajesingji of Gábat ...	20	Educated at Scott College, Sádra.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Dolatsingji of Pálaj ...	17	Yes, at the Scott College, Sádra.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Vakhatsingji of Hápa ...	19	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Jawansingji of Hadol ...	12	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Vakhatsingji of Khedáwáda	15	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Appendix III.

171. The usual statement showing the strength and cost of the Stipendiary Police for the whole Province is appended No. III.

172. The total strength in the jurisdictional States and Tálukas was the same as last year, *viz.* 165 mounted and 1,031 Foot or 1,196 of all ranks. The total cost was Rs. 97,222-9-8 as against Rs. 96,840-0-0 in the previous year. Taking the States and Tálukas individually there were some small fluctuations of strength, but they are not such as to call for any remark except in the case of the 6th and 7th class Tálukas where the reduction from 12 to 5 has been caused by the Kadoli Táluka being brought under the Agency Police.

173. In the Agency Police the mounted strength was reduced by 20 men and the foot were iucreased by 65. The total cost was Rs. 81,113-4-4 as against Rs. 82,684-0-1 in the previous year.

174. The total strength for the whole province was 1,639, of whom 286 were mounted; the total cost was Rs. 1,78,325-14-0.

175. The Agency Police were throughout the year in charge of Lieutenant Carnegy, Assistant Political Agent.

176. The force is divided into six administrative sub-divisions apart from the reserves at head-quarters. The Báwishi, Katosan, Gadhwáda, and Sabar-Kántha Thána Circles constitute each a sub-division in charge of a chief constable. The small Vátrak-Kántha Thána Circle and Sádra Station are each in charge of a head constable. There are two Inspectors, one with charge of Katosan, Gadhwáda and Sábar-Kántha and the other in charge of the Báwishi, Vátrak-Kántha and Sádra Station. The Inspectors' charges were re-distributed during the year, and it remains to be seen whether the change is beneficial. There are six Police Stations and 19 out-posts, one new out-post having been created at Umri in the Gadhwáda Thána during the year. Lieutenant Carnegy personally visited and inspected all the Police Stations and 13 of the out-posts.

177. The sixty-five new recruits are reported to have made good progress with their drill; there were no recruits in the mounted branch. Drill and ball practice at head-quarters was supervised by the Assistant Political Agent himself as Superintendent; in the Thánas it was supervised by the Inspectors. During the monsoon months as many of the mounted men as possible were called into head-quarters for drill, and there is said to be some improvement. All the men except the sixty-five new recruits went through their musketry course.

178. The clothing accoutrements and arms are reported to be in good condition, but the sixty-five new men have still to be armed with smooth-bores.

179. The force was short of its strength by 2 foot constables, 2 horses and 3 camels at the close of the year.

180. Fifteen horses were cast and two died, one camel was cast and four died; there was considerable sickness among the camels in the monsoon, but they were sent away to the Báwishi to graze and soon recovered.

181. The conduct of the men would appear not to have been so good during the year as departmental punishments increased from 52 last year to 85 this, but there was only one judicial punishment. Five men were punished by dismissal, two by reduction, 69 by fine and nine with extra drill. The number of men in receipt of rewards was four as compared with one in the previous year. These were all pecuniary rewards for detection of crime.

182. The number of educated officers and men was 41 and 72 as compared with 27 and 48 the previous year. Advantage was taken of the reduction in the mounted branch and consequent increase in the foot to enlist as many educated men as possible. There is a Police School at head-quarters with an attendance of 71 men; the men are taught to read and write and are instructed in their duties as policemen.

183. The health of the Force was on the whole good though the men suffered a good deal from fever after the rains, particularly in the Rangpore and Katosan Thánas. There were three deaths during the year.

184. The results of the working of the Police during the year are shown in Appendix IV. The total number of offences reported to the Police was 963 as compared with 1,142 in the previous year, which shows a considerable decrease of crime, the decrease being most noticeable in the Katosan Thána and Táluka, the Wátrak-Káhtha Thána, and the I'dar and Dánta States. The number of persons arrested was 1,296 as compared with 1,405 in the previous year, and the number sent for trial was 1,254 as against 1,358. Of these, 766 were convicted and 444 acquitted or discharged as compared with 886 and 446 in the previous year; one person died before trial and 41 remained for trial at the close of the year. The number of the latter is large, but calls for no particular remark except in the case of "Other States", where of 34 persons awaiting trial at the end of the year no less than 32 were in the small Táluka of Pethápur. An explanation has been called for from the Thákor and the matter will be separately dealt with.

Appendix IV.

185. Taking the statement as a whole, it shows a percentage of 59·1 convicted of accused arrested and 61 per cent. convicted of accused sent for trial, a result which may be regarded as creditable. Taking the divisions which are worked by the Agency Police and those which are entirely under the States or Táluka Police separately, the former show a percentage of 62·9 convicted to arrested and 67·7 convicted to sent for trial. The result is not so satisfactory as in the previous year when the figures were 73·5 and 78·3 respectively; but it is nevertheless good; the latter show a percentage of 58·3 convicted to arrested and 59·7 convicted to sent for trial; here again there is a slight falling off, the figures for the previous year being 60·3 and 61·9 respectively, but the result is still good.

186. The Agency Police are of course the best; in the States and Tálukas the results of course vary very much, but the size of the divisions is so unequal and the circumstances under which the various bodies work so divergent that it is impossible to make any comparison which would be of any value. It is manifestly much easier for a small civilized Táluka like Katosan, where crime is of a comparatively unimportant and simple description, to show a high percentage of success than it is for a large wild State like I'dar with a half civilized turbulent population to do so; but I may say that all circumstances considered, I regard the I'dar figures as good though it is evident that the I'dar Police send everybody they arrest for trial by a Magistrate. This practice prevails in all the wilder States, but will no doubt be gradually discontinued as Police arrangements become more systematic. With regard to the description of crime in which the Police were particularly unsuccessful, figures are not available on which to make reliable comment,

Crimes of violence.

187. The offences of this nature for the whole Mahi Kántha were as under, as compared with those of the previous year:—

	Year under report.	Previous year.
Murders	... 13	17
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	... 9	5
Dacoities	... 10	16
Robberies	... 26	30
Dacoities with murder	... 2	0
Dacoities and robberies causing grievous hurt	... 9	3
Property stolen in robberies and dacoities	... Rs. 9,208	Rs. 4,755

This shows a slight improvement, for the number of dacoities and robberies taken together was 47 as compared with 56 in the previous year, but the amount of violence used appears to have been greater and the value of the property taken away was nearly double. The number of murders was less, but the number of murders and homicides not amounting to murder taken together was the same.

188. It is a little difficult to say in what portion of the Agency crimes of a particular description were most prevalent, because to arrive at anything like a fair conclusion each description of crime should be calculated out against th area and population, and looking to the circumstances and the nature of the data we have to go upon, that is at present an almost impossible task; but speaking generally, the violent crime comes principally from the wilder districts. This

year 7 of the murders, 5 cases of culpable homicide, 6 dacoities, 15 robberies, and both the dacoities with murder were committed in the I'dár State. One culpable homicide, 3 robberies and one dacoity were committed in the Gadhwáda, which is the wildest of the Thána Circles. One murder, one robbery and one dacoity were committed in Pol. One culpable homicide, one robbery and two dacoities were committed in Dánta. One murder and four robberies in Málpur, and two murders and one robbery in Mohanpur, the small residue only of the violent crime coming from the more settled districts.

189. In the 47 cases of dacoity and robbery of all sorts, 42 persons concerned in 20 cases were arrested and sent for trial; of these, 21 were convicted, 19 acquitted and two remained to be tried at the close of the year. Of the 22 murders and culpable homicide cases, 13 were committed to the Sessions Courts and 7 were convicted. This is not of course satisfactory, but it must be remembered that the I'dar, Dánta and Pol States and the Málpur Táluka have long lines of wild frontier, with Sirohi, Meywár and Dungarpur inhabited by a people wilder even than their own, and very much less under control, and violent crimes committed on and near the frontier are very difficult of detection, while in cases where the offenders may be known, it is very difficult to bring them to justice and exceedingly difficult among a wild Bhil population to get evidence against them.

190. In the Rehwar Zilla, which comprises the Tálukas of Mohanpur, Dadhalia, Ranásan, Rupal, Bolundra and Wadagam, and which latterly has had a bad reputation, there was much less violent crime than usual owing no doubt to the presence of the patrols of Agency Police sent to assist the Tálukdárs in the maintenance of the peace of the district. The proposals of the Political Agent for the appointment by the Agency of a Zilla Fauzdár to supervise the Police arrangements of the Tálukas abovementioned, on the lines approved by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, were finally sanctioned by Government in December and will, it is hoped, lead to permanent improvement.

191. During the latter part of the year some complaints were received from the Ahmedabad District of inroads of Bhils into the Modása Táluka; only two cases were brought to notice, but orders were at once issued to the I'dar State and outposts were established along the whole border line, and there have been no further complaints.

192. The fact is that in the early part of the hot weather when the Bhils of the frontier have little or nothing to do, and often little or nothing to live upon, they indulge their instincts for theft and looting, and the task of the I'dar State in maintaining order is much complicated by the fact that the Bhils on the Rájputana side of the border are not under very efficient Police control, but it may be doubted whether these, the real Bhils, often get down as far as Modása and the acts complained of by the Ahmedabad authorities were more probably committed by the local Kolis in the immediate proximity of their border, of whom also, it may be remarked, they have a number within their own limits.

193. There was a serious outbreak on the part of the Bhils of Patia and Demat under Meywár, who attacked the Bhils of Pahla under I'dar, wounding several persons and burning some houses; they carried off a considerable quantity of mhowra fruit also. There are complaints arising out of this matter on both sides which stand over for settlement at the next Border Court.

194. Incidents such as those mentioned above must be expected to occur occasionally until the wilder parts of the province become far more civilized than they are, but generally speaking, it may be said that there has been a marked improvement in the matter of violent crimes in the last few years.

195. The following are the casualties reported during the year as compared with the previous year:—

	Year of report.	Previous year.
Suicide	... 14	...
Snake-bites	... 36	53
Drowning	... 84	77
Falls from trees	... 19	16
Killed by wild animals	... 3	2
Miscellaneous...	... 30	26

The number of miscellaneous casualties is large, and endeavours will be made to classify them in greater detail next year.

196. The following is a comparative statement of the property stolen and recovered during the year :—

No.	States.	Value of property stolen.		Value of property recovered.		Percentage of property recovered.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Bávishi	228 13 6	290 5 3	119 10 6	135 9 9	52·28	46·71
2	Gadhwáda	370 3 8	2,496 9 6	105 4 5	991 1 4	28·43	39·69
3	Sábar-Kántha	2,230 12 9	10,575 1 7	274 11 6	5,091 4 0	12·31	48·14
4	Katosan	550 6 6	1,620 4 9	479 8 6	326 11 6	87·12	20·17
5	Vátrak-Kántha	258 6 7	314 2 0	142 12 0	60 2 0	55·24	19·14
6	Sádra Bazár	383 4 9	38 10 5	46 8 0	36 8 8	12·13	94·54
7	Idar...	18,094 10 5	14,360 3 0	3,752 0 2	1,645 14 1	20·73	11·36
8	Pol	1,691 5 7	2,507 12 0	1,068 4 0	609 4 0	63·12	24·29
9	Dánta	4,390 2 6	1,649 9 6	730 14 0	123 12 0	16·64	7·5
10	Málpur	1,530 13 0	655 4 0	437 2 0	236 13 3	28·57	36·14
11	Mánsa	312 7 0	719 13 9	256 14 0	226 2 9	82·21	31·41
12	Katosan Thákor	142 5 0	51 4 0	69 3 6	51 4 0	48·63	100·
13	Ilol	29 0 0	4,098 6 0	15 0 0	4,085 10 0	51·72	99·68
14	Other States	6,372 1 0	16,936 2 7	973 13 4	2,828 2 2	15·31	16·69
	Total ...	36,584 12 3	46,313 8 4	8,471 9 11	16,448 3 6	23·12	35·51

In the first six divisions which are policed by the Agency Police, the percentage of recoveries was 47·6 as against 29·0 in the preceding year. In the figures for the Sabar-Kántha those of the Mohanpur Táluka have been included. In the States and Tálukas which have their own separate Police, the percentage of recoveries was 31·6 as against 22·2 in the previous year. Both show an improvement.

Jails.

197. The following Table furnishes information regarding the prisons in this Agency :—

State or Division.	Number of prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily Average in Jail.		Remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jails and prisoners.
		Remaining at the end of the previous year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1892-93.	1893-94.		
				1892-93.	1893-94.				Rs. a. p.
Sádra	1	49	169	304	218	47·21	33·76	46	1,629 6 7
I'dar	1	90	194	315	284	84·79	86·54	89	3,226 6 10
Pol	1	...	25	18	25	2·10	5·90	5	534 0 6
Dánta	1	25	36	91	61	27·2	22·7	10	1,343 10 0
Málpur	1	26	26	45	52	13·21	20·52	12	2,000 0 0
Mánsa	1	5	26	35	31	2·7	3·8	1	241 13 11
Katosan	1	3	9	8	12	·40	1·40	...	371 4 6
Ilol	1	9	10	14	19	2·03	1·6	...	294 6 0
Other States ...	17	4	202	164	206	·42	·79	23	2,591 10 5
Total ...	25	211	697	994	908	180·06	177·01	186	12,232 10 9

The number of prisons last year was twenty-six. The reason of decrease this year is that the Táluka of Dábha being placed under the control of the Vátrak-Kántha Thándár, the lock-up there has been closed.

198. The accommodation in all the jails is reported to be sufficient, but a new jail is required at I'dar and also at Dánta. His Highness the Mahárája of I'dar, who has long been contemplating the erection of a new jail, has not yet carried out the intention, neither has the Mahárána of Dánta commenced the new jail, which was referred to in last year's report.

199. The daily average of prisoners is almost the same as it was last year, and the average cost per head was Rs. 69-1-9, as compared with Rs. 73-6-8.

200. The health of the jail population was good throughout the year.

201. The hard labour prisoners are generally employed in ordinary labour, such as work in the gardens, grinding corn, repairing roads, and the like, except in I'dar, where some of the prisoners are employed in manufacturing yarn dungry and carpets and in caning chairs.

202. The Political Agent during his tour visited and inspected the prisons at I'dar, Ilol, Amliyára, Mánsa, Ghodásar, Ramás, Khadal and Punádra. The Assistant Political Agent visited all the prisons in his charge, except Sáthamba and Ghodásar, and no complaints were made by the prisoners. The general management and the discipline of the jails is reported to have been satisfactory.

Infanticide.

203. The usual separate report on the Márwádi population and infanticide will, as usual, be submitted hereafter. The Márwádi Rajput's population was 2,191 as against 2,239 in the previous year; they all reside in I'dar jurisdiction; the decrease is due to a greater number of deaths than that of births. The male and female births were 31 and 40 as against 43 and 42 respectively in 1892-93.

204. Among the infants born during the year under report there were 5 deaths among the males and 11 among the females, while among the adults the casualties were 41 men and 61 women against 28 and 28 respectively in the year before.

205. There were two marriages into and seven out of the caste. No case of infanticide occurred during the year, and none have occurred for some years past.

206. The pecuniary assistance given by the Ìdar Darbár in the marriages of the daughters of poor Rajputs was insignificant, amounting only to Rs. 7, possibly because no such assistance was necessary, as the marriages were very few, and the people concerned were well to do, but explanation will be called for.

207. The Infanticide Establishment consists of 1 kárkún, 1 female inspectress and 2 peons, and the total cost during the year of the report was Rs. 827-4-6 against Rs. 446-8-2, the reason of the increase being that pay bills of the establishment for five months of the year 1892-93 were disbursed in the year under report owing to audit objections. The balance to the credit of the fund at the end of the year was Rs. 926-9-8 against Rs. 839-8-4 at the close of the preceding year.

208. The sources of income of the fund are contributions from the Ìdar Darbár, fines for breach of Infanticide Rules, and a moiety of the Mohsals imposed upon tributary Chiefs of the Mahi Kántha.

Criminal Justice.

209. The work done by the several Criminal Courts is shewn in Statement V attached. The number of offences reported to the Magistrates during the year was 1,393 against 1,536 in the previous year, shewing a diminution of 143. 77 persons remained over from the previous year awaiting disposal, and 2,641 were brought before the Courts during the year of the report, making a total of 2,718. Of these 2,660 were disposed of as under, leaving 58 for disposal at the close of the year :—

Appendix V.

824	discharged	against	...	...	...	927
596	acquitted	do.	...	...	...	565
1,187	convicted	do.	...	...	...	1,239
46	committed to Sessions	against	...	...	...	63
7	died, escaped or were transferred	against	...	...		6
58	concerned in 30 cases remained under trial	against	...	...		77

210. The percentage of convictions was 43·6 as against 43·0 in the previous year.

211. Of the 58 accused under trial, 32 persons concerned in 13 cases awaited trial in the Court of the Pethápur Thákor alone. This has been referred to in para. 184 above.

212. The sentences passed on the 1,187 persons shown in the return as convicted were as under :—

Rigorous imprisonment for six months and over ...	36
Do. under six months ...	523
Fine only	627
Whipping	1
	1,187

213. Of the 1,393 cases reported to the Magistrates, there were :—

415	of hurt.
385	„ theft.
57	„ criminal trespass.
19	„ criminal intimidation.
89	„ mischief.
41	„ criminal misappropriation.
46	„ receiving and disposing of stolen property.
21	„ criminal breach of trust.
24	„ adultery and enticing away a married woman.
7	„ murder.
6	„ culpable homicide, not amounting to murder.
6	„ attempt to commit murder.
16	„ robbery.
4	„ dacoities.
1	„ counterfeit coin.
5	„ extortion.
2	„ offences by or relating to public servants.
20	„ offences against the public tranquillity.
21	„ assault.
9	„ attempt to commit suicide.
28	„ wrongful restraint.
1	„ rape.
15	„ cheating.
155	„ miscellaneous.
1,393	

214. As compared with those for last year the above figures show a slight increase of 23 in the number of cases classed as hurt, a large decrease of 100 in cases of theft, a large decrease in cases classed as criminal intimidation and criminal misappropriation, a decrease in cases of offences by or relating to public servants, and a considerable increase in cases of offences against the public tranquillity. They show also with reference to the violent crimes already noticed as reported to the Police that 7 of the 13 murders, 6 of the 9 culpable homicides, not amounting to murder, and 20 of the 47 dacoities and robberies came before the Courts.

215. In addition to the above the Sessions Court of the Political Agent tried 8 cases with 16 accused, of whom 9 were convicted and sentenced, and 7 were acquitted. The offences with which they were charged were as under :—

Murder	3
House-breaking and theft	1
Dacoity	1
Mischief by fire	3

and the sentences awarded were in all cases imprisonment, the longest being for three years. The three murder cases all resulted in acquittals, though in one case one accused was found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced by Colonel Hunter to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

216. Twenty cases were tried by the Sessions Courts of the Native States as under :—

I'dar	17
Dánta	2
Pol	1

implicating 36 persons on charges as under :—

Murder	5
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	6
Attempt at murder	2
Abortion	2
Assault	1
Theft	1
Mischief with hurt	1
Dacoity	1
Forgery	1
	20

217. Of these 36 persons, 28 were convicted and sentenced, and the rest were acquitted : four persons were sentenced to transportation for life and the remainder were punished with fines and imprisonment of varying duration, the longest being seven years. Ì'dar has dealt with six cases of murder under the Bhil caste custom and punished the culprits with fine only. I am not aware of any rules which allow of this procedure in internal cases. There may of course be instances in the wildest parts of the Bhil tracts, when it may still be advisable to resort to this method of punishment, more particularly in cases where the murders are the result of wild border frays or intertribal disputes, but the practice should be resorted to as little as possible, and care is very necessary to prevent encouragement being given to lawlessness ; and whenever possible such offences should be brought under the ordinary law. This has been brought to the notice of the Ì'dar Darbár and an explanation called for.

218. The sentences awarded by the several Courts, including Courts of Session, are shown in the Statement VI attached. In all 1,224 persons were punished by the Criminal Courts during the year as compared with 1,286 in the previous year. There were no capital sentences and only four persons were transported for life ; none of the others were sentenced to a longer period than seven years and only four were sentenced to more than two years, while no less than 639 persons or more than half the total were sentenced to fine only. Having regard to the character of the reported crime and making allowances for special punishments among the Bhils of the wilder districts, it is impossible to look at this return and not feel that punishments have been inadequate. Whipping was only inflicted in one case : there is beyond doubt therefore room for an extension of this form of punishment which is peculiarly suited to portions of this district, but it is a form of punishment which is nowhere popular among Native Magistrates and which is much less approved in Native States. In all the smaller Tálukas and in some of the large ones, too, it is feared, fine is the most popular form of punishment. It not only saves the cost of maintaining the prisoner in jail, but it adds more or less to the revenue. It is only by constant attention that improvement in this respect can be hoped for, and it can only be gradual. In the petty cases it does not so much matter, but it is a premium on crime when the more serious cases are punished in this way, and when convicts are punished with imprisonment for six months or less when they ought to have been punished with much longer terms, the effect is most mischievous. The attention of all the States will be drawn to this important matter and endeavours will be made to secure better results in future.

Appendix VI.

219. The following table shows the amount of the fines imposed and recovered during the year as compared with the previous year :—

Courts.	Fines imposed.		Fines recovered.		Percentage of Recoveries.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Agency and Japti Courts	2,338 0 0	1,707 12 0	1,441 14 11	961 10 4	61·6	56·31
I'dar	5,473 2 0	4,397 8 0	2,037 5 6	2,684 14 0	37 2	61 05
Other States ...	7,631 8 0	8,757 12 0	4,752 4 0	5,156 10 0	62·2	58·88
Total ...	15,442 10 0	14,863 0 0	8,231 8 5	8,803 2 4	53·3	59·22

It will be seen that while the amount of the fines imposed by the Agency Courts and the Courts of the I'dar State was materially less than in the preceding year, the amount of the fines imposed by the Courts of the other States increased by over Rs. 1,100. The total amount of the fines imposed was thus greater than in the preceding year by Rs. 572. The percentage of recoveries was 59·22 as compared with 53·3 in the preceding year.

220. The number of appeals disposed of by the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent, and the Courts from which they were received, are shown in Appendix VII. In all there were 27 appeals, in only 5 of which the sentence was confirmed, in 15 it was reversed and in 7 it was modified.

Appendix VII.

221. The I'dar and Pol Courts of criminal appeal tried 18 and two appeals respectively. The conviction and sentence of the lower Court was upheld in 15, reversed in 3 and modified in 2 cases.

222. There were no criminal appeals to Government.

223. There was one appeal to the Commissioner by five persons against a decision of the Political Agent's Sessions Court: in the case of one of the appellants the conviction was reversed, in the case of the remaining four it was upheld.

Civil Justice.

224. Appendix VIII furnishes information as regards the original civil work performed by all the Agency and State Courts. The number of original Civil Courts was the same as last year, viz. 38. The number of suits on the file at the commencement of the year was 361 as against 284 in the previous year, the number of suits filed during the year was 2,611 as against 2,386 in the preceding year, making a total of 2,972 suits for disposal as compared with 2,670. Of these 2,620 suits were disposed of as compared with 2,309, leaving 352 suits in arrears as compared with 361. The value of the new suits instituted during the year was Rs. 1,93,707-11-9 as compared with Rs. 1,51,478-9-4 in the previous year. The average value was Rs. 74-3-0 as compared with Rs. 63-7-9. The average time spent in the disposal of suits during the year was eighty days. The total value of the suits settled during the year was Rs. 1,79,888-7-9 as compared with Rs. 1,33,937-11-2 in the previous year.

Appendix VIII.

225. In the Agency Courts there were 58 suits pending when the year opened. 1,145 fresh suits were filed, making a total of 1,203. Of these 1,142 were disposed of as compared with 1,075 the previous year, and 61 remained in arrears at the close of the year. The Agency Courts all worked well. The value of the suits instituted in the Agency Courts was Rs. 1,05,894-7-10, and the value of the suits disposed of was Rs. 89,794-2-1. The average duration of suits in the Agency Courts was 78 days.

226. In the I'dar State there were 128 suits pending at the commencement of the year. 805 fresh suits were filed, making a total of 933 for disposal. Of these 760 were disposed of as compared with 534 in the previous year, and arrears were increased from 128 to 173 suits at the close of the year. The large increase in arrears in this State was noticed unfavourably last year. This year it is larger again, and the attention of the Darbár will be drawn to it.

227. In the Courts of the other States and Tálukas there were 175 suits pending at the commencement of the year. 661 fresh suits were filed, making a total of 836 for disposal. Of these 718 were disposed as compared with 700 in the previous year, and the arrears at the close of the year were reduced from 175 to 118.

228. The value of the suits filed in the I'dar Courts during the year was Rs. 53,998 and the value of the suits disposed of Rs. 54,986. In the other States the figures were Rs. 23,815 and Rs. 35,108 respectively.

229. Appendix IX furnishes the information as to the number of appeals filed and disposed of in the Agency Appellate Courts during the year. The total number of appeals on the files at the commencement of the year was 49 as compared with 89 the previous year. The number of fresh appeals filed was 129 as compared with 143 in the previous year, making a total of 178 appeals for disposal as compared with 232. Of these 134 were disposed of as compared with 183 and arrears were reduced from 49 to 44. When it is remembered that the Courts of the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent were in charge of one officer for a quarter of the year, the result cannot but be regarded as satisfactory.

Appendix IX.

230. Of the total of 55 appeals for disposal in the Political Agent's Court, 27 were special appeals. Of these 8 were disposed of and 19 were in arrears at the end of the year. In the Assistant Political Agent's Court, of 33 cases for disposal as compared with 30 in the previous year, 27 were disposed of and arrears remained the same. In the Courts of the Personal Assistant and Native Assistant there was a total of 90 appeals for disposal, including appeals transferred to them by the Political Agent. Of these they disposed of 77 as compared with 52 in the previous year and 13 appeals remained in arrears at the close of the year.

231. In the Appellate Courts of the I'dar State there were nine appeals on the files at the commencement of the year as compared with six in the previous year. Fourteen fresh appeals were filed as compared with 13, making a total of 23 appeals for disposal as compared with 19. Of these 13 were disposed of during the year as compared with 10 in the previous year and 10 appeals were in arrears at the close of the year as compared with nine remaining from the previous year.

232. The total value of the institution fees levied on original suits was Rs. 14,248-15-5 as compared with Rs 14,672-9-6 in the previous year. Of this the value of the fees in the Agency Courts was Rs. 3,539-3-6 as compared with Rs. 4,029-13-4. The value of the fees levied in the Appellate Courts of the Agency was Rs. 592-7-7 as compared with Rs. 703-13-1 in the previous year. In the Appellate Courts of the I'dar State the figures were respectively Rs. 199-12-0 and Rs. 61.

233. There were eleven special appeals before Government, including four remaining over from the previous year. Of these eight were disposed of and three remained. In six appeals the decisions of the Political Agent were confirmed, and in two appeals the decisions were reversed and the cases remanded.

234. The total number of applications for the execution of decrees was 3,405, including 1,105 remaining over from the previous year. Of these 2,574 were disposed of as compared with 2,286, leaving 831 as compared with 405 in arrears.

235. The Káthiáwár Limitation Rules introduced into this Agency from the 1st September 1892 are working well, as also are the Registration Rules.

236. Revised rules for the working of the original and appellate jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in the Agency have been drafted and are now under the consideration of Government.

Registration.

237. During the year under report 138 documents of the aggregate value of Rs. 60,865-13-2 were registered in the Courts of the Agency as compared with 171 documents of the value of Rs. 52,930-6-6. The value of the registration fees levied on these documents amounted to Rs. 649-8-0 as compared with Rs. 664 in the previous year. This shows a decrease in the number of documents and an increase in the value of the property affected as compared with the previous year. On the whole the abnormal advance noticed last year has been maintained and is probably due quite as much to an increased appreciation of the advantages of registration as to economic causes.

Political Work.

238. The following table shows the work done under this head by the four Agency Courts:—

No.	Courts.	Arrears on 31st March 1893.	Filed during 1893-94.	Total.		Disposed of.		Arrears on 31st March.	
				1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	Political Agent	185	40	366	225	181	16	185	209
2	Assistant Political Agent..	8	22	37	30	29	21	8	9
3	Personal Deputy Assistant.	3	4	18	7	15	1	3	6
4	Native Deputy Assistant. .	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	196	67	421	263	225	38	196	225

The above statement will show that there were 196 cases pending for settlement at the commencement of the year and 67 fresh cases were filed, making a total of 263 cases for disposal as compared with 421 in the previous year. Of these 38 were disposed of as compared with 225, and arrears rose from 196 to 225. In the Political Agent's Court 16 cases were disposed of as compared with 181 in the previous year and in the Courts of the Assistants 22 cases were disposed of as compared with 44 in the previous year. Of the arrears 209 cases were nominally on the file of the Political Agent. The remaining 16 only were on the files of the Assistants.

239. Of the arrears shown on the file of the Political Agent—

111	Cases were I'dar *vs.* Gadhváda.	
16	do.	Pálanpur *vs.* Gadhváda.
43	do.	I'dar *vs.* Valásna.
9	do.	Pálanpur *vs.* Sudásna.
179		

Of the remaining 30 cases 5 are boundary cases between I'dar and Meywár and Dungarpur, so that the ordinary arrears are only 25 cases.

240. On the completion of his special duty at Dánta Mr. A. B. Fforde of the Revenue Survey was deputed to make a survey of the disputes between I'dar and Gadhváda. He was transferred to Dharampur before the work was completed, but it was finished within the year by the Nimtándár. The apportionment of the expenses of this survey between the parties awaits the judicial decision of the cases. The decision in the appeal against the late Mr. Crawford's decision in the five test cases had not been received up to the close of the year. The 111 cases above referred to were pending this decision, and further progress towards their disposal must await the decision of the highest authority in the test cases.

241. Colonel Hunter persuaded the Gadhias to submit the differences between them and the Pálanpur Darbár to arbitration. The Gadhias passed written panchávatnámás, but the terms of the panchávatnámás were not acceptable to the Pálanpur Darbár which objected to being treated as plaintiff in the panchávat's enquiry, although of course Pálanpur is the plaintiff in all the claims filed by it. Endeavours will be made to adjust this difference, failing which it will have to be referred to Government for their decision.

242. The disputes between I'dar and Valásna, it has been arranged, shall be referred to arbitration. I'dar has nominated an arbitrator, but difficulties have been experienced in finding a suitable man to fill that office for Valásna. An application was made to Government for the services of Ráo Bahádur Lalubhai Pránvalabhdás, the British Girásia Agent at Baroda, but he could not be spared.

Then Ráo Bahádur Jethalal Varajbhai was asked if he would undertake the duty, but he declined. Efforts are being made to find a suitable person, and when this has been done, the work will proceed.

243. The nine cases in dispute between Pálanpur and Sudásna have been referred to a single arbitrator and await his decision.

244. The orders of Government on the question of the separation of interests between Hadol and Undani (I'dar) were received during the year. Government were of opinion that no sufficient reason had been advanced for a compliance with the request of Undani.

245. There were six appeals in Political cases to Government during the year, and three remained over from the previous year. The decision of Government in eight cases was received. In seven cases Government upheld the decision of the Political Agent and one case they remanded for a retrial.

Stamp Revenue.

246. The total amount realized by the sale of stamps in the Agency was Rs. 1,269-15-0 as compared with Rs. 710-7-6 in the previous year.

247. The amount of the process fees levied in the Agency Civil Courts was Rs. 908-15-0 as compared with Rs 931-15-6 in the previous year.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.

248. The rainfall during the year was again much above the average; the largest fall being 63·44 registered at I'dar and the smallest 49·88 registered at Ahmednagar. It was not, however, timely in its incidence and injured the early crops, though the cold weather crops in many places were benefited by it. The average outturn of the kharif crop is estimated to have been 8 annas, while that of the rabi is estimated at 14 annas. The total outturn of wheat was 5,99,068 maunds against 4,93,948 maunds last year, and that of cotton was 11,670 maunds against 12,648. The outturn of sesamum and rapeseed was 45,615 and 60,491 maunds respectively, against 82,460 and 23,379 maunds in the previous year.

249. The highest temperature registered at Sádra was 112° in the shade the lowest was 54°.

250. The following table shows the rainfall registered at the several stations in the province:—

No.	Stations.	Mahi Kantha Agency, 1893.													Rainfall in the preceding year.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	
1	Sádra	...	·23	...	...	·14	16·5	13·78	5·98	9·87	0·12	2·57	...	5[illegible]·74	46·28
2	Idar	...	·32	·30	...	·5	16·92	15·36	5·90	21·36	...	3·13	·10	63·44	54·86
3	Gadhwáda	...	...	...	...	...	15·26	14·91	3·37	2[illegible]·58	...	2·49	·38	57·99	46·29
4	Katosan	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·75	15·4	17·7	7·7	5·45	3·45	60·45	43·68
5	Ilol	·22	·59	...	...	·18	16·27	7·72	7·86	18·10	...	2·33	·35	53·42	54·62
6	Mánsa	...	...	...	...	...	18·94	13·	7·83	14·44	4·14	...	...	53·35	55·27
7	Haldarvás	...	...	...	...	·55	24·41	9·45	7·83	8·42	·75	3·10	...	54·51	50·49
8	Dabhodá	...	...	...	...	·75	20·21	17·27	3·54	12·98	·40	2·61	·12	57·88	60·40
9	Ahmadnagar ...	...	·50	...	...	·50	15·37	8·6	9·45	12·42	...	3·4	...	49·88	32·27
10	Báyad...	...	...	·20	...	·15	14·11	16·32	10·2	10·26	...	3·52	...	54·58	59·22
11	Mohanpur	...	3·	...	...	...	17·54	18·88	5·53	8·71	...	4·51	...	55·20	43·99
12	Amliyára	...	...	...	...	...	16·30	19·50	8·98	8·83	·31	3·47	...	57·39	45·90
13	Málpur	...	...	...	...	6·	11·65	18·20	11·89	9·28	...	3·27	...	54·35	Not furnished
14	Ghodádar	...	·31	·35	·19	·6	16·57	10·91	7·92	17·25	·2	2·23	·19	55·98	44·50

Nos. 1, 2, 9, 10 and 11 are the places which haye been selected by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture for the purpose of rainfall compilation required by the Government of India.

251. The prices of food-grains during the year under report as compared with those of the preceding five years are shown in the following table:—

Prices per Maund of 40 Seers.

Name.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Average.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat	1 14 6	1 12 0	1 15 3	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 6 10	1 12 9
Bájri	1 5 9	1 1 9	1. 4 0	1 9 3	1 2 0	1 2 10	1 4 3
Math	1 4 4	0 15 6	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 0 9	0 13 6	1 0 8
Jav (Barley)	1 3 3	1 0 0	1 6 6	1 0 9	0 15 9	0 13 6	1 1 3
Makai...	1 5 0	1 1 0	1 0 5	1 2 6	0 15 6	0 15 5	1 3 11
Rice	3 1 3	3 5 4	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 5 4	3 3 7
Dal, Tur	2 0 10	1 13 0	1 12 0	2 1 9	2 0 0	1 12 6	1 14 8
Do. Udid	2 2 7	2 2 6	2 4 6	2 11 3	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 6 2
Do. Mag	2 3 6	2 2 6	2 2 6	2 7 6	2 1 9	2 3 6	2 3 6
Jowár...	1 4 7	1 1 3	1 6 0	1 2 0	1 4 0	0 14 9	1 2 9

This shows that most of the staple food-grains are cheaper than they were five years ago. Rice and mag have remained at much the same prices and udid has risen in price. The large variation in the price of jowári during the year of report as compared with the previous year is stated to be due to the fact that the local crop was bad, damaged by the rain, and to large imports from without.

Public Health.

252. The public health was not good owing to the prevalence of fever of a bad type which caused much distress and considerable mortality; in the Sabar-Kántha alone about 400 deaths resulted from this cause. Cholera made its appearance in—

I'dar.	Amliyára.
Málpur.	Sáthamba.
Pethápur.	Ramás.
Ranásan.	Báwishi.
Mánsa.	

and out of 489 persons attacked, 254 died. In some places children suffered a good deal from measles but there was no mortality from it. There was no small-pox.

Forests.

253. There is nothing to record under this head. Nothing appears to have been done by the Darbárs to prevent the demolition of the natural forests in the larger States and the remarks contained in paragraphs 234 to 237 of the report for 1891-92 apply equally to this year's report. There is a fine teak jungle at Hathrole under Mohanpur, endeavours to preserve which were made while the Táluka was under management with some measure of success. The Thákor will now be advised to continue the arrangements made by the Agency and no opportunity will be lost of impressing the importance of this subject on the Darbárs, but the fact is that in Idar, Dánta and Pol., where the largest jungles are situated, the Darbárs are afraid of any real measures of conservancy, because they would bring them into conflict with their Bhils.

Post Offices.

254. The number of Post Offices remained the same as in the previous year, but the number of letter-boxes was increased from 29 to 32. The I'dar Post Office has been raised from a branch to a sub-office and the experimental Post Offices at Dánta and Satlásna have been made permanent. No mail robberies occurred during the year.

Trade.

255. The road-borne traffic was registered at the Poshina Náka for 8 months in 1893-94, and the result was that goods valued at Rs. 27,160-15 were imported from Meywár, while the value of the goods which passed into Meywár was Rs. 26,443-8-0. The cost of the Náka Establishment was Rs. 272.

256. There was a falling off in the dyeing trade of Pethápur, the value of dyed clothes exported from Pethápur during the year being Rs. 75,000 against Rs. 1,02,900 in the previous year. On the other hand there was an improvement in the trade at Vásna where the value of the dyed clothes exported was Rs. 2,12,450 against Rs. 2,03,000 and Rs. 1,67,650 in 1891-92. The Ginning Factory at Ahmednagar has not yet commenced to work.

Fairs.

257. The usual fair at Sámláji was this year abandoned owing to the presence of cholera in the neighbouring villages under Modása. The fair at Khed Brahma was held in February and lasted for 20 days. It was managed by the I'dar Darbár and nothing took place requiring notice. The value of goods brought for sale during the year was Rs. 90,548-6-6, against Rs. 1,00,057-12-0 in the previous year, and the value of goods sold was Rs. 69,809-14-0 against Rs. 57,838-0-0 in the previous year. About 8,000 people attended the fair which passed off satisfactorily. The police and sanitary arrangements were good. No serious offence was committed and there was no epidemic.

Railways.

258. There is no railway in the province except for a few miles in Katosan, which is traversed by the Viramgám-Mehsána metre line. The extension of the railway from Ahmedabad to Prantij and eventually to Ahmednagar and possibly to I'dar is under consideration but nothing has been finally settled.

Opium.

259. The following table shows the amount of opium issued to the Native Chiefs under this Agency during the year ending 31st July 1893 with the comparative figures for the year before :—

Year.	From the Opium Depót at Sádra.	From Bombay.	From Málwa.	Total.
	Lbs. t. g.	Lbs. t. g.	Lbs. t. g.	Lbs. t. g.
1892-93	3,462 10 0	407 8 160	6,739 7 60	10,608 26 40
1891-92	2,404 0 0	340 11 20	5,852 31 20	8,597 2 40

The above figures show an increase of lbs. 2,011 and tolas 24 in the total quantity issued to the Chiefs. This is attributable to the abnormal number of deaths resulting from the very unhealthy season, opium being more largely used at death ceremonies than at marriages and other festivals. The quantity of opium actually sold was lbs. 10,333-4-179$\frac{3}{8}$ against lbs. 9,390-1-18$\frac{1}{2}$ in the previous year. The average consumption being 129 grains per head of the population of 576,617 souls. The retail selling rate of opium varied from Rs. 11-4-0 to Rs. 12-8-0 per lb., while the issue rate was Rs. 5 throughout the year.

260. Twenty opium smuggling cases involving 21 persons were tried during the year commencing from February 1893 to January 1894 as under:—

	Cases.	Persons.
I'dar	8	8
Sámera	7	7
Bawishi	2	3
Varsoda	1	1
Pál	1	1
Dadhália	1	1
	20	21

261. Of the 21 persons put upon their trial 18 were convicted, giving a percentage of 85·7 persons convicted to persons brought to trial against 73·9 in the preceding year. All the cases were tried by the State Courts except two in the Bávishi which were tried by the Thánedár. In five cases the persons convicted were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, varying from 5 days to one month with fines. In 12 cases they were only fined, and in one the accused died. The accused persons in two cases were discharged.

262. The largest seizure of illicit opium effected during the year was lbs. 5, tolas 20. Only one man was concerned in this case and he was convicted and sentenced.

263. The lowest seizure was 1 tola and 95$\frac{5}{8}$ grains and the man concerned was also convicted and sentenced.

264. The total quantity of opium confiscated was lbs. 13-7-8 against lbs. 42-18-105$\frac{3}{4}$ in the previous year.

A'bkári.

265. There is nothing of importance to record under this head. The new A'bkári Rules referred to in last year's report were promulgated in July 1893, and so far have worked well.

Local Industries.

266. Clothes are dyed in Pethápur and Vásna on a large scale and are exported to Burma. The fluctuations in the value of these exports have been noticed under trade. Country arms are also manufactured at Pethápur.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

267. The usual statement of the receipts and expenditure of the several States and Tálukas under the Agency is attached marked X. It shows a total revenue of Rs. 12,40,576 and a total expenditure of Rs. 11,93,978, or a decrease of Rs. 13,247 in revenue and Rs. 81,268 in expenditure as compared with the previous year; but the figures are not to be relied upon.

Appendix X.

Tribute.

268. The following will show the details of the collection of the tribute during the year :—

The amount to be recovered—

				Rs.	a.	p.
(1) At the close of the year 1892-93 the amount outstanding was	...	...	...	15,041	2	5
(2) Amount due for 1893-94	...	...	...	1,29,483	5	6
				1,44,524	7	11
Recovered—						
Remitted to Baroda Residency	...		12,334 1 7			
Cash received	...		... 31,205 5 11			
Adjusted on account of Sirpao	...		4,357 6 6			
Do. on account of Punsari and Fenchod shares	...	...	158 4 8			
Hundis presented and cashed in Ahmedabad Treasury	...		9,735 14 5			
Cash paid into Treasury...	...		30,339 15 2			
				88,131	0	3
Balance to be recovered at the end of 1893-94			...	56,393	7	8

Of the total amount recovered Rs. 71,281-3-6 were credited to the Mahi Kántha Agency Police Fund. Of the balance which remained unrecovered at the end of the year, Rs. 40,882-2-5 have since been recovered, leaving Rs. 15,511-5-3 still outstanding, the details of which are as under :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Vásna	...	...	...	773	4	5
Pethápur	...	...	...	11,676	0	9
Rupál	...	...	...	160	1	1
Dánta	...	...	...	31	0	0
Nandása	...	...	...	214	11	0
Jakasán	...	...	...	233	7	5
Gamanpura	...	...	...	127	15	9
Sánthal	...	...	...	316	15	9
Jhotána	...	...	...	1,947	14	0
Ajabpura	...	...	...	29	15	3
				15,511	5	3

Local Funds.

269. The usual financial statement of the several Local Funds at the disposal of the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, is shown in Appendix XI. The division of the Funds is the same as last year, viz :—

Appendix XI.

1. Mahi Kántha General Fund.
2. Sádra Bazár Fund.
3. Scott College Fund.

There are now 12 sub-heads under the General Fund.

270. The total of the opening balances of these Funds was Rs. 1,27,185-12-9. The total receipts were Rs. 78,352-4-8. The total expenditure was Rs. 70,553-12-9, and the total closing balances were Rs. 1,34,984-4-8, of which Rs. 87,900 was invested in Government paper.

271. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase in the revenue of the General Fund of Rs. 8,567-15-0 due principally to an increase in the Thána contributions, to more villages being brought under the local cess and to the recovery of advances made towards the construction of the Assistant Political Agent's office, and an increase in expenditure of Rs. 8,001-0-6 due principally to the establishment of a dispensary at Satlásna, to increased charges on account of salaries and to a larger expenditure on account of Public Works.

272. In the Sádra Bazár Fund there was an increase of revenue of Rs. 1,460-10-1 due to the recovery of arrears, to an increase in the amount of house-tax and to an increase in the revenue from the opium and Daláli contracts. There was an increase in expenditure of Rs. 1,130 12-3. This was due entirely to the payment of Rs. 2,000 for the special repairs to the Hospital buildings required before they were taken over by Government; but for this, there would have been a saving of about Rs. 800 on the gross working of the Fund.

273. In the Scott College Fund there was a small increase of Rs, 138-0-11 in receipts and an increase of Rs. 318-1-4 in expenditure which call for no particular remark.

274. A Mámlatdár is every year deputed by the Commissioner to audit the accounts of the Local Funds. In the year of the report Mr. Ramchandra Ichharam, Mámlatdár of Olpád, audited the accounts of all the Local Funds. His report was submitted to the Commissioner.

275. The Committee appointed by the Commissioner, N. D., and referred to in para. 250 of the last Administration Report, met during the year at Ahmedabad, and revised the forms and rules of accounts which have since been approved by Government and will be brought into operation as soon as the printed forms are received from the Central Press.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

276. The following statement shows the dispensaries throughout the province, the number of patients treated in them during the year as compared with the preivous year and the average daily attendance and cost of maintenance: —

No.	Names.	Patients treated.		Average daily attendance.		Cost of maintenance.					
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.			1893-94.		
						Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Sádra	12,566	12,896	129·49	139·8	4,057	12	11	4,222	7	11
2	I'dar	6,256	7,080	72·89	86·58						
3	Ahmednagar ...	1,404	3,400	16·43	31·2						
4	Vadáli	2,635	4,609	33·5	38·6	6,474	4	0	8,079	7	7
5	Báyad	1,491	1,632	25·9	35·8						
6	Travelling ...	...	112	...	1·25						
7	Mánsa	4,320	9,024	42·4	258·0	851	2	9	1,532	8	0
8	Satlásna	...	496	...	21·8	.....			365	9	11
9	Ilol	1,815	2,003	5·9	28·8	558	0	0	445	0	0
10	Haldarvás... ...	2,442	2,071	56·7*	67·4	669	10	10	644	15	0
11	Dabhoda	2,914	3,360	34·	40·	789	14	8	792	1	3
12	Dhanpura... ...	12,36	666	17·8	15·4	529	10	0	713	13	0
13	Mohanpur ...	7,788	2,344	21·6	23·5	529	15	0	764	1	5
14	Ghodádar... ...	2,472	1,974	28·7	29·4	616	10	0	574	0	0
15	Amliyára... ...	1,647	2,186	4·5	40·8	539	14	2	436	11	6
16	Málpur	...	409	...	25·2	.....			400	0	0
17	Dánta	...	72	...	4·8	.....			919	4	0

* This is the correct figure and not 6·6 as shown last year.

277. There were 13 dispensaries in the previous year and 4 new ones have been added during the year, *viz.* 1 at Dánta, 1 at Málpur, 1 at Satlásna and 1 travelling dispensary in the I'dar State. The work done by the dispensaries is satisfactory as will be seen from the increase in the daily average attendance and there can be no doubt that they are steadily increasing in popularity.

278. Assistant Surgeon D. E. Anklesaria, L.M.&.S., in charge of the Civil Hospital at Sádra, is a very popular officer whose work is much appreciated by the people, and patients from distant parts come to Sádra to seek his advice and place themselves under his treatment.

279. The number of births and deaths reported to have occurred in the province during the year was 11,332 and 12,945 as compared with 12,294 and 15,435 respectively in the previous year. This gives a percentage to population of 1·94 births and 2·22 deaths as compared with the 2·11 and 2·65 respectively, in the previous year, but these figures cannot be taken as very reliable.

Vaccination.

280. The detailed results of vaccination are noted in Appendix XII. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarát, remarks as under as regards the decrease of 915 in the primary vaccinations performed by the men under him :—

Appendix XII.

> " The decrease in the year 1893-94 as compared with 1892-93 is due in great part to bad work and idleness on the part of the vaccinators. "

The falling off in I'dar is small and calls for no special remark.

Sanitation.

281. There is nothing to record under this head.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

282. The subjoined table shows the number of schools and the average attendance of pupils in all the States and Tálukás :—

No.	Name of State.	Boys' Schools.				Girls' Schools.				Remarks.
		Number.	Average attendance, 1892-93.	Number.	Average attendance, 1893-94.	Number.	Average attendance, 1892-93.	Number.	Average attendance, 1893-94.	
1	Bávishi	10	465	10	426	2	36	2	42	
2	Gadhwáda	2	60	2	51	...	...	...	...	
3	Sábar-Kántha ...	7	196	7	189	...	...	...	...	
4	Katosan Thana ...	4	119	4	118	...	...	...	...	
5	Vátrak-Kántha ...	2	93	2	100	...	...	...	...	
6	I'dar...	35	1,617	34*	1,523	2	67	2	61	* 1 school transferred to the charge of the Reverend. Mr. Thompson, C. M. S.
7	Mohanpur	4	156	4	154	...	...	...	...	
8	Mánsa	4	333	4	347	1	27	1	35	
9	Málpur	1	65	1	58	...	...	...	...	
10	Katosan Táluka ...	1	40	1	82	...	...	...	...	
11	Ilol	1	91	1	83	...	...	...	...	
12	Sádra Bazár... ...	2	153	2	169	1	57	1	68	
13	Other States ...	17	981	17	995	3	38	3	39	
	Total ...	90	4,369	89	4,295	9	225	9	245	

283. It will be seen from the above statement that the number of schools is the same as last year, taking into account the one school at Bávalia under I'dar which has been transferred to the charge of the Reverend Mr. Thompson of the Church Missionary Society.

284. The total number of pupils on the register was 6,192 and the average daily attendance was 4,540 against 6,113 and 4,594 respectively in the previous year. This shows an increase of 79 pupils on the register, but a decrease of 50 in the average attendance which is attributable to the fever and sickness generally prevalent in the cold weather.

285. There are 3 English schools at the following places :—

Sádra.
I'dar.
Mánsa.

The number of pupils on the register of the I'dar English School has been reduced from 40 to 36, but the daily average attendance has slightly improved, being 27 as against 23.

The number on the rolls of the Sádra English School was 15 as against 13 last year. Since the close of the year the number has been considerably increased.

286. The number of girls' schools is the same as last year with 392 pupils against 363 in the previous year, showing an increase of 58. The daily average attendance was 245 as compared with 225 in the previous year. The girls' schools are situated at the following places :—

	Number on Register.	Daily average attendance.
1. I'dar	60	40
2. Vadáli	31	21
3. Mánsa	60	35
4. Petháput...	17	11
5. Sádra	91	68
6. Dabhoda	44	26
7. Mahisa	29	16
8. Ghodásar...	30	14
9. Haldarvás	30	14

287. The number of school-mistresses is the same as last year, *viz.*, 3, one at I'dar, one at Mánsa and one at Sádra.

288. The total cost of education in the Mahi Kántha during the year was Rs. 30,786 as against Rs. 26,400-3-10 in the preceding year. The increase is said to be due to promotions given to certain masters and to additions in the number of assistants and to payment of arrears.

289. Three new school-houses were built at Mahisá, Adpodra and Bavália during the year.

290. The following 6 Bhil Schools were managed by the Reverend Mr. Thompson :—

	Total.	Bhils.
1. Ghodádar (Pol)	44	25
2. Sarsav (Pol)	27	27
3. Kotda (I'dar)	10	10
4. Bilária (Pol)	44	34
5. Lusaria (I'dar)	43	33
6. Bavália (I'dar)	61	43
	229	172

The last mentioned school was added to his charge during the year under report.

291. The I'dar Darbár has continued scholarships to the two Bhil boys referred to in para. 268 of the last year's report.

292. Scholarships of varying stipends, amounting in all to Rs. 654, were given by the I'dar Darbár to students from the I'dar State in their own schools as well as in schools beyond the limits of the State.

293. Reviewing the above figures and facts as a whole, it cannot be said that education has made any marked progress in the province during the year.

Scott College.

294. There were 34 Kunvars on the College rolls in the beginning of the year and one was admitted during the year. Eight Kunvars left and there were 27 at the close of the year. The highest number on the register during the year was 35, the largest ever known. Of the 27 Kunvars who were in the College at the end of 1893-94, 8 were minor Tálukdárs and the rest were Bhayáts.

295. The annual examination of the College was held by the Deputy Educational Inspector in September, and the result of the examination was satisfactory. Out of 27 Kunvars who presented themselves for examination, 18

passed in all the subjects, giving a ratio of 66·6 per cent. The head boy Partapsingji of Degamda is one of the 8 Kunvars who left the College for good, and the Head Master regrets that he did not appear for the Matriculation Examination.

296. The College was throughout the year in charge of Mr. Dolat Kasiram Pandit. Mr. Pandit is said to be popular with his pupils and painstaking, and careful in his work.

297. The average daily attendance during the year was 21·4 as against 21·8 in the preceding year.

Conclusion.

298. There is no printing press in the province.

299. A skeleton map of the Mahi Kántha Agency is attached.

300. All the officers and subordinates of the Agency have worked well throughout the year.

Lieutenant Carnegy has left on record that his acknowledgments are specially due to Mr. Kalianrai, the Head Clerk, and Mr. Narbheram, the Sheristedár, for the efficient manner in which they performed their duties.

301. In conclusion the warmest acknowledgments of the Agency are due to the Reverend Mr. Thompson, of the Church Missionary Society, for the good work that he is doing in the Bhil Country.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

Through the Commissioner, Northern Division,

APPENDIX I.

Native States.

No.	Name of State.	Tribute in Men and Money. Amount.	Tribute in Men and Money. To whom payable.	Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.			*Principal products.*
1	I'dar	30,339 15 2	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	302,134	36	2,136	6,647	Fever, cough, skin diseases, &c.	6,52,827 0 0	833	...	Til, sugarcane, all sorts of grain, quarry stone.
2	Pol	.....	.....	5,248	2	70	475	Do. ...	21,000 0 0	...	...	Makai, wheat, gram, &c.
3	Dánta.... ...	2,371 1 11	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	21,813	2	75	5,730	Fever	46,001 0 0	...	...	Do. do.
		513 15 3	Idar.									
		500 0 0	Pálanpur.									
4	Málpur ...	280 4 4	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	17,125	1	89	9,175	Fever, &c. ...	22,710 0 0	...	...	Do. do.
		395 11 8	Idar.									
		430 3 5	British Government.									
5	Mánsa ...	11,754 0 0	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	14,926	4	502	8,356	Fever and cough.	55,531 4 8	...	...	Makai, bájri, jowár, mug, &c.
6	Mohanpur ...	4,749 11 2	Do. ...	16,380	4	205	5,481	Do. ...	29,240 8 4	...	...	Do. do.
		2,244 9 6	Idar.									
		7 8 0	British Government ...									
7	Katosan ...	544 3 10	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	7,436	1	47	3,090	Do. ...	20,387 8 0	...	...	Bájri, jowár, muth, mug, kodra, &c.
8	Ilol	1,863 3 1	Do. ...	5,009	1	121	3,347	Do. ...	23,775 0 0	...	...	Jowár, cotton, &c.
		428 5 1	Idar.									
		16 12 2	Ahmednagar.									
9	Varsoda ...	1,582 14 9	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	4,121	1	104	2,181	Fever, cough, &c.	17,762 0 0	...	...	Do. do.
10	Pethápur ...	8,631 14 10	Do. ...	7,335	2	237	4,483	Do. ...	20,165 0 0	...	...	Bájri, muth, mug, &c.
11	Ránásan ...	373 6 2	Do. ...	5,544	1	50	3,061	Do. ...	9,252 0 0	...	...	Jár, bájri, wheat, &c.
		749 8 8	Idar.									
		3 7 1	British Government.									
12	Punádra ...	375 0 0	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	4,421	1	50	2,057	Do. ...	15,093 0 0	...	...	Muth, bájri, dángar, &c.
13	Khadál ...	1,751 0 0	Do. ...	3,170	1	82	3,028	Fever	18,381 0 0	...	...	Do. do.
		250 0 0	Attursumba.									
14	Ghodásar ...	3,501 0 0	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	8,444	4	341	6,202	Fever and cough.	34,809 0 0	...	...	Do. do.
		488 0 8	Kaira.									
15	Amliára ...	316 10 8	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	12,588	3	141	6,401	Do. ...	37,650 0 0	...	...	Do. do.
16	Valásna ...	280 4 4	Do. ...	4,577	1	25	2,119	Do. ...	6,512 5 11	...	...	Wheat, jár, bájri, gram.
17	Dábha... ...	150 0 0	Do. ...	1,995	...	...	1,065	Do. ...	4,151 7 2	...	...	Bájri, mug, muth, &c.
		53 6 0	Amliára.									

No.	Name of State.	Tribute in Men and Money. Amount.	To whom payable.	Estimated Population	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.			
18	Wásna ...	3,108 11 2	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	5,741	1	130	2,842	Fever and cough.	13,727 0 0	...	...	Bájri, mug, muth, &c.
19	Sudásna ...	1,036 5 7	Do. ...	6,767	1	38	2,459	Do. ...	13,809 0 0	...	...	Bájri, makai, wheat, &c.
		361 4 2	Idar.									
20	Rupál... ...	1,164 13 6	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	3,270	1	55	2,181	Do. ...	4,250 0 0	...	...	Do. do.
		362 1 1	Idar.									
21	Dadhália ...	699 4 6	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	4,562	1	40	1,965	Do. ...	4,988 0 0	...	...	Do. do.
		610 9 5	Idar.									
22	Magodi ...	93 1 10	Do. ...	3,826	...	...	2,102	Do. ...	8,000 0 0	...	...	Do. do.
23	Vadágam ...	.....	.....	3,929	1	40	608	Do. ...	7,000 0 0	...	...	Bájri, muth, makai, &c.
24	Sáthamba ...	401 0 0	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	4,799	1	70	3,446	Do. ...	8,548 0 0	...	...	Do. do.
		561 0 0	Vádásinor.									
		127 0 0	Lunávádá.									
25	Ramás ...	158 5 4	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	1,806	...	...	800	Do. ...	2,450 0 0	...	...	Do. do.
26	Bolundra ...	133 14 4	Idar. ...	1,163	...	...	649	Do. ...	1,615 0 0	...	...	Do. do.
27	Derol	513 0 10	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	1,375	1	41	741	Do. ...	2,500 0 0	...	...	Jowár, bájri, wheat, &c.
		46 8 11	Idar.									
28	Khedávada ...	302 9 10	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	2,162	...	...	800	Do. ...	3,597 13 11	...	...	Do. do.
		93 1 10	Idar.									
29	Kadoli ...	513 0 10	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	1,688	1	48	1,276	Do. ...	2,928 6 8	...	...	Do. do.
		93 1 10	Idar.									
30	Vaktápur ...	1,118 4 7	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	2,551	2	73	1,284	Do. ...	5,572 9 2	...	...	Do. do.
		486 0 10	Idar.									
31	Prempur ...	187 2 6	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	1,828	1	30	1,417	Do. ...	4,777 0 0	...	...	Do. do.
		46 8 11	Idar.									
32	Dedhrota ...	699 4 0	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	1,225	1	52	769	Do. ...	3,064 4 6	...	...	Do. do.
		74 7 10	Idar.									
33	Tájpuri ...	699 4 6	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	2,238	1	30	1,363	Do. ...	3,150 0 0	...	...	Do. do.
		186 3 7	Idar.									
34	Hápa	1,025 2 9	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	1,445	...	...	796	Do. ...	3,356 14 6	...	...	Do. do.
		218 13 0	Idar.									
35	Satlásna Bhálusna.	2,794 5 2	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	9,307	2	75	1,996	Do. ...	5,350 0 0	...	...	Sugarcane, wheat, makai, &c.
		1,163 0 2	Idar.									
36	Likhi	.....	.....	1,513	...	...	1,430	Do. ...	3,717 1 3	...	...	Wheat, bájri, &c.
37	Hadol... ...	112 10 8	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	4,081	...	...	1,638	Do. ...	2,697 1 0	...	...	Sugarcane, wheat, makai, &c.
		41 0 0	Idar.									
38	Maguna ...	892 5 10	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	2,237	1	39	1,682	Do. ...	9,100 0 0	...	...	Jowár, bájri, mug and muth.

39	Tejpura ...	308	6	11	Do. ...	1,321	...	...	975	Do. ...	4,500	0	0	...	...	Do.	do.
40	Virsoda ...	446	13	2	Do. ...	1,043	...	...	854	Do. ...	2,186	6	4	...	...	Do.	do.
		120	0	0	Pátan.												
41	Pálaj	399	3	7	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	1,586	1	16	1,271	Do. ...	8,315	1	5	...	...	Do.	do.
42	Deloli... ...	255	14	8	Do. ...	1,063	...	...	765	Do. ...	4,995	15	2	...	...	Do.	do.
43	Kasalpura ..	48	6	8	Do. ...	450	...	...	662	Do. ...	4,000	0	0	...	...	Do.	do.
44	Mehmadpura...	174	9	4	Do. ...	636	...	...	527	Do. ...	1,600	0	0	...	...	Do.	do.
45	Ijpura ...	238	15	8	Do. ...	421	...	...	215	Do. ...	4,000	0	0	...	...	Do.	do.
46	Rámpura ...	48	10	5	Do. ...	539	...	...	580	Do. ...	1,000	0	0	...	...	Jowár, bájri, mug, muth, &c.	
		50	0	0	Pátan.												
47	Ránipura ...	.....			.....	217	...	...	140	Do. ...	1,115	0	0	...	...	Do.	do.
48	Gábat... ...	25	0	0	Idar.	1,662	...	...	774	Do. ...	3,616	1	8	...	...	Do.	do.
49	Timba... ...	50	5	10	Do. ...	2,035	...	...	296	Do. ...	800	0	0	...	...	Do.	do.
50	Umri	Subordinate in Vero payment to Satlásna and Bhálusna.				1,453	...	...	234	Do. ...	541	7	0	...	...	Do.	do.
51	Mota Kotharna.	Do.			...	672	...	...	161	Do. ...	915	0	0	...	...	Do.	do.
52	Nandása ...	430	14	0	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	1,170	...	...	...	Do. ...	Included in Katosan.			...	...	Do.	do.
53	Jákásna ...	623	4	5	Do. ...	1,131	...	...	...	Do. ...	Do.		...	...	...	Do.	do.
54	Ajabpura ...	96	12	0	Do. ...	488	...	...	...	Do. ...	Do.		...	...	...	Do.	do.
55	Gamanpura ...	139	10	9	Do. ...	627	...	...	...	Do. ...	Do.		...	...	...	Do.	do.
56	Jotána ...	3,058	1	11	Do. ...	3,620	1	112	...	Do. ...	Do.		...	...	...	Do.	do.
57	Sánthal ...	1,773	8	2	Do. ...	2,587	1	60	1,208	Do. ...	Do.		...	...	...	Do.	do.
58	Gokalpura ...	42	2	2	Do. ...	327	...	...	329	Do. ...	Do.		...	...	...	Jowár, bájri, kodra, &c.	
59	Mulajinápura .	25	2	3	Do. ...	223	...	...	146	Do. ...	Do.		...	...	...	Do.	do.
60	Chándap ...	70	12	3	Do. ...	1,422	...	...	392	Do. ...	Do.		...	...	...	Do.	do.
		216	13	8	Idar.						300	0	0	...	...	Do.	do.
61	Jher-Nirmáli...	1,125	0	0	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	6,374	2	138	2,693	Do. ...	6,431	12	4	...	...	Do.	do.
		1,300	0	0	Attursumba.												
62	Bármuáda ...	901	0	0	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	6,557	...	...	2,320	Do. ...	1,500	0	0	...	...	Do.	do.
63	Bávisi... ...	33,011	11	5	Do. ...	33,511	12	663	18,032	Do. ...	44,533	0	0	...	...	Do.	do.

Mahi Kántha Agency,
Sádra, 1st August 1894.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX II.

Native Chiefs, principal Male Members of their Families, principal Members of their Courts.

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race or Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
H. H. Sir Kesrisingji, K.C.S.I., Mahárája of I'dar.	I'dar ...	Tributary to H. H. the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent.	Ráthod Rajput, Hindu, of the Solar race.	32	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Management of the State.	Yes...	Yes ...	None	Cousins—Maháráj Jagatsingji of Suvar, Kishorsingji of Dáwad.
Ráo Prathisingji of Pol.	Ghodádar.	.....	Ráthod Rajput, Hindu.	22	Do. ...	Do. ...	No ...	Do. ...	Do.	Brothers— Mohobutsingji, 14 years. Bhupatsingji, 9 do.
Maháránáji Shri Jaswatsingji, Dánta State.	Dánta ...	Tributary to H. H. the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent.	Parmár Rajput, descendant of Vikramájit.	44	Sádra School... ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Hamirsingji, 25 years. Dalpatsingji, 13 do. Fatesingji, 10 do.	Brothers— Mohobutsingji, 39 years. Ratansingji, 27 do. Bhimsingji, 26 do.
Ráwalji Dipsingji, Málpur State.	Málpur ...	Do. ...	Ráthod Rajput, Shivmárgi.	32	Do.	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Jaswatsingji, 7 years. Himatsingji, 1 do.	Uncle— Dolatsingji, 45 years.
Ráwalji Takhatsingji, Mánsa State.	Mánsa ...	Do. ...	Chávda Rajput, Hindu.	17	Receiving education at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Minor... ...	Do....	Do. ...	None	Uncle— Bhowansingji, 39 years.
Thákor Himatsingji, Mohunpur State.	Mohunpur.	Do. ...	Rehewár Rajput, Hindu.	19	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Do.	Uncle— Prathisingji, 25 years.
Thákor Karansingji, Katosan State.	Katosan ...	Do. ...	Makwána Koli of Lunar race.	46	Sádra School ...	Management of his Táluka.	Do....	Do. ...	Takhatsingji, 24 years. Becharsingji, 17 do. Narsingji, 14 do.	Brother— Bhupatsingji, 42 years.
Thákor Vakhatsingji, Ilol State.	Ilol ...	Do. ...	Makwána Koli ...	32	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	None	Mánsingji, 28 years.
Thákor Surajmalji, Warsoda State.	Warsoda...	Do. ...	Chávda Rajput .	20	Scott College, Sádra...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Do.	Takhatsingji, 27 do. Step-brothers— Jagatsingji, 16 years. Jawansingji, 9 do.
Thákor Gambhirsingji, Pethápur State.	Pethápur .	Do. ...	Vághela Rajput .	21	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Do.	Bháyat— Naharsingji, 62 years; has four sons.
Thákor Kishorsingji, Ranásan State.	Ranásan...	Do. ...	Rehewár Rajput .	24	Village School, Ranásan.	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Do.	None.
Mia Abhesingji, Punadra State.	Punádra...	Do. ...	Makwána Koli ...	31	Sádra Tálukdári School.	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Shivsingji, 8 years ...	Bháyats— Fatemia, 65 years. Rupámia, 53 do. Sultánmia, 49 do. Jiwámia, 48 do.

Mia Sursingji, Khadál State.	Khadál ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	35	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	None	Bháyats— Himatsingji, 53 years. Rupsingji, 53 do.
Thákor Dáda Sáheb, Ghodásar State.	Ghodásar .	Do. ...	Dabhi Koli ...	26	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Do.	Brother— Ratansingji, 18 years.
Thákor Jálamsingji, Amlyára State.	Amliyára .	Do. ...	Khánt Koli ...	36	Sádra Tálukdári School.	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Keshrisingji, 6 years. Takhatsingji, 3 do.	Brothers— Vajesingji, 33 years. Jawánsingji, 27 do.
Thákor Harisingji, Valásna State.	Valásna ...	Do. ...	Ráthod Rajput ...	14	Receiving education at the Scott College, Sádra.	Minor... ...	Do....	Do. ...	None	None.
Mia Motámia, Dábha State.	Dábha ...	Do. ...	Makwána Koli ...	26	Sádra Scott College ...	.....	Do....	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
Thákor Takhatsingji, Vásna State.	Vásna ...	Do. ...	Ráthod Rajput ...	21	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	In the management, of the State.	Do....	Do. ...	One son, aged 2 years.	Bháyats— Gobarsingji, 32 years. Ranchodji, 52 do.
Thákor Takhatsingji, Sadásna State.	Sadásna...	Do. ...	Bárad Rajput ...	40	Village School at Sudásna.	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Prathisingji, 9 years. Narsingji, 9 do. Mánsingji, 6 do.	None.
Thákor Mánsingji, Rupál State.	Rupál ...	Do. ...	Rehewár Rajput .	48	Sádra Táluka School .	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Hamirsingji, 15 do. Jaswatsingji, 2 do.	Jálamsingji, 39 years.
Thákor Jaswatsingji, Dadhália State.	Dadhália .	Do. ...	Sisodia Rajput ...	34	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Amarsingji, 9 do. Gagubha, 5 do. 3rd son, 1 do.	Brother— Anársingji, 30 years.
Thákor Mokamsingji, Magodi State.	Magodi ...	Do. ...	Ráthod Rajput ...	43	Village School ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Kálusingji, 19 do. Mánsingji, 14 do. Rámsingji, 11 do. Dipsingji, 6 do. Laxmansing, 4 do.	Dolatsing, 26 years. Bápuji, 44 do. Amarsing, 42 do. Nánábhái, 29 do. Rájábhái 69 do.
Thákor Gulábsingji, Vadágam State.	Vadágam .	Not tributary, but under the control of the Political Agent.	Rehewár Rajput .	32	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Dipsingji, 9 do. 2nd son, 1 do.	Bháyats— Keshrising, 29 years. Umedsing, 19 do.
Thákor Vajesingji, Sathamba State.	Sathamba.	Tributary to H. H. the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent.	Báraya Koli ...	32	Sádra Tálukdári School.	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	None	Brother— Shivsingji, 12 years.
Mia Kálumia, Ramás State.	Ramás ...	Do. ...	Makwána Koli ...	30	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Do.	Nathumia, 25 years. Ajumia, 39 do. Hetamia, 22 do.
Thákor Shálamsingji, Bolundra State.	Bolundra .	Do. ...	Rehewár Rajput .	30	Village School ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Do.	Hindusingji, 14 years.
Thákor Rámsingji, Derol State.	Derol ...	Do. ...	Makwána Koli ...	42	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Bapuji, 9 years ... Lalsingji, 5 do. ... 3rd son, 6 months.	None.
Thákor Vakatsingji, Khedáwáda State.	Khedáwá-da.	Do. ...	Do. ...	15	Receiving education at the Scott College, Sádra.	Minor	Do....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Brother— Kubersing, 2 years.

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race or Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Whether the family follows Primogeniture.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thákor Bhavansingji, Kadoli State.	Kadoli ...	Tributary to H. H. the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent.	Makwána Koli ...	39	Sádra School... ...	In the management of his State.	No ...	Yes ...	Kubersingji, 5 years...	Himatsing, 37 years. Ratansing, 33 do. Hirsing, 29 do. Becharsing, 25 do.
Thákor Adesingji, Vaktápur State.	Vaktápur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	48	Uneducated	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Bapusingji, 12 years... Vajesing, 3 do. 3rd son, 2 do.	Ratansing, 41 do. Gulabsing, 36 do. Gamansing, 31 do.
Thákor Dolatsing, Prempur State.	Prempur .	Do. ...	Do. ...	17	Village School ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	None	Gulabsing, 14 do. Bhupatsing, 12 do. Kesrising, 9 do. Himatsing, 6 do.
Thákor Punjsingji, Dedhrota State.	Dedhrota .	Do. ...	Do. ...	47	Sádra School... ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Nathusing, 24 years... Jethusing, 18 do. Motising, 18 do. Keshrising, 12 do.	Lalsingji, 44 do.
Thákor Motisingji, Tájpuri State.	Tájpuri ...	Do. ...	Parmár Koli ...	45	Do.	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Kalusing, 28 years . Umedsing, 24 do. Jawansing, 17 do.	Himatsing, 42 years. Dansing, 32 do. Rupsing, 30 do.
Thákor Wakhatsingji, Hápa State.	Hápa ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	19	Being educated at the Scott College, Sádra.	Minor... ...	Do....	Do. ...	None	Parbatsing, 12 do. Jawansing, 8 do.
Thákor Harisingji, Satlásna State.	Satlásna...	Do. ...	Chowán Koli ...	45	Village School ...	Management of his Táluka.	Do....	Do. ...	Hathising, 22 years. Jawansing, 20 do. Ratansing, 14 do. Vajesing, 11 do. Motising, 5 do.	Madhusing, 38 do.
Thákor Mulsingji, Bhálusna State.	Bhálusna .	Do. ...	Do. ...	43	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Ratansing, 24 do. Gambhirsing, 8 do. Sardársing, 7 do. Gulábsing, 4 do.	Kaluji, 34 years.
Thákor Jaswatsingji, Likhi State.	Likhi ...	Not tributary, but under the control of the Political Agent.	Do. ...	9	Receiving education at the Scott College, Sádra.	Minor	Do....	Do. ...	None	Jivaji, 58 years. Himatsing, 33 do. Umedsing, 23 do.
Thákor Jawánsing, Hadol State.	Hadol ...	Tributary to H. H. the Gáekwár under the control of the Political Agent.	Thákarda, Lunar race.	12	Do. ...	Do.	Do....	Do. ...	Do.	Arjansing, 49 do. Fatesing, 28 do.

Thákor Malamsing, Maguna State.	Maguna ...	Do.	...	Makwána, Lunar race.	67	Village School ...	Management of the State.	Do....	No ...	Samatsing, 13 years...	Ratansing, 71 years. Gamansing, 61 do.
1 Thákor Jethaji Badaji. 2 Thákor Tejaji Hemtaji, Tejpura State.	Tejpura ...	Do.	...	Do. ...	59 59	Village School ... Sádra School... ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	1 Nathaji, 27 years. Surajmal, 24 do. Udáji, 18 do. Keshrising, 10 do. 2 Kesarsing, 27 do. Partapsing, 21 do. Dipsing, 17 do. Nánko, 3 do.	Becharji, 53 years. Rupaji, 55 do. &c. &c.
Thákor Gambhirsingji, Virsoda State.	Virsoda ...	Do.	...	Do. ...	24	Sádra Scott College...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Bápuji, 5 years ...	Harising, 21 years. Akheráj, 20 do. &c. &c.
Thakor Dolatsingji, Pálaj State.	Katosan...	Do.	...	Do. ...	17	Receiving education at the Scott College, Sádra.	Minor... ...	Do....	Do. ...	None	Keshrising, 30 years.
Thákor Umedsingji, Deloli State.	Do. ...	Do.	...	Do. ...	59	Not educated... ...	Management of the State.	Do....	Do. ...	Kubersing, 39 years. Mansing, 34 do. Gambhersing, 32 do.	Partapsing, 29 years. Parbatsing, 21 do. Adaji, 27 do.
Thákor Mánáji, Kasalpura State.	Do. ...	Do.	...	Do. ...	72	Do.	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Mulaji, 36 years. Amuji, 31 do. Parbatsing, 18 do.	Himatsing, 27 years. Jesáji, 69 do. &c. &c.
Thákor Mánáji, Mehemadpura State.	Do. ...	Do.	...	Do. ...	73	Village School ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Tejaji, 44 years. Hamirsing, 39 do. Badaji, 37 do.	Harising, 44 years. Madhuji, 68 do. &c.
Thákor Jethaji, Ijpura State.	Do. ...	Do.	...	Do. ...	24	Sádra Tálukdári School.	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	None	Malaji, 51 years. Umedsing, 15 do. &c. &c.
Thákor Udaji, Rámpura State.	Rámpura .	Do.	...	Do. ...	39	Not educated... ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Banaji, 14 years. Vakhatsing, 11 do. Bhupatsing, 7 do.	Hemtaji, 58 years. Badaji, 43 do.
Thákor Devising, Ránipura State.	Katosan...	Do.	...	Do. ...	9	Do.	Minor... ...	Do....	Do. ...	None	Dolatsing, 34 years. Jalamsing, 29 do. Badarji, 64 do.
Thákor Vajesingji, Gábat State.	Gábat ...	Do.	...	Do. ...	20	Scott College, Sádra...	Getting acquaintance with the administrative work.	Do....	Yes ...	Do.	Amarsing, 43 years.
Thákor Nathusing, Timba State.	Timba ...	Do.	...	Chávda	38	Sádra School... ...	Management of the State.	Do....	Do. ...	Bapuji, 18 years.	Karnaji, 52 years. Sawaji, 55 do.
Thákor Motisingji, Umri State.	Umri ...	Do.	...	Do.	33	Not educated... ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	None	Jiwaji, 49 do. Fatesing, 36 do.
Jágirdár Parbatsingji, Motá Kothárná State.	Motá Kothárna.	Do.	...	Do.	46	Village School ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. .	Umedsing, 16 years. Takhatsing, 13 do.	None.

Mahi Kántha Agency,
Sádra, 1st August 1894.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Stipendiary Police in the States under the Mahi Kántha Agency for the year 1893-94.

Number.	States.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total Strength.	Total Cost.
					Rs. a. p.
1	Idár	75	748	823	70,382 13 11
2	Pol	20	40	60	4,184 0 0
3	Dánta	10	40	50	3,123 0 0
4	Málpur	10	31	41	3,000 0 0
5	Mánsa	8	18	26	2,130 7 1
6	Mohanpur	8	19	27	2,051 8 7
7	Katosan	...	25	25	1,680 0 0
8	Ilol	...	12	12	1,260 0 0
9	Varsoda	2	7	9	1,000 0 0
10	Pethápur	4	9	13	924 0 0
11	Ranásan	2	4	6	275 0 0
12	Punádra	...	1	1	138 0 0
13	Khadál	...	1	1	144 0 0
14	Ghodásar	4	8	12	902 0 0
15	Ambliára	11	3	14	1,000 0 0
16	States of V Class ...	11	60	71	4,739 12 1
17	States of VI and VII Class ...	...	5	5	288 0 0
	Total ...	165	1,031	1,196	97,222 9 8
	The Agency Police ...	121	322	443	81,113 4 4
	Grand Total ...	286	1,353	1,639	1,78,335 14 0

Mahi Kántha Political Agency,
Sádra, 1st August 1894.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the result of the working of Police in the States under the Mahi Kántha Agency for the year 1893-94.

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	Báwisi	44	45	52	57	45	55	35	43	10	11	67·3	75·4	77·7	78·1	1 person remained for trial at close of year.
2	Gadhváda ...	41	42	53	52	50	48	34	29	16	18	64·1	55·7	68·0	60·4	1 person remained at close of year.
3	Sábar Kántha ...	34	31	47	37	47	30	31	14	12	13	65·9	37·8	65·9	46·6	3 persons do,
4	Katosan Thána ...	72	41	88	45	86	42	82	36	4	6	93·1	78·3	95·3	84·4	
5	Vátrak Kántha ...	32	18	46	25	40	25	28	13	12	12	60·8	52·0	70·0	52·0	
6	Idar	347	308	484	443	484	443	275	247	188	192	56·8	55·7	56·8	55·7	4 persons remained for trial at the close of the year.
7	Pol	26	22	31	31	31	31	19	29	12	1	54·8	93·5	54·8	93·5	1 person died.
8	Dánta	117	45	85	38	85	38	79	29	6	9	94·1	76·1	94·1	76·1	
9	Málpur	56	65	57	68	50	60	39	48	11	12	68·4	69·1	78·0	90·0	
10	Mánsa	68	56	90	95	90	84	38	40	52	44	42·2	42·1	42·2	47·6	
11	Mohanpur ...	22	21	18	19	18	19	6	8	12	11	33·3	42·1	33·3	42·1	
12	Katosan Táluka ...	21	6	28	12	28	12	21	11	7	1	75·0	92·8	75·0	92·8	
13	Ilol	9	14	11	22	11	22	11	12	...	10	100·0	54·5	100·0	54·5	
14	Other States ...	242	241	310	344	288	337	184	201	103	102	59·3	58·4	63·8	59·6	34 persons remained for trial at the close of the year.
15	Sádra Bazár ...	11	8	5	8	5	8	4	6	1	2	80·0	75·0	80·0	75·0	
	Total ...	1,142	963	1,405	1,296	1,358	1,254	886	766	446	444	63·0	59·1	65·2	61·0	

Sádra, 1st August 1894.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and the number of persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1893-94.

Number.	Name of Court and of States.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with and disposed of.														Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining during last year.	Brought to trial during 1893-94.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.				
		1892-93.	1893-94.		Arrested by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.		1892-93.	1893-94.									
1	Political Agent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
2	Assistant Political Agent	7	3	2	...	1	...	...	10	29	13	6	6	...	1	...		...	...	
3	Personal Assistant ...	27	21	...	30	...	5	...	1	54	36	...	14	11	2	3		6	4	
4	Native Assistant ...	33	26	...	23	4	13	3	7	67	50	20	14	11	3	...		2	1	
5	Bávisi Thánedár.	93	86	...	51	5	108	...	13	187	177	101	24	52	...	...		...	...	
6	Gadhváda do. ...	41	44	...	35	11	32	...	...	74	78	33	8	37	...	...		...	...	
7	Sábar Kántha do. ...	58	52	8	44	3	28	2	...	107	85	30	33	20	...	...		2	1	
8	Katosan do. ...	81	59	...	39	6	58	...	...	166	103	51	11	41	...	...		...	...	
9	Vátrak Kántha do. ...	36	25	...	23	...	25	3	...	51	51	20	14	16	...	1		...	...	
10	Idar	480	435	38	443	12	344	15	2	869	854	209	236	373	26	2		8	5	
11	Pol	16	24	1	31	6	2	...	...	21	40	...	1	37	...	...		2	2	
12	Dánta	74	53	...	38	12	20	3	13	122	86	24	6	50	6	...		...	...	
13	Málpar	51	42	3	58	1	5	...	...	81	67	10	5	52	...	...		...	...	
14	Mánsa	95	101	...	84	18	114	...	5	190	221	122	53	37	8	...		1	1	
15	Katosan	62	32	...	12	...	48	23	9	119	92	32	15	45	...	...		...	...	
16	Ilol	19	17	...	22	...	8	1	...	33	31	6	10	15	...	...		...	...	
17	Other States ...	363	373	25	325	66	244	38	36	707	734	160	146	390	...	1		37	14	
	Total ...	1,536	1,393	77	1,258	145	1,054	88	96	2,877	2,718	824	596	1,187	46	7		58	28	

Mahi Kántha Political Agency,
Sádra, 1st August 1894.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX VI.

MAHI KÁNTHA STATES.

Criminal Justice, Sentences.

No.	State.	Death.	Transportation for life.	Fourteen years and under.	Seven years and under.	Two years and under.	One year and above six months.	Six months and under.	Fined.	Whipped.	Departmental discharge.	Banished.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	Political Agent	...	...	...	1	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	9	
2	Assistant Political Agent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Personal Assistant ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	6	...	...	...	...	11	
4	Native Assistant... ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	1	1	...	...	11	
5	Bawishi Thána	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	24	...	...	...	52	
6	Gadhváda do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	14	...	...	...	37	
7	Sábar Kántha Thána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4	...	...	...	20	
8	Kattosan do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	17	...	...	...	41	
9	Vatrák Kántha Thána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	...	...	...	16	
10	I'dar	...	4	...	2	...	2	119	267	...	...	...	394	
11	Pol...	...	...	...	...	...	7	19	12	...	...	...	38	
12	Dánta	...	...	...	1	4	3	20	28	...	...	...	56	
13	Malpur	...	...	...	...	2	7	17	26	...	...	...	52	
14	Mánsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	10	...	...	...	37	
15	Katosan Thákor	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	36	...	...	...	45	
16	Ilol...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	15	
17	Other States	...	...	...	...	...	7	199	184	...	...	...	390	
	Total ...	...	4	...	4	14	34	528	639	1	...	...	1,234	

APPENDIX VII.

Return of Criminal Appeals disposed of by the Criminal Courts of the Mahi Kántha Agency during the year 1893-94.

Name of Court.	Number of appeals in which sentence was confirmed.	Number of appeals in which sentence was reversed.	Number of appeals in which sentence was altered.	Total number of appeals disposed of.	REMARKS.
By the Political Agent.					
Personal Assistant	1	.....	.....	1	
Native Assistant	.....	1	.....	1	
Katosan Thánedár...	1	2	3	6	
Gadhvára do.	.....	2	1	3	
Sábar Kántha Thánedár	1	.....	.....	1	
Mánsa Nyáyadish	.....	4	2	6	
Varsoda Thákor	.....	3	.....	3	
Katosan do.	.....	1	.....	1	
Pethápur do.	.....	.....	1	1	
Total ...	3	13	7	23	
By the Assistant Political Agent.					
Bavishi Thánedár	2	.....	.....	2	
Vasna Thákor	.....	1	.....	1	
Pethápur Thákor	.....	1	.....	1	
Total ...	2	2	.....	4	
Grand Total ...	5	15	7	27	

Mahi Kántha Political Agency,
Sádra, 1st August 1894.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the working of Civil Justice in the Agency during the year 1893-94.

No.	State.	Tribunals.	Number of cases on file at the end of the last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
						1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	Political Agent	1	1	3	4	...	2	1	2	
2	Assistant Political Agent...	1	4	1	5	8	2	4	3	
3	Personal Assistant ...	1	3	7	10	3	5	3	5	
4	Native Assistant	1	6	46	52	61	42	6	10	
5	Báwisi Thánedár ...	2	6	243	249	246	232	6	17	
6	Gadhwára Thánedár ...	1	...	82	82	73	82	...	...	
7	Sábarkántha Thánedár ...	1	2	125	127	98	126	2	1	
8	Katosan Thánedár ...	1	12	151	163	116	158	12	5	
9	Vátrak Kántha Thánedár .	1	13	80	93	54	85	13	8	
10	Mánsa Management ...	2	11	407	418	416	408	11	10	
11	Idar	4	128	805	933	534	760	128	173	
12	Other States	22	175	661	836	700	718	175	118	
	Total ...	38	361	2,611	2,972	2,309	2,620	361	352	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agents during 1893-94.

No.	Tribunals.	Number of appeals on file at the end of the previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	Political Agent	32	23	55	107	30	32	25	
2	Assistant Political Agent ...	6	27	33	24	27	6	6	
3	Personal Assistant	8	41	49	24	39	8	10	
4	Native Assistant	3	38	41	28	38	3	3	
	Total ...	49	129	178	183	134	49	44	

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

Mahi Kántha Political Agency,
Sádra, 1st August 1894.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the gross Revenue and Expenditure of each State in the Mahi Kántha Agency.

No.	States.	Gross Revenue		Gross Expenditure		Revenue.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
		For Samvat 1948, A.D. 1892-93.	For Samvat 1949, A.D. 1893-94.	For Samvat 1948, A.D. 1892-93.	For Samvat 1949, A.D. 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Pdar ... Khálsa ...	3,99,972 0 0	3,99,067 0 0	4,08,054 0 0	3,44,677 0 0	.....	905 0 0	.....	63,377 0 0	
	Feudatories ...	2,64,932 0 0	2,53,760 0 0	2,66,293 0 0	2,58,513 0 0	.....	11,172 0 0	.....	7,780 0 0	
2	Pol...	12,637 0 0	21,000 0 0	18,168 0 0	20,500 0 0	8,363 0 0	.....	2,332 0 0	.....	
3	Dánta	46,001 0 0	46,001 0 0	50,001 0 0	47,001 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,000 0 0	
4	Málpar	20,620 0 0	22,710 0 0	19,957 0 0	22,568 0 0	2,090 0 0	.....	2,611 0 0	.....	
5	Mánsa	56,767 10 8	55,531 4 8	54,765 5 1	44,749 15 0	.....	1,236 6 0	.....	10,015 6 1	
6	Mohanpur	32,016 0 10	29,240 8 4	22,749 6 2	33,329 10 8	.....	2,775 8 6	10,580 4 1	.....	
7	Katosan	21,263 5 8	20,387 8 0	21,263 5 8	20,387 8 0	.....	875 13 8	.....	875 13 8	
8	Ilol	23,922 0 0	23,775 0 0	23,387 0 0	25,473 0 0	.....	147 0 0	2,086 0 0	.....	
9	Varsoda	16,643 10 8	17,762 0 0	12,799 3 4	14,140 0 0	1,118 5 4	.....	1,341 0 0	.....	
10	Pethápur...	18,976 0 0	20,165 0 0	17,801 0 0	20,141 0 0	1,189 0 0	.....	2,340 0 0	.....	
11	Ranásan	10,412 0 0	9,252 0 0	9,315 0 0	8,572 0 0	.....	1,160 0 0	.....	743 0 0	
12	Punádra	14,750 0 0	15,093 0 0	13,651 0 0	12,747 0 0	343 0 0	.....	.....	904 0 0	
13	Khadál	20,665 0 0	18,381 0 0	18,485 0 0	20,273 0 0	.....	2,284 0 0	1,788 0 0	.....	
14	Ghodásar	34,355 0 0	34,809 0 0	37,581 0 0	32,684 0 0	454 0 0	.....	.....	4,897 0 0	
15	Amliyára...	35,651 0 0	37,650 0 0	36,758 0 0	39,281 0 0	1,999 0 0	.....	3,523 0 0	.....	
16	Valásna	6,560 6 4	6,512 5 11	8,750 15 2	6,708 9 0	.....	48 0 5	.....	2,042 6 2	
17	Dábha	6,613 6 0	4,151 7 2	2,442 0 0	6,316 2 11	.....	2,460 8 10	3,874 2 11	.....	
18	Vásna	13,828 0 0	13,727 0 0	12,396 0 0	13,001 0 0	.....	101 0 0	605 0 0	.....	
19	Sudáena	12,442 0 0	13,809 0 0	12,213 0 0	14,103 0 0	1,367 0 0	.....	1,899 0 0	.....	
20	Rupal	4,726 14 7	4,250 0 0	3,800 0 0	4,200 0 0	.....	476 14 7	400 0 0	.....	
21	Dadháliya	4,385 0 0	4,988 0 0	4,425 0 0	4,974 0 0	603 0 0	.....	549 0 0	.....	
22	Magodi	10,148 2 6	8,000 0 0	10,143 8 3	7,994 15 6	.....	2,148 2 6	.....	2,158 8 9	
23	Vadágám...	7,772 0 0	7,000 0 0	19,420 0 0	7,000 0 0	.....	772 0 0	.....	12,420 0 0	
24	Sáthamba	10,329 0 0	8,848 0 0	15,383 0 0	8,500 0 0	.....	1,681 0 0	.....	6,886 0 0	
25	Bolundra...	1,746 0 0	1,615 0 0	1,974 0 0	1,725 0 0	.....	131 0 0	.....	249 0 0	
26	Ramás	3,210 0 0	2,450 0 0	1,929 0 0	1,930 0 0	.....	760 0 0	1 0 0	.....	
27	Derol	2,604 7 10	2,500 0 0	2,542 0 0	2,400 0 0	.....	104 7 10	.....	142 0 0	
28	Khedáváda	3,597 13 11	3,597 13 11	4,785 0 0	4,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	285 0 0	
29	Kadoli	3,178 11 4	2,928 6 8	7,312 12 9	2,791 6 0	.....	250 4 8	.....	4,521 6 9	
30	Waktápur	6,137 10 9	5,572 9 2	3,513 0 0	7,341 10 9	.....	565 1 7	4,328 10 9	.....	
31	Prempur	4,193 7 8	4,777 0 0	4,276 11 11	4,401 0 0	583 8 4	.....	124 4 1	.....	
32	Dedhrota	3,377 2 8	3,964 4 6	3,405 0 0	3,111 0 0	.....	312 14 2	.....	294 0 0	
33	Tájpuri	3,693 0 0	3,150 0 0	4,100 0 0	2,729 0 0	.....	543 0 0	.....	1,371 0 0	
34	Hápa	4,194 10 10	3,356 14 6	2,907 0 0	4,536 10 10	.....	837 12 4	1,629 10 10	.....	
35	Satlasna	3,200 0 0	3,250 0 0	3,200 0 0	3,250 0 0	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	
36	Bhálusna...	2,025 0 0	2,100 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,800 0 0	75 0 0	.....	300 0 0	.....	
37	Likhi	3,532 0 11	3,717 1 3	4,305 0 0	3,550 2 7	185 0 4	.....	.....	754 13 5	
38	Hadol	2,472 2 8	2,697 1 0	2,389 13 9	3,049 13 6	224 14 4	.....	668 15 9	.....	
39	Maguna	9,100 0 0	9,100 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,294 0 0	.....	.....	294 0 0	.....	
40	Tejpura	4,860 0 0	4,500 0 0	7,000 0 0	7,576 0 0	.....	300 0 0	576 0 0	.....	
41	Virsoda	4,004 0 0	2,186 6 4	5,955 0 0	3,538 10 11	.....	1,817 9 8	.....	2,416 5 1	
42	Pálaj	7,481 2 4	8,315 1 5	4,935 15 3	7,166 11 4	833 15 1	.....	2,230 12 1	.....	
43	Deloli	3,927 0 0	4,995 15 2	5,993 0 0	4,522 6 10	1,068 15 2	.....	.....	1,470 9 2	
44	Kasalpura	3,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
45	Mehemadpura	1,600 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,900 0 0	1,900 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
46	Ijpura	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
47	Rámpura...	1,100 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	
48	Ránipura...	1,312 0 0	1,115 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	197 0 0	.....	.....	
49	Gábat	4,372 0 0	3,616 1 8	3,359 0 0	3,923 14 11	.....	755 14 4	564 14 11	.....	
50	Timba	800 0 0	800 0 0	800 0 0	800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
51	Umri	561 0 0	541 7 0	536 0 0	541 7 0	.....	19 9 0	5 7 0	.....	
52	Mota Kotharna... ...	915 0 0	915 0 0	915 0 0	915 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
53	Chándap	636 0 0	300 0 0	636 0 0	300 0 0	.....	336 0 0	.....	336 0 0	
54	Jher	3,095 0 0	3,361 4 8	2,973 0 0	4,164 5 9	266 4 8	.....	1,191 5 9	.....	
55	Nirmali	2,858 0 0	3,070 7 8	2,632 0 0	3,421 7 6	212 7 8	.....	789 7 6	.....	
56	Bármuada	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
57	Bávisi	44,533 0 0	44,533 0 0	44,536 0 0	44,533 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	
58	Dedásán	680 0 0	680 0 0	541 0 0	541 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	12,53,823 10 2	12,40,576 1 0	12,75,247 1 4	11,93,978 8 7	.....	13,247 7 2	.....	81,268 8 9	

Mahi Kántha Political Agency,
Sádra, 1st August 1894.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

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APPENDIX XI.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Mahi Kántha Local Funds for the year 1893-94.

No.	Names of Funds.	Opening balance on the 1st of April 1893.	Receipts during the year 1893-94.	Expenditure during 1893-94.	Balance on 1st April 1894.			Remarks.
					In cash.	Invested.	Total.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Mahi Kántha Agency General Fund.	79,148 3 11	67,682 8 0	60,358 2 6	40,472 9 5	46,300 0 0	86,472 9 5	Rs. 1,665, which were deposited in the Savings Bank, were not added to the closing balance last year and hence the difference.
2	Sádra Bazár Fund ...	11,218 2 9	6,614 8 0	6,863 4 3	4,069 6 6	6,900 0 0	10,969 6 6	
3	Scott College Fund...	36,819 6 1	4,055 4 8	3,332 6 0	2,842 4 9	34,700 0 0	37,542 4 9	
	Total ...	1,27,185 12 9	78,352 4 8	70,553 12 9	47,084 4 8	87,900 0 0	1,34,984 4 8	

APPENDIX XII.

Abstract of the result of Vaccination in the year 1893-94 contrasted with the returns of the four preceding years.

	Years.															Remarks.
	1889-90.			1890-91.			1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.			
	Number of vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of revaccinations.	Number of vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of revaccinations.	Number of vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of revaccinations.	Number of vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of revaccinations.	Number of vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of revaccinations.	
Idar State	4	6,861	61	4	7,315	29	4	7,12[illegible]	16	4	6,798	23	4	6,647	5	
Other States	4	7,652	62	4	6,989	43	4	7,56[illegible]	22	4	7,137	32	4	6,222	229	
Total ...	8	14,513	123	8	14,304	72	8	14,689	38	8	13,935	55	8	12,869	234	

APPENDIX XIII.

The Press.

1	2	3	4	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat.	
			A. Newspaper.	B. Periodicals.
Mahi Kántha	Nil. ...	...	...	...

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

Mahi Kántha Political Agency,
Sádra, 1st August 1894.

No. 245 of 1894.

From

LIEUTENANT H. G. CARNEGY,
Acting Assistant Political Agent,
Mahi Kántha;

To

The POLITICAL AGENT,
Mahi Kántha.

Sádra; 11th May 1894.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of the district under my charge for the year ending 31st March 1894.

Charge.

2. I myself was in charge of the district throughout the whole year.

Tour.

3. I left Sádra for my tour in the districts on 13th November 1893, and visited all the States and Thánas under my charge with the exception of Sathumba and Mahisa, and returned to Sádra. During the month of December I was on special duty at Jhotána under Katosan, which is not in my charge, as I was deputed to enquire into several complaints by the people of Jhotána against the Katosan Thákor.

Political relations.

4. My district is comprised of the same tálukas as last year. There is nothing worthy of notice to be reported under this head.

Native States.

5. There are eight States administered by their own Chiefs, and one under attachment, in my district.

Amliyára.

6. The Thákor of Amliyára is a 4th class Chief. The area of the State is 157½ square miles. Population according to last census was 12,588. Revenue Rs. 37,650 against Rs. 35,651 last year. Expenditure Rs. 32,684. I visited the State during my tour.

There are 33 villages in Amliyára Táluka. I am glad to say the Thákor has appreciated the beneficial results of the vighoti system, which I mentioned in last year's report had been introduced into the villages of Amliyára and Uterda as a trial, and he has now introduced it into other villages, and before long I hope it will be introduced throughout the whole táluka. The revenue shows a further rise of Rs. 2,000, which is attributed to the introduction of the vighoti system.

Colonel Hunter, late Political Agent, laid the foundation stone of a new dispensary at Amliyára in December 1893. The present dispensary is small and the appreciation shown by his subjects for this institution has induced the Thákor to build a larger dispensary.

I am sorry to say the intrigues of the Thákaráni still continue, and when I visited the State, I spoke to the Thákor strongly on the subject, and I am told it has had some temporary effect at any rate, and I trust that it may continue. I also warned the Ghodásar Thákor against the intrigues of this lady.

The eldest son of the Thákor is a boy of about 7 years of age. He is the son of the second Thákaráni, and the elder lady is excessively jealous of this boy, and the Thákor who, I am afraid, listens more to her than to the mother of the

boy, rather neglects the boy as well as his mother; I have, however, advised him to send the boy to the Scott College, although he is so young, and he has promised to do so next term.

The Thákor is amenable to advice and has thorough confidence in his Kárbhári, Mr. Udeshankar, whom I consider the best Kárbhári I have come across and trustworthy.

I am glad also to add that the State debt has been reduced from Rs. 8,068 to Rs. 227, so the State is now practically out of debt.

There is a school for boys and girls in this State which is well attended.

Colonel Hunter examined the judicial records.

Ghodásar.

7. The Thákor of Ghodásar is a 4th class Chief. The area of the State is 40 square miles. Population according to last census 8,444. Revenue Rs. 34,809 against Rs. 34,355 last year. Expenditure Rs. 32,684. There are 15 villages in the State. I visited this State during my tour and was encamped near the village of Haldarvas, the largest village in the State.

The Thákor's younger step-brother, who is the heir apparent, has left the Scott College, with the permission of the Political Agent. The two step-brothers apparently do not get on well together.

The dispensary at Haldarvas is very well attended, and appears to be a blessing to the inhabitants.

I had reason to bring pressure to bear on the Thákor in order to induce him to give up his bad habits of excessive drinking. I found that he was associating with low men of bad character whom he employed as his servants. He dismissed them all in my presence, and then I ordered him to come to Sádra and kept him there for some time, and I think I have succeeded in arresting the progress of this bad habit, for he came and told me how much better he felt without drink and promised not to drink to excess any more; I am told by the Kárbhári that he has now almost got rid of the habit. His relations with his mother, I am glad to say, have improved.

The Kárbhári, Mr. Gokaldas, is getting old, and tries his best to keep the Thákor straight. The complaints from this táluka are mostly against the Thákor personally. The State work is carried on satisfactorily by Mr. Gokaldas.

Khadál.

8. Khadal is a 4th class State. Area 16 square miles. Population 3,170. Revenue Rs. 18,381 against Rs. 20,665. Expenditure Rs. 20,273. There are 13 villages.

I visited the State during my tour.

This State continues to give as little trouble as I reported last year. The Mia takes a pride in his Táluka, and I get very few complaints against his administration, He is a Tálukdár that can be held up as an example to some of the others,

The old kámdár of the State, Mr. Harilal, who had been on leave when I reported last year, has come back. He seems to be an efficient man.

Colonel Hunter examined the judicial records.

Punádra.

9. Punádra is a 4th class State. Area 45 square miles. Population 4,421. Revenue Rs. 15,093 against Rs. 14,750 last year. Expenditure Rs. 12,747.

I visited Punádra from Khadál and saw the school, jail, darbár, &c. There is very little to report about this State.

The Mia is a quiet religious man, and gives no trouble. His son and heir is about 7 years old, but is unfortunately a cripple. The Mia has recently taken him to Bombay to be treated by a Surgeon.

The kámdár of the State has lately been changed, but I have not seen enough of him to report on him.

Colonel Hunter examined judicial records.

Sáthamba.

10. Sáthamba is a 5th class State. Area 15¾ square miles. Population 4,799. Revenue Rs. 8,648 against Rs. 10,329 last year. Expenditure Rs. 8,500. The State debt remains about the same as last year, *viz.*, Rs. 20,000.

Owing to the extensive tour I made this year in the northern districts of the Mahi Kántha, I had not time to visit this State. Colonel Hunter, however, examined the judicial records and found an improvement since last year. The Thákor selected another kámdár in the place of Anopram, of whom I reported last year: but this kámdár did not stay long. He has now appointed Chhaganlal who was kámdár of Punádra when I reported last year, and I trust that he will be able to manage the táluka as well as he did Punádra. The old kámdár Anopram died during the year, so there is no fear of any intriguing on his part The táluka seems to be much quieter this year. I have not received any complaints of tyranny or such like complaints. The Thákor seems now to take an interest in his Táluka, and is anxious to please the Agency. Although I could not visit the State, I called the Thákor to my camp at Amliyára, and interviewed him. Havaldár Kayamkhan against whom there were complaints last year, is still in the service of the Thákor, but I have received no more complaints against him, so I trust he has given up his bad practices. On the whole there is a decided improvement in this State, but the necessity of keeping a watchful eye over the Táluka still exists.

The heir apparent is the Thákor's younger brother named Shivsingji aged 12 years. He has this year commenced studying at the Scott College.

Dábha.

11. Dábha is a 5th class State. Area 24 square miles, of which 8,000 bighás are under cultivation. Population 1,995. Revenue Rs. 4,589 against Rs. 6,612. Expenditure Rs. 6,316.

The new japtidár is working well, and there is no bad feeling between him and the Mia.

The old Mia Gulabmia died on the 6th July 1893, and his son Motamia has been recognized by Government as his successor (*vide* Government Resolution No. 5117, dated 23rd August 1893.)

The subject of the State debts is still pending, as the draft rules on the subject have not yet been approved by Government. Cash assessment is about to be introduced into the Táluka, and I hope the result will be most beneficial to the State.

The reason for the fall in the Revenue this year is attributed to the heavy rainfall which very considerably damaged the crops. The japtidár also reports that the crops in previous years were over-estimated.

Ramás.

12. Ramás is a 6th class State. Area 40½ square miles, of which 4,500 bighás are under cultivation. Population 1,806. Revenue Rs. 3,070 against 3,210 last year. Expenditure Rs. 1,930.

There are 9 villages in this Táluka.

I visited the Taluka from my camp at Nirmali. The State is so small that there is nothing worth reporting about it. It has no school, and the State debt is Rs. 3,700, so taking its revenue into consideration, it cannot afford to support a school. The Mia is a very quiet man who gives no trouble, and I never get any complaints from his subjects, who all seem happy and contented.

Pethápur.

13. Pethápur is a 4th class State. Area 54 square miles. Population 7,335. Revenue Rs. 20,165 against Rs. 18,976. Expenditure Rs. 20,141.

There are 3 villages in the Táluka.

I visited Pethápur during my tour from Wasna, where my camp was located.

The dispute with the Bhayats about local cess has been finally decided in appeal by Government (*vide* Government Resolution No. 4470, dated 20th July 1893).

The quarrel between the Thákor and his kámdár Shivlal came to an end by the kámdár resigning his post, and Mr. Amratlal Dayashankar was appointed, but

at the end of the year under report he also was removed by the Thákor. I fear the Thákor is a strong-headed young man who listens to the advice of low men of low castes rather than to the advice of his kámdár. I reported last year that he had already begun to fall into bad habits, and I regret to have to report that these habits instead of improving are getting worse.

In consequence of repeated reports about his drinking habits, I called the Thákor before me, and kept him at Sádra for a short time. He dismissed in my presence all these low associates of his, and before he left he seemed to be determined to stop the habit, and since that time I am told that he has very much reduced his allowance of liquor. But he is not to be trusted, I fear, and I expect shortly to hear of his breaking out again. He dismissed his kámdár Amratlal, at the end of the year, and he now has an old man who is very respectable, and who, I think, will be able to keep an influence over the Thákor.

The administration of the Thákor is wretched. His associates have a habit of getting him to sign contracts &c., when he is in a state of drunkenness, and he has acknowledged to me that he has given away his syer contract to one of his special favourites for Rs. 2,100 a year for 11 years, without even putting it up to auction. I received a petition from the Pethápur inhabitants about this saying they felt sure the syer contract would fetch Rs. 3,000 per year if put up to contract.

It is apparent from the above how the Thákor carries on his administration. I have threatened him this last time that unless there is a great improvement in the administration of his State, I should recommend to the Political Agent that his estate may be placed in japti for mismanagement, and I think this will have good effect.

The Pethápur Tribute to Baroda is a question which is now before Government. The tribute fixed for Pethápur itself was Rs. 8,631-14-10, of which Rs. 1,500 has been deducted by the Gaikwár for the past 5 years.

To this has to be added the tribute for the villages of Jamla and Chandisna, which belong to Pethápur, but the jurisdiction of which is disputed; Baroda now holds jurisdiction, but the case has gone up to the Secretary of State for final decision. The tribute for these two villages fluctuates, why I cannot say. It appears to have been levied first in Samvat 1,918 when Rs. 1,779-0-4 were taken as tribute and the sum has fluctuated every year since; thus in Samvat 1920 Rs. 1,871-0-6 were paid as tribute. In Samvat 1921 Rs. 1,870 and in Samvat 1942 it was Rs. 1,724-12-10 and in Samvat 1943 Rs. 1,770-2-9. Thus it will appear that no amount has been fixed for these two villages. Thus by adding Rs. 1,770-2-9 the sum for Samvat 1943 as representing the average of these fluctuations we get a total of Rs. 10,402-1-7 as the tribute payable by the Pethápur State with an income of about Rs. 20,000. This has mostly been written in my report about the tribute, but this will explain any discrepancies in the figures of tribute in past and present correspondence.

The judicial records of this Táluka are not satisfactory at all. Cases of a petty nature have been delayed for unaccountable reasons, for an indefinite period.

In non-bailable cases accused have been released on bail with no special reasons shown in the proceedings.

Non-compoundable cases have been compounded.

No difference between summons and warrant cases has been observed.

The work done by Pethápur Court is much less than last year as can be seen from the following :—

Year.	Criminal Cases.		Civil Cases.		Execution of Civil Decrees.	
	Decided.	Pending at the end of the year.	Decided.	Pending at the end of the year.	Decided.	Pending at the end of the year.
1892-93	52	1	69	7	110	18
1893-94	39	13	68	32	63	33

In the 13 criminal cases pending, there are 36 accused and they are all on bail, although six of the cases involving 14 accused are non-bailable offences.

Vásna.

14. Vásna is a 5th class State. Area 28 square miles, of which 8,000 bighas are under cultivation. Population 5,741. Revenue Rs. 13,727 against Rs. 13,828 of last year. Expenditure Rs. 13,001.

There are 5 villages in this State.

The Thákor's Kárbhári Chhaganlal Maganlal, who was appointed with the consent of the Agency when the estate was handed over to the Thákor, seems to be working well. There was not much to find fault with in the judicial records.

The Thákor married during the year a younger sister of his deceased wife.

The Thákor has one son, a child of about 2 years old.

The State, I think, has been satisfactorily administered throughout the year

Thána Circles.

15. There are two Thána Circles in my charge, *viz.*, Báwishi and Vátrak-Kántha.

As regards the Báwishi a separate report is submitted.

Vátrak-Kántha Thána.

Name of Circle.	Area.	Population.	How constituted.	Population according to Census.	Revenue of		Tribute paid to Baroda.	Remarks.
					1892-93.	1893-94.		
	Sqr. m.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Vátr a k Kántha.	42	6,374	The villages of Jher and Nirmáli and villages under them, in all 15 villages. The Thánadár holds jurisdiction over Dábha and Gabat.	6,374	5,953	6,424	1,125	

There was no Thána Fund in this Thána Circle during the year, but a Thána Fund was formed on the 1st April 1894, under Government Resolution No. 1239, dated 27th February 1394.

16. The following table shows the work done by the Police in Vátrak-Kántha Thána during the year under report:—

No,	Thana Circle.	Number of Offences reported to Police.		Number of Offences in which convictions were obtained.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent to trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of cases convicted to cases reported.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused sent for trial.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	Vátrak-Kántha.	29	18	17	10	43	25	37	25	25	13	12	12	58·6	55·5	58·1	52·00	67·5	52·00

17. The following statement shows the value of property stolen and recovered during the year:—

No.	Names of Officer.	Value of Property stolen.		Value of Property recovered,		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	
		1892-23.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Vátrak-Kántha.	228 4 7	314 2 0	112 10 0	60 2 0	49 5 3	19 2 3

18. There is a lock-up at Nirmáli. Convicted prisoners are sent to the Sádra Jail.

Criminal Justice.

19. Appendix V shows the work done by the Criminal Courts in the Thánas and my Court, and gives all the information required.

Civil Justice.

20. Appendix VIII shows the work.done by the Civil Courts in the Thána Circles and this Court, and gives all the information required.

Weather and Crops.

21. Owing to the excessive rain at the end of the monsoon, the monsoon crops were considerably damaged, and the rabi crop was also affected. The rice crop, however, has been benefited by the rain.

Public Health.

22. No epidemic occurred in the Vátrak-Kántha.

Cattle Disease.

23. There was no cattle disease in the Vátrak-Kántha throughout the year.

Locusts.

24. There was no appearance of locusts in the Vátrak-Kántha during the year.

Public Works.

25. No Public Work was undertaken during the year.

Education.

26. The number of schools remain the same as last year as will be seen from the following statement, in which all information regarding schools in Báwishi and Vátrak-Kántha is given.

I visited the 2 schools in the Vátrak-Kántha at Jher and Nirmáli. The school-house at Jher is too small for the attendance. Boys from several of the surrounding villages take advantage of this school. The school is badly situated, for in the monsoon the hillock on which it stands is surrounded with water, making access to the school a source of danger to very small boys and difficulty to the bigger boys. The question is under consideration. The Nirmáli school is well attended:—

No.	Names of Villages.	Class of School.	1893-94.				Number of Schools and Pupils.				Average daily attendance.
			Total Receipts.			Total Expenditure.					
							1892-93.		1893-94.		
							School.	Pupils.	School.	Pupils.	
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.					
1	Dábhoda	Gujaráti.	567	8	3	527 3 6	1	91	1	68	49
2	Do. girls' school.		127	2	4	128 8 4	1	25	1	44	26
3	Wadodra		469	12	6	432 8 6	1	84	1	82	53
4	Mahisa		2,416	11	3	2,366 2 6	1	101	1	102	81.
5	Do. girls' school		91	9	4	91 9 4	1	24	1	29	16
6	Kaprupur		164	15	9	154 9 3	1	35	1	35	24
7	Kadjodra		207	3	7	192 13 1	1	31	1	31	22
8	Khánpur		316	14	11	291 9 8	1	52	1	52	42
9	Rakhial		257	0	9	234 14 0	1	40	1	34	27
10	Angunthla		269	14	11	246 3 11	1	40	1	35	26
11	Harsoli		366	0	9	325 11 3	1	68	1	70	51
12	Harakhjina Muváda.		415	15	9	387 6 6	1	81	1	81	51
	Total ...	...	5,670	14	1	5,379 3 10	12	672	12	663	468
	Vátrak-Kántha.										
13	Jher	...	283	11	10	239 11 4	1	76	1	76	50
14	Nirmáli	...	251	11	0	221 12 0	1	61	1	62	50
	Total ...	...	535	6	10	461 7 4	2	137	2	138	100

CHAPTER II.—ATTACHED ESTATES.

27. The following statement shows the attached estates under my charge :—

No.	State or Táluka.	Square Miles.	Population.	Gross Annual Revenue. Year Samvat 1949.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance.	Debts, if any.	Amount paid in liquidation during the year.	Balance of debt remaining.	Reasons for management.
							Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1	Dábha.	10	1,995	4,589	6,316	...	*22,804 8 10	...	22,804 4 10	Excessive debts and at the request of the Mia.

* Baroda coin 20,644-8-10, British coin 2,160-0-0.

No new attachment was placed over or withdrawn from any estate during the year.

The estate of Dábha is about Rs. 20,000 in debt, but nothing has been liquidated during the year The small surplus of Rs. 2,000 in the Treasury was nearly used up for the funeral ceremonies of the Mia who died during the year. Moreover, I have received orders not to liquidate the debt until the new rules are sanctioned by Government ; as all the debts were incurred by the late Mia for personal expenses, it will be a question for consideration whether they should be paid at all, especially as the attachment was placed over the táluka partially on account of its indebtedness while the old Mia was alive.

The present Miá is not a minor, and therefore the usual statement is not attached.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

28. Appendix III hereto attached shows the strength of the stipendiary police in the several Tálukas.

There are in all 59 men in these Tálukas as against 56 last year. The total cost is Rs. 4,615-12-1 against Rs. 4,798-2-3 last year.

There is no drilling in any of the Tálukas. In Amliyára, Ghodásar and Dábha the police have uniform. The latter State being under Agency management, its police are under the supervision of the Police Superintendent. In Pethápur the police are armed with local-made muzzle-loading guns. In the other States they are armed with swords.

A separate report is sent for the Agency police.

The total number of offences reported to the police in my district during the year was 215 against 203 last year (*vide* Appendix IV). 306 accused were arrested against 261 last year, and 181 were convicted against 143 last year and 84 acquitted against 85 last year. 34 remained for trial at the end of the year.

Out of the 215 offences reported to the Police 155 were detected by the Police ; 23 were closed by the Police and 37 remained undetected at the end of the year.

Crimes of Violence.

29. There were no crimes of violence committed during the year under report. Last year there were 2 murders and one robbery committed.

Casualties.

30. The following are the casualties reported during the year:—

	Year under report.	Previous year.
Suicide	1	...
Snake bite	3	6
Drowning	14	4
Falls from trees	3	1
Killed by wild animals	...	...
Miscellaneous	1	4
	22	15

31. The comparative statement of property stolen and recovered is as follows:—

No.	Name of State.	Value of Property stolen.		Value of Property recovered.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Pethápur	306 4 9	2,759 9 2	214 9 9	869 13 5	79 14 11	31 8 0
2	Punádra	12 4 0	11 2 0	4 8 0	3 10 0	36 11 9	32 9 4
3	Khadál	179 13 0	157 3 0	5 15 6	29 5 9	1 12 9	18 10 8
4	Ghodásar	1,119 1 7	1,379 12 8	32 6 1	52 11 0	2 14 8	3 15 4
5	Amliyára	197 8 0	1,628 0 0	25 3 0	1,406 0 0	12 12 0	86 5 9
6	Vásna	554 9 6	217 3 0	32 2 0	22 3 0	5 12 8	10 3 5
7	Sáthamba	2,595 0 0	70 12 0	300 0 0	39 5 6	11 8 11	55 9 9
8	Ramás	0 1 0	.....	0 1 0	.....	100 0 0	.....
	Total ...	4,964 9 10	6,223 9 10	614 13 4	2,423 0 8	12 5 10	38 14 11

GENERAL REMARKS.

Jails.

32. The following table furnishes the information regarding the jails in the district under my charge.

No new jail has been established or abolished during the year:—

Jails.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Total Cost of Jail and Prisoners.
		Remaining at the end of the year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1892-93.	1893-94.	
				1892-93.	1893-94.			Rs. a. p.
Pethápur	1	...	15	5	15	0·43	0·2	125 0 6
Punádra	1	1	17	6	18	0·02	0·8	232 0 0
Khadál	1	...	18	7	18	0·24	0·35	181 0 0
Ghodásar	1	1	9	7	10	0·41	1·66	1 184 0 0
Amliyára	1	...	42	19	42	0·16	2·53	13 232 12 2
Vásna	1	1	18	7	19	9·44	2·1	1 266 1 9
Sáthamba	1	1	7	9	8	0·57	0·67	... 210 7 6
Ramás	1	...	2	4	2	0·01	0·5	... 30 0 0
Total ...	8	4	128	64	132	...	...	15 1,461 5 5

The average cost per head per annum is Rs. 11-1-2. Generally light labour is exacted from prisoners. I visited all the jails except at Sáthamba and Ghodásar while on my tour.

Criminal Justice.

33. The work done by the several Criminal Courts is shown in Appendix V.

There were 342 cases involving 716 accused, against 358 cases involving 710 accused last year. There is nothing that requires comment in the statement, with the exception that it is satisfactory to note that there were no cases pending at the end of the year in any Court except Pethápur where there were 13 cases pending, involving 36 accused, who are all on bail.

The sentences awarded by the several Courts are shown in Appendix VI.

It appears that out of 297 accused convicted, 126 were sentenced to fine only, which seems to show a tendency among the Tálukdárs to make revenue out of their criminal cases.

34. The number of criminal appeals disposed of by this Court are shown in Appendix VII. No criminal appeals were pending at the end of the year.

Civil Justice.

35. Appendix VIII gives the information as regards the civil work performed by the Civil Courts in my district.

There are 12 Civil Courts in my charge. There were 123 cases pending last year and 675 were filed during the year, making a total of 798. Out of this number 679 were disposed of, leaving 119 undecided at the end of the year against 123 last year.

The total value of the 123 cases remaining over from last year was Rs. 9,251-6-11 and that of the 675 cases filed during the year Rs. 33,672-1-2, making a total of Rs. 42,923-8-1. The value of the suits disposed of was Rs. 31,397-8-10, leaving 119 cases of the value of Rs. 11,525-15-3 undisposed of.

Civil Appeals.

36. Appendix IX gives the information required regarding the civil appeals in this Court.

There were 6 appeals pending at the end of last year, 27 were filed during the year, making a total of 33. 27 appeals were disposed of against 24 of last year, leaving 6 pending against 6 of last year.

Political Work.

37. The following table shows the work done under this head by my Court:—

No.	Court.	Arrears on 31st March 1893.	Filed during 1893-94.	Total.		Disposed of.		Arrears on 31st March 1893.	
				1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha	8	22	33	30	25	21	8	9

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.

38. The rainfall during the year was more than last year, and as it fell when most of the crops had been cut, it caused much damage to some of the crops such as bájri, jowári, math, &c. The rice crop, however, flourished.

Kharíf crops are estimated at 4 annas and rabi crops at 12 annas in the rupee.

The following table shows the rainfall registered at the several stations in my charge:—

No.	Station.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.	Rainfall in the previous year.
1	Dabhoda ...	...	0·75	20·21	17·27	3·54	12·98	0·40	2·61	0·12	...	...	...	57·88	60·40
2	Amliyára ...	...	...	16·30	19·50	8·98	8·83	0·31	3·47	...	...	...	...	57·39	45·90
3	Haldarwas ...	...	0·55	24·41	9·45	7·83	8·42	0·75	3·10	...	...	...	...	54·51	50·49

Public Health.

39. The public health was generally not good. Fevers and coughs were the prevailing maladies. Cholera made its appearance in the Báwishi, Pethápur, Amliyára, Sáthamba and Ramás. Out of 122 attacked 75 proved fatal.

Post.

40. An experimental Post Office has been established during the year at Nirmáli and Amliyára; the runner starting from Kapadvanj passes through Nirmáli and thence on to Amliyára.

Trade.

41. The dyeing industry at Pethápur does not improve. The value of dyed cloth exported from Pethápur during the year was Rs. 75,000 against Rs. 1,02,900 last year.

At Vásna the exported cloth was of the value of Rs. 2,12,450 against Rs. 2,03,000 last year.

Opium.

42. Opium was sold during the year at the rate of from Rs. 11-4-0 to Rs. 12-8-0. There were 3 cases against the Opium Rules of the Mahi Kántha. The quantity of opium arrested in these cases was 4¼ tolas. Convictions were obtained in 2 cases.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

43. Appendix X hereto attached shows the revenue and expenditure of all the States under me.

The amount of tribute paid by Pethápur is excessive being more than half the revenue. I have noticed this in my remarks about the Pethápur State.

The amount of tribute paid by the States under me is shown in Appendix A.

Local Funds.

44. Appendix XI, showing the income and expenditure of funds, is hereto attached.

The expenditure in the Local Cess Fund is in excess of receipts.

The opening balance on the 1st April 1893 includes part of the amount borrowed from the Thána Fund.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

45. The following statement shows the dispensaries in my district and the patients treated;—

No.	Name.	Patients treated.		Average daily attendance.		Cost of maintenance.					
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-34.	1892-93.			1893-94.		
						Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Dabhoda	2,914	3,360	34	40	787	14	8	792	1	3
2	Amliyára	1,647	2,186	35	40	539	14	2	436	11	6
3	Haldarwas	2,442	2,071	56.7	67.4	669	10	10	644	15	0

There was no increase or decrease in the number of dispensaries during the year.

All these 3 institutions seem to be popular from the number of people who avail themselves of their benefits.

Vaccination.

46. As the Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarát, could not supply this information for each táluka, Appendix XII is attached blank.

Sanitation.

47. The outbreak of cholera in the Báwishi has been mentioned under the head of Public Health.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

48. The subjoined statement shows the number of schools and the average attendance of the scholars in my district.

No.	Name of State.	Boys' Schools.				Girls' Schools.				Remarks.
		No.	Average attendance, 1892-93.	No.	Average attendance, 1893-94.	No.	Average attendance, 1892-93.	No.	Average attendance, 1893-94.	
1	Pethápur	1	147	1	155	1	10	1	11	
2	Punádra	1	34	1	36	...	.....	...	.....	
3	Khadál	1	71	1	70	...	.....	...	.....	
4	Ghodásar	2	206	2	208	2	28	2	28	
5	Amliyára	3	105	3	103	...	.....	...	.....	
6	Vásna	1	111	1	105	...	.....	...	.....	
7	Sáthamba	1	60	1	60	...	.....	...	.....	
8	Báwishi	10	465	10	426	2	36	2	42	
9	Vátrak-Kántha ...	2	93	2	100	...	.....	...	.....	

No new school was opened during the year. The number of schools remained the same as last year, viz. 27.

The progress of education is fair. Great difficulty is experienced in persuading the cultivators to send their boys to school, as they are required by their parents to work in the fields.

The girls progress very fairly up to a certain age (usually about 12 years) when they leave school and go to their husbands.

Press.

49. There is no press in my district.

Concluding Remarks.

50. During the month of December 1893, I was employed at Jhotána investigating several complaints against the Thákor of Katosan. This duty kept me away from my own districts for one month.

Office Establishment.

51. The Thándár of Báwishi, Mr. Chhotalal Pranjiwandas, was confirmed in his appointment during the year. He has worked as Thándár throughout the year and has performed his work to my satisfaction.

The Thándár of Vátrak-Kántha is Mr. Dorabji Dadabhai, who is a very good and hard-worker and takes a great interest in his charge, and does his utmost to promote the prosperity of the Thána.

My office Sheristedár Mr. Lalubhai is a man of rather ancient ideas, but carries on the work to my satisfaction. If he only knew English he would be a valuable officer, but this defect is felt.

Mr. Chimanlal continues to work well, and as Mr. Lalubhai does not know English, a great deal of the Sheristedár's responsibility is on him.

Kárkún Natwarlal has performed his duties to my satisfaction.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. G. CARNEGY, Lieutenant,

Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

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APPENDIX I.

Native States.

No.	Name of State.	Tribute in Men and Money.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been Vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Remarks.
		Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a. p.										
1	Pethápur	8,631 14 10	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	7,335	2	237	4,483	Fever	20,165	...	....	
2	Punádra	375 0 0	Do. ...	4,421	1	50	2,957	Fever, cough and bronchitis.	15,093	...	...	
3	Khadál	1,751 0 0	Do. ...	3,170	1	82	3,028	Fever	18,381	...	...	
		250 0 0	Atarsumba.									
4	Ghodásar	3,501 0 0	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	8,444	4	341	6,202	Fever and cough ...	34,809	...	...	
		488 0 8	Kaira.									
5	Amliára	316 10 8	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	12,588	3	141	6,401	Fever, cough and bronchitis.	37,650	...	...	
6	Dábha	150 0 0	Do. ...	1,995	...	...	1,065	Do. ...	4,589	...	...	
		53 6 0	Ambáliara.									
7	Vásna	3,108 11 2	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	5,741	1	130	2,842	Fever and cough ...	13,727	...	...	
8	Sathamba	401 0 0	Do. ...	4,799	1	70	3,446	Fever and bronchitis ...	8,648	...	...	
		561 0 0	Vádásinor.									
		127 0 0	Lunávada.									
9	Ramás	158 5 4	H. H. the Gáikwár ...	1,806	...	...	800	Fever and cough ...	2,450	...	...	
10	Jher Nirmali ...	1,125 0 0	Do. ...	6,374	2	138	2,693	Fever, cough and measles.	6,424	...	...	
11	Barmuváda ...	901 0 0	Do. ...	3,858	...	...	2,320	Fever, cough and eye disease.	1,500	...	...	
12	Bávisi	33,011 11 5	Do. ...	36,210	13	663	18,032	Do. ...	44,533	...	...	

Sádra, 11th May 1894.

H. G. CARNEGY, Lieutenant,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX II.

Native Chiefs, Principal male members of their families, Principal members of their Courts.

No.	Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race or Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks, Principal Male Members.
					Years.						
1	Thákor Gambhirsingi of Pethápur State.	Pethápur ...	Tálukdár ..	Wághela Rajput.	21	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Management of his Táluka.	No ...	Yes ...	.....	Naharsingji, 62 years, has 4 sons.
2	Mia Abhesingji of Punádra State.	Punádra ...	Do. ..	Makwána Thákarda.	31	Sádra Tálukdári School.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shivsingji, 8 years ...	Bháyats— Fate Mia, 65 years. Rupa Mia, 53 do. Sultanmia, 49 do.
3	Mia Sursingji of Khadal State.	Khadal ..	Do. ..	Do. ...	35	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	None	Bháyats— Junnamia, 48 years. Himatsingji, 53 do. Rupsingji, 53 do.
4	Thákor Dada Saheb of Ghodásar State.	Ghodásar ...	Do. ...	Dabhi Thákarda.	26	Rájkot Rájkumár College.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Brother— Ratansing, 18 years.
5	Thákor Jalamsingji, Amliára State.	Amliára ...	Do. ...	Khant Koli ...	36	Sádra Tálukdári School.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshrisingji, 6 years. Takhatsingji, 3 years.	Brothers— Vajesingji, 33 years. Jawansingji, 27 do.
6	Mia Motamia of Dábha State.	Dábha ...	Do. ...	Makwána Thákarda.	26	Sádra, Scott College...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	None	Mia's wife is delivered of a son on 11th April 1894.
7	Thákor Takhatsingji of Vásna State.	Vásna ...	Do. ...	Ráthod Rajput .	21	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	A son, age 2 years ...	Bháyats— Gobarsingji, 32 years. Runchhodji, 52 do.
8	Thákor Vajesingji of Sáthamba State.	Sáthamba ...	Do. ...	Baraiya Koli ...	32	Sádra Tálukdári School.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	None	Brother— Shivsingji, 12 years.
9	Mia Kalumia of Ramás State.	Ramás ...	Do. ...	Makwána Thákarda.	30	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Bháyats— Nathumia, 25 years. Ajumia, 39 do. Hatamia, 22 do.

Sádra, 11th May 1894.

H. G. CARNEGY, Lieutenant,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Stipendiary Police in the States under the Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, for the year 1893-94.

No.	State.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total Strength.	Total Cost.
					Rs. a. p.
1	Pethápur	4	9	13	924 0 0
2	Punádra	...	1	1	138 0 0
3	Khadúl	...	1	1	144 0 0
4	Ghodásar	4	8	12	902 0 0
5	Ámliyára	11	3	14	1,000 0 0
6	Dábha	1	4	5	384 0 0
7	Vásna	...	12	12	979 12 1
8	Sáthamba	...	1	1	144 0 0
9	Ramás	...	...	...	.....
	Total ...	20	39	59	4,615 12 1

H. G. CARNEGY, Lieut.,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

Sádra, 11th May 1894.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the result of the working of Police in the States under the Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, for the year 1893-94.

No.	Name of State.	Number of Offences reported to Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	Pethápur...	27	49	24	65	17	65	6	12	11	21	25·00	18·4	35·2	18·4	
2	Punádra	11	6	19	17	17	17	15	13	2	4	78·9	76·4	88·2	76·4	
3	Khadál	12	13	23	16	12	14	8	13	4	1	34·3	81·2	66·6	92·5	
4	Ghodásar...	16	19	28	18	28	18	16	9	12	9	57·14	50·0	57·14	50 0	
5	A'mliyára	23	32	31	63	31	61	17	51	14	9	54·8	80·9	54·8	83·6	
6	Vásna	22	27	25	38	25	38	11	23	14	15	44·00	60·5	44·00	60·5	
7	Sáthamba	10	6	11	7	11	6	8	4	3	2	72·00	57·1	72·00	66·6	
8	Ramás	4	...	5	...	5	...	2	...	3	...	40·00	...	40·00	...	
	Total ...	130	152	166	224	146	219	83	125	63	61	50·00	55·8	56·06	57·00	
9	Bávisi	44	45	52	57	45	55	35	43	10	11	67·3	75·4	77·7	78·1	
10	Vatrak-kántha	29	18	43	25	37	25	25	13	12	12	58·1	52·0	67·5	52·00	
	Total ...	73	63	95	82	82	80	60	56	22	23	63·16	68·29	73·17	70·00	
	Grand Total ...	203	215	261	306	228	299	143	181	85	84	54·78	59·15	62·72	60·53	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and number of Persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1893-94.

No.	Name of Courts and of States.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of.												Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining during the last year.	Brought to trial during 1893-94.			Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
		1892-93.	1893-94.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons. Voluntarily.		1892-93.	1893-94.								
1	Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.	7	3	2	...	1	...	...	10	29	13	6	6	...	1	...	...	...
2	Bávisi	93	86	...	51	5	108	...	13	187	177	101	24	52	...	...	...	...
3	Vatrak-kántha ...	36	25	...	23	...	25	3	...	51	51	20	14	16	...	1	...	...
	Total ...	136	114	2	74	6	133	3	23	267	241	127	44	68	1	1	...	...
4	Pethápur	53	51	1	62	6	48	...	...	107	117	35	24	22	...	...	*36	13
5	Punádra	17	21	...	17	7	13	6	...	32	43	13	5	25	...	...	...	...
6	Khadál...	26	28	15	14	9	22	...	...	45	60	8	8	44	...	...	...	...
7	Ghodásar	35	39	...	17	7	37	1	14	97	76	24	16	36	...	...	...	...
8	A'mliyára	46	39	3	60	11	7	1	3	70	85	12	14	59	...	...	...	...
9	Vásna	17	37	...	38	4	28	...	...	40	70	25	15	30	...	...	...	...
10	Sáthamba	18	6	...	6	...	2	1	3	33	12	...	2	10	...	...	...	...
11	Ramás...	10	7	2	...	1	3	6	...	19	12	6	3	3	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	222	228	21	214	45	160	15	20	443	475	123	87	229	...	...	36	13
	Grand Total ...	358	342	23	288	51	293	18	43	710	716	250	131	297	1	1	36	13

*All on bail.

Sádra, 11th May 1894.

H. G. CARNEGY, Lieut.,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

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APPENDIX VI.

Criminal Justice—Sentences of the States under the Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, for the year 1893-94.

No.	State.	Death.	Transportation for life.	14 years and under.	7 years and under.	2 years and under.	1 year and above 6 months.	6 months and under.	Fined.	Whipped.	Departmental discharge.	Banished.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Bávisi	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	24	...	...	...	52	
3	Vatrak-kántha	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	...	...	...	16	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	35	...	...	...	68	
4	Pethápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	...	...	...	22	
5	Punádra	...	...	...	.	...	...	17	8	...	...	...	25	
6	Khadál	...	...	..	...	...	...	18	26	...	...	...	44	
7	Ghodásar	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	8	..	...	...	36	
8	A'mliyára	...	...	...	...	...	6	36	17	...	...	...	59	
9	Vásna	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	20	...	...	...	30	
10	Sáthamba	...	...	..	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	10	
11	Ramás	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	..	6	132	91	...	...	...	229	
	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	165	126	...	...	...	297	

APPENDIX VII.

Return of Criminal Appeals disposed of by the Criminal Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, during the year 1893-94.

Name of Court.	Number of appeals in which sentence was confirmed.	Number of appeals in which sentence was reversed.	Number of appeals in which sentence was altered.	Total number of appeals disposed of.	Remarks.
Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha ...	2	2	.....	4	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the working of Civil Justice in the Ageney during 1893-94.

No.	State.	Tribunal.	Number of cases on file at the end of the year 1892-93.	Number filed during the year 1893-94.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
						1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	Pethápur	1	7	93	100	69	68	7	32	
2	Punádra	1	...	13	13	5	11	...	2	
3	Khadál	1	4	10	14	25	13	4	1	
4	Ghodásar	1	10	70	80	56	77	10	3	
5	A'mliyára	1	47	61	108	53	88	47	20	
6	Vásna	1	31	73	104	124	75	31	29	
7	Sáthamba	1	...	29	29	5	25	...	4	
8	Ramás	1	1	2	3	6	3	1	...	
	Total ..	8	100	351	451	343	360	100	91	
9	Vatrak-kántha	1	13	80	93	54	85	13	8	Includes Dábha and Gabat.
10	Bávisi	2	6	243	249	246	232	6	17	
11	Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha	1	4	1	5	8	2	4	3	
	Total ...	4	23	324	347	308	319	23	28	
	Grand Total ...	12	123	675	798	651	679	123	119	

H. G. CARNEGY, Lieut.,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

Sádra, 11th May 1894.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in Court of the Assistant Political Agent during the year 1893-94.

No.	Tribunal.	Number of Appeals on the File at the end of previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.	6	27	33	24	27	6	6	
	Total ...	6	27	33	24	27	6	6	

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the gross Revenue and Expenditure of each State under Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, for 1893-94.

No.	State.	Gross Revenue.		Gross Expenditure.		Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		For Samvat 1948, A.D. 1892-93.	For Samvat 1949, A.D. 1893-94.	For Samvat 1948, A.D. 1892-93.	For Samvat 1949, A.D. 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Pethápur	18,976	20,165	17,801	20,141	1,189	...	2,340	...
2	Punádra...	14,750	15,093	13,651	12,747	343	...	...	904
3	Khadál	20,665	18,381	18,485	20,273	...	2,284	1,788	...
4	Ghodásar	34,355	34,809	37,581	32,684	454	...	...	4,897
5	Ámliyára	35,651	37,650	36,758	39,281	1,999	...	2,523	...
6	Dábha	6,612	4,589	2,442	6,316	...	2,023	3,874	...
7	Vásna	13,828	13,727	12,396	13,001	...	101	605	...
8	Sáthamba	10,329	8,648	15,386	8,500	...	1,681	...	6,886
9	Ramás	3,210	2,450	1,929	1,930	...	860	1	...
10	Nirmáli	2,858	3,070	2,632	2,477	212	...	...	155
11	Jher	3,095	3,354	2,973	2,358	259	...	...	615
12	Bármuváda	1,500	1,500	1,800	1,800	...	...	...	...
13	Bávisi	44,533	44,533	44,533	44,533	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XI.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Funds under the Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, for the year 1893-94.

No.	Names of Funds.	Opening Balance on the 1st April 1893.	Receipt during the year 1893-94.	Expenditure during 1893-94.	Balance on 1st April 1894.		
					In Cash.	Invested.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bávisi Thána Fund.	23,652 3 8	13,826 12 6	11,334 1 1	5,144 15 1	21,000 0 0	26,144 15 1
2	Do. Local Cess Fund	2,382 7 9	5,535 14 0	7,745 7 9	172 14 0	.....	172 14 0

H. G. CARNEGY, Lieut.,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

Sádra, 11th May 1894.

APPENDIX XII.

Abstract of the Result of Vaccination in the year 1893-94 contrasted with the returns of the four preceding years.

No.	Districts.	Years.															
		1889-90.			1890-91.			1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.			
		No. of Vaccinators.	No. of Primary Operations.	No. of Re-vaccinations.	No. of Vaccinators.	No. of Primary Operations.	No. of Re-vaccinations.	No. of Vaccinators.	No. of Primary Operations.	No. of Re-vaccinations.	No. of Vaccinators.	No. of Primary Operations.	No. of Re-vaccinations.	No. of Vaccinators	No. of Primary Operations.	No. of Re-vaccinations.	

Sádra,
11th May 1894.

H. G. CARNEGY, Lieut.,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX XIII.

The Press.

1	2	3	4		
			Publication thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A Newspapers.	B Periodicals.	
		Nil.			

Sádra,
11th May 1894.

H. G. CARNEGY, Lieut.,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

No. 246 of 1894.

From

Lieutenant H. G. CARNEGY,
Acting Assistant Political Agent,
Mahi Kántha;

To

The POLITICAL AGENT,
Mahi Kántha;

Sádra, 11th May 1894.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Báwishi Zilla in accordance with Government Resolution No. 1580, dated 1st March 1888.

2. The following table gives the necessary information regarding the area, population, &c., of the Báwishi Zilla :—

Name of Circle.	Area.	Population.	How constituted.	Population according to Census.	Revenue of		Tribute paid to Baroda.	Remarks.
					1892-93.	1893-94.		
	Bighas				Rs.	Rs.		
Báwishi.	91,000	40,068	7 detached areas and 24 chief villages with sub-villages, in all 96 villages.	40,068	46,033	46,033	33,912 11 5	

3. The figures shown include Barmuwáda. Thus the population is as under :—

		Rs.
Báwishi		36,210
Barmuwáda		3,858
	Total	...40,068
Revenue for 1893-94—		
Báwishi		44,533
Barmuwáda		1,500
	Total	...46,033
Tribute—		Rs. a. p.
From Báwishi...		33,011 11 5
„ Barmuwáda		901 0 0
	Total	...33,912 11 5

4. Out of the 91,000 bighas, 79,000 are cultivated and 12,000 waste land. The survey of the land is now in progress, and until it is completed the actual area cannot be stated.

Charge.

5. Azam Chhotalal Pranjiwandas held charge of the zilla throughout the year.

Tour.

6. I visited Dabhoda as Assistant Political Agent in November; and I again came into the Báwishi in February when I visited Barmuwáda, Harsoli and Dabhoda. I examined the records as Political Agent.

Political Relations.

7. There is nothing to report under this head.

Border Cases.

8. A Border Court consisting of the Thándár of Báwishi and the Wahiwatdár of Dehgám was held twice during the year, and 4 cases were tried. Two were dropped as rázinámas were filed, and 2 are still pending as the officers differed from each other.

Police.

9. A separate report regarding the Police will be submitted from the Police Office.

The Police force in the zilla was as under during the year :—

No.	Name of Thána.	Strength.		Total.	Remarks.
		Foot.	Mounted.		
1	Dabhoda	19	6	25	
2	Lihoda	4	...	4	
3	Lawad	4	2	6	
4	Rakhial	4	2	6	
5	Barmuwàda	4	2	6	
6	Mahisa	7	2	9	
7	Watwa	4	...	4	
	Total...	46	14	60	

From the total of 60, 2 foot-police are placed at the disposal of the Thandar and one at the disposal of the Aval Kárkun, Mahisa, as orderlies.

The mounted orderlies were withdrawn during the year.

10. The following table shows the value of property stolen and received during the year :—

Value of property stolen.		Value of property recovered.		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	
1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
228 13 6	290 5 3	119 10 6	235 9 9	52 4 7	81 2 5

The continued increase in the percentage of recoveries reflects credit on the police.

11. There are no jails in the zilla and prisoners are sent to Sádra Jail to undergo their sentences. There are four lock-ups, *viz.* at Dabhoda, Mahisa, Lawad and Barmuwáda; the last was constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 500.

Criminal Justice.

12. There are two Courts of criminal justice in the zilla, namely the Thándár's at Dabhoda and the Aval Kárkun's at Mahisa. The former exercises the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate, and the latter those of a 3rd Class Magistrate. The residuary jurisdiction rests with the Personal Assistant.

13. There were no criminal cases pending at the close of last year: 86 cases were reported during the year against 93 of the previous year.

14. Of the 86 cases reported, 33 were hurt, 5 house-breaking, 12 theft, 36 miscellaneous.

15. The number of persons dealt with was 177 against 187 last year. Of these 147 were males and 30 females. Of these 177 persons, 101 were discharged, 24 were acquitted and 52 were convicted, leaving none at the close of the year.

16. Of the 52 persons covicted, 24 were punished with fine only, and 28 with fine and imprisonment. The highest sentence of imprisonment was 2 months

and the highest fine Rs. 20. The total amount of fines during the year amounted to Rs. 356, of which Rs. 235 was recovered, leaving Rs. 121 to be recovered.

17. The percentage of convictions to persons sent for trial was 78·1, as against 77·7 of last year.

18. Besides the above, 4 offences were committed to the 1st Class Magistrate (the Personal Assistant) by the Police. These offences were as follows—

1 under Section 326, Indian Penal Code.
1 „ Sections 376 and 325, Indian Penal Code.
1 „ Section 380, Indian Penal Code.
1 „ „ 394 „ „ „

Civil Justice.

19. There are two Civil Courts, *viz.* the Thandar's at Dabhoda having power to hear suits upto Rs. 500, and the Aval Karkun's at Mahisa having power to hear suits upto Rs. 50.

20. There were 6 suits pending at the close of last year; 243 were filed during the year, making a total of 249 against 252 of the previous year. Out of these, 232 were disposed of against 246 of the previous year, leaving 17 pending at the close of the year.

21. The value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 10,982-2-11 and that of the 6 suits pending at the close of last year was Rs. 1,475-2-6, making a total Rs. 12,457-5-5.

22. Claims to the value of Rs. 10,533-3-7 were disposed of, leaving Rs. 1,924-1-10 as the value of the 17 cases pending at the close of the year.

Opium and Abkári.

23. Opium was sold from Rs. 11-4-0 to Rs. 12-8-0 during the year under report. There were 3 cases against the Opium Rules in the zilla, involving 5 accused, of whom 3 were convicted and 2 discharged.

24. The new Abkári Rules were introduced from April 1893 and are working satisfactorily. There were 8 offences involving 11 accused, of whom 10 were convicted and 1 discharged.

Weather and Crops.

25. The rainfall this year in the Báwishi was 58 inches against 60·40 of last year and 32·60 of the year before. The excessive rainfall has done damage to the crops, and the year is not reported to have been a good one. Kharif crops are estimated at 4 annas in the rupee and rabi crops at 12 annas.

26. The mango plantation at Dabhoda is in good condition. The trees are still too young to bear much fruit. Last year a trifling some was realized, but this year there appear to be no mangoes.

Public Health.

27. The public health was fair. Cholera broke out in the beginning of the year, and out of 34 cases 18 proved fatal.

28. The daily average attendance at Dabhoda was 40 against 34 of the previous year. The total number of patients treated was 3,360 against 2,914 of the previous year.

Cattle Disease.

29. The prevailing diseases were small-pox and hoof disease. 61 were attacked, all of which died.

Locusts.

30. There was no appearance of locusts in the Bawishi.

Public Works.

31. The proposal to erect a bund across the Khari river to protect the Thána buildings was held in abeyance, and it is now proposed to plant trees on

the bank to strengthen it. This work will shortly be done. The Mahisa school was completed.

32. No other works of public utility were taken in hand for want of funds.

Education.

33. Appendix D shows the number of schools, pupils and the daily average attendance at the various schools in the Báwishi. The number of schools remains the same as last year. The number of names on the registers falls from 672 to 663, a decrease of 9. The average daily attendance 468 against 501 last year. 426 boys and 42 girls attend regularly.

General Remarks.

34. The tribute still continues to be collected by the Nishádár Mr. Brijlal Ghelasa, who has now completed nearly 5 years of his contract.

35. The debt due to the old Nishádár has not been paid off, although several plans have been adopted. First of all a kárkun was appointed in 1892 by my predecessor for six months, at the expense of the matádárs to recover the amount. As several sums were claimed from people who had left Dabhoda, years and years ago, it was a fruitless task, and so the kárkun was withdrawn. Now the present Nishádár has undertaken to recover the amount due to the old Nishádár, under certain conditions which Colonel Salmon granted in his office order No. 1460, dated 29th April 1893. By this the Nishádár was allowed to levy an extra falo of Rs. 720 on those villages which were in debt, *viz.* Dabhoda and Barmuwáda. He has also been allowed to serve notices through the Thándár on persons who do not pay their dues on dates which have been fixed in the office order above referred to. This arrangement, so the Nishádár reports, has greatly facilitated the recovery of the vero, but not a sou has he recovered of the debts due to the old Nishádár.

35. I went thoroughly into the debts due to the old Nishádár of Barmuwáda and found that he had entered sums as due to him which had been lent by him to the Barmuwáda people after the termination of his nisha contract. This sum amounted to Rs. 367-12-0 and I struck it out from the debt due. I had called the Dabhoda people also when I was in Dabhoda to investigate their debt, but the old Nishádár did not appear with his books, although I had offered him to attend, so I was obliged to postpone the investigation.

36. I am still of the opinion expressed last year, that when the present nisha is over, the Agency should manage the collection of tribute and appoint talátis.

37. Public Works in the Báwishi are at a standstill owing to the wretched condition of the Local Cess Fund. I have suggested to you that one-fourth of the opium revenue of the Báwishi should be credited to the Local Cess Fund for reasons given in the letter. If this proposal is not sanctioned then the amalgamation of the Local Cess Fund with the Thána Fund will be imperative, for as it is, the Local Cess Fund has had transferred to it from the Thána Fund no less than Rs. 8,800 under the sanction of Government which was required for Public Works.

38. This separate report on the Báwishi Thána Circle has up to now been furnished in accordance with Government Resolution No. 1580, dated 1st March 1888, but as the new form of Administration Report as drawn up by the Commissioner, N. D., contains all the information required about the Thána Circles, there seems no necessity for this separate report.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. G. CARNEGY, Lieut.,
Acting Assistant Political Agent,
Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX A.

Criminal Justice.

No.	Name of Court.	Number of Offences during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.					Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases with prisoners before the Court remaining for trial at the end of the year.
				Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial during 1893-94.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or transferred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
		1892-93.	1893-94.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.		1892-93.	1893-94.							
1	Báwishi Thándár's Court	66	65	..	47	5	74	..	9	133	132	72	16	44	..	..	..	..
2	Do. Aval-Kárkun's Court.	27	21	..	4	..	34	..	7	54	45	29	8	8	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	93	86	..	51	5	108	..	13	187	177	101	24	52	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX B.

Civil Justice.

No.	Name of Court.	Tribunals.	Number of cases on File at the end of the previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.		Number disposed of during the year.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	Báwishi Thándár's Court.	1	6	165	193	171	192	156	6	15	
2	Do. Aval-Kárkun's Court	1	...	78	54	78	54	76	...	2	
	Total ..	2	6	243	252	249	246	232	6	17	

APPENDIX C.

Table of Public Works in Báwishi Zilla for the year 1893-94.

No.	Name of Zilla.	Public Works completed.	Total cost incurred.	Public Works under construction.	Estimated cost to be incurred in the whole work.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.			
1	Báwishi.	The school-house at Mahisa.	2,000 0 0	Nil	.....	
		Total ...	2,000 0 0	Total ...	.....	

H. G. CARNEGY, Lieut.,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

Sádra, 11th May 1894.

B 702—20

APPENDIX D.

Schools.

No.	Name of Villages.	Class of Schools.	1893-94.		Number of Schools and Pupils.				Average daily attendance.
			Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	1892-93.		1893-94.		
					Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
1	Dabhoda	Gujaráti...	567 8 3	527 3 6	1	91	1	68	49
2	Do. Girls' School	Do. ...	127 2 4	128 8 4	1	25	1	44	26
3	Vadodra	Do. ...	469 12 6	432 8 6	1	84	1	82	53
4	Mahisa	Do. ...	2,416 11 3	2,366 2 6	1	101	1	102	81
5	Do. Girls' School.	Do. ...	91 9 4	91 9 4	1	24	1	29	16
6	Kaprupur	Do. ...	164 15 9	154 9 3	1	35	1	35	24
7	Kadjodra	Do. ...	207 3 7	192 13 1	1	31	1	31	22
8	Khánpur	Do. ...	316 14 11	291 9 8	1	52	1	52	42
9	Rakhiál	Do. ...	257 0 9	234 14 0	1	40	1	34	27
10	Anguthla	Do. ...	269 14 11	246 3 11	1	40	1	35	26
11	Harsoli	Do. ...	366 0 9	325 11 3	1	68	1	70	51
12	Harakhjina Muváda	Do. ...	415 15 9	387 6 6	1	81	1	81	51
	Total ...	...	5,670 14 1	5,379 3 10	12	672	12	663	468

H. G. CARNEGY, Lieut.,
Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

Sádra, 11th May 1894.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, N. D., ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE POLITICAL AGENT, MAHI KA'NTHA, FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

No. 601 of 1894.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
Office of the Commissioner, N. D.,
Ahmedabad, 3rd October 1894.

Submitted to Government.

2. There were again several changes among the officers who held charge of the Agency. Colonel Salmon was in charge for about a month, then Colonel Hunter for about 8 months, then Mr. Carnegy for the remainder of the year in addition to his own duties as Assistant Political Agent. The changes among the Assistants were unimportant.

Personnel.

3. The information regarding this State is, as usual, so meagre that remark is almost impossible. It is, however, unsatisfactory that with a revenue of over 6½ lákhs only Rs. 14,478 could be spared for public works, almost the whole of which was, as a matter of course, expended in annual repairs. Nothing has been done regarding the promised jail.

Idar.

4. Regarding the other Tributary States under the management of their own Chiefs there is little to be said. Dánta was reduced from the 2nd to the 3rd class for misconduct in connection with the enquiry regarding the separation of the interests of Pálanpur and Dánta in certain villages. The administration of Pol, Dánta (in other respects than that mentioned above), Málpur, Ilol, Ranásan, Amliyára, Khadál, Punádra, Vásna and Ramás, seems to have been satisfactory in some instances and given no cause of complaint in others. In Ilol, however, the administration of justice, though improving, still requires supervision, and one turbulent village has been giving trouble, but the fault does not lie with the Thákor.

Tributary States.

5. The States of Katosan, Varsoda, Ghodásar, Pethápur, and Sáthamba appear on the contrary to be badly administered, though Sáthamba shows improvement. In Ghodásar and Pethápur the bad habits of the Thákors seem responsible for bad government.

6. Little or nothing is spent on public works in any of the States, but it is satisfactory to note that a dispensary was opened at Málpur, and that one is under construction at Amliyára. That at Haldarvás continued to do useful work.

7. The fluctuations in revenue were small except in the Vátrak-Kántha where the decrease was Rs. 2,737-10-10. The Thána Fund has only been lately started in the Vátrak-Kántha, but all the other Thána Funds are flourishing and the balances have increased everywhere in spite of increased expenditure in some Thanas. The Local Cess Funds are also flourishing except in the Báwishi Thána. A separate report regarding this fund is promised. The balance of the Gadhwáda Local Cess Fund decreased owing to heavy expenditure on public works. The balances of all the other Local Cess Funds show considerable increase and a separate report is promised regarding the disposal of these accumulations. The collection of the tribute in the Báwishi Táluka under the Nisha system presents difficulties which it will take time to consider and the matter is not immediately pressing, as five years of the present contract still remain, but the matter should not be left to the last.

Thána Circles.

8. There was a satisfactory decrease in crime and the percentages showing the success attained by the Police in coping with crime are good. There was a large increase in

Police.

the amount of property stolen owing to one large theft in the Sábar-Kántha and the percentage of recovery rose owing to a large proportion of the property in that particular case being recovered.

Criminal justice.

9. Out of 491 persons brought before the Courts no less than 233 were discharged without trial, 90 were acquitted, and only 165 convicted. Looking to the large percentage of discharges the conclusion must be that many false complaints are made.

Civil justice.

10. The arrears of civil cases increased only in the Báwishi Thána, but were not excessive. Elsewhere the pending cases were few.

Season and public health.

11. The rainfall was excessive for the kharif, but good for rabi everywhere except in the Báwishi Thána, where the crop was fair. There was no epidemic to speak of, but bad fever and colds claimed many victims. Cattle-plague of a severe type prevailed in the Sábar-Kántha and Báwishi Thánas.

Public Works.

12. The expenditure on Public Works amounting to Rs. 8,381 was most satisfactory. Four new school-houses and two lock-ups were built and other useful works carried out. At three places the people subscribed over Rs. 3,000 for dharamsháls. New Thána and Police buildings are being erected at Vakhtápur for the head-quarters of the Sábar-Kántha Thána.

Education.

13. Education shows no advance, but at least there is no retrogression, and looking to population and revenue it is believed that the number of schools and pupils in the Thána circles will compare favourably with those in the rest of the Mahi-Kántha.

Frontier affairs and boundary disputes.

14. Frontier affairs and boundary disputes seem to drag their slow length along, but so long as there is no disturbance no great harm seems to be done. It would have been better if it had been stated how many of the decisions of the Border Court were in favour of Mahi Kántha.

Attached estates.

15. There are now 15 estates attached—7 for minority, 1 for indebtedness, 2 for disputes among the share-holders, 1 for minority combined with indebtedness, and 4 estates remain permanently under attachment, the revenue being distributed. Two estates, Vakhtápur and Varsoda, were removed from attachment during the year and the management of two others was handed over to the Idar State. The estate of Khedávada was newly brought under attachment. Eight of the estates are in a good financial condition and the liquidation of the debts in the remainder is delayed, pending the sanction of the Rules for Encumbered Estates.

Mánsa.

16. The young Chief of Mánsa promises well. The measurement of the land is complete and steps are in progress to substitute a cash assessment for the Kaltar system. Public works are being undertaken.

Mohanpur.

17. Mohanpur has passed out of management since the close of the year after the Thákor had learnt something of administration. There is a small balance and here also cash assessment is being introduced. A fair sum of Rs. 2,395 was spent on public works, but the Darbár charges were unavoidably heavy.

Dábha.

18. Dábha is badly in debt. Cash assessment is to be introduced.

Minor estates.

19. There is little to record regarding the minor estates except that debt is being rapidly paid off, and the education of the Chiefs is being attended to.

Police.

20. In the Agency Police there was a reduction of 20 in the Mounted and an increase of 65 in the Foot force. Advantage was taken of this to enlist educated men,

the number of whom has increased satisfactorily. A considerable number of punishments was inflicted, but out of a total of 85 there were 69 fines and 9 extra drills.

Working of the Police.

21. The working of the Police has been thoroughly and fairly reviewed by the Political Agent, and on the whole there was a satisfactory decrease in crime and a very fair measure of success in dealing with it.

Crimes of violence.

22. Murders and culpable homicides combined remained the same in number as in the preceding year. Dacoities and robberies decreased considerably in number but were attended with greater violence and loss of property. The convictions in cases of violent crimes were not very satisfactory, but the Political Agent has justly pointed out the difficulties. It is satisfactory to note an improvement in the Rehwar Zilla under the action of the Agency Police. There was one serious Bhil raid by Meywár upon Idar, which will be disposed of at the next Border Court. The value of stolen property increased considerably and there was a satisfactory increase in the percentage recovered.

Infanticide.

23. Infanticide calls for no remark.

Criminal justice.

24. The Courts disposed of a fewer number of cases than in the previous year, and the number of persons dealt with was proportionately lower. The number remaining to be disposed of at the end of the year would have been insignificant had it not been for the State of Pethápur. The sentences passed were generally light, as out of 1,187 persons convicted only 36 were sentenced to over 6 months' imprisonment. In no case did the Agency Courts inflict imprisonment for more than 3 years, three murder cases ending in acquittal with the exception of one man being found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Cases were more successful in the Sessions Courts of the Native States, 28 out of 36 accused being convicted. In the Idar State 6 murder cases were disposed of by fine under the Bhil caste custom and there was everywhere a tendency to leniency in punishment and a predilection for fining. The Political Agent has taken a sound common sense view of the question. Judging from the decisions on appeal the criminal work is not well done, as the Agency Appellate Courts reversed 15 sentences, modified 7 and confirmed only 5. The Native State Courts are probably not so strict in applying legal principles, as in Idar and Pol 15 sentences out of 20 were confirmed, 3 reversed, and 2 modified.

Civil justice.

25. The work of civil justice shows a tendency to increase in every direction and in some Courts the arrears are increasing. This is notably the case in Idar, whereas in "Other States" there was a satisfactory decrease.

Registration.

26. The advantage of registration seems to be commending itself to the people.

Political Work.

27. Deducting the cases mentioned in para. 239 of the Political Agent's report, the number of pending cases is not large. The 111 cases between Idar and Gadhváda will all be settled when the test cases now before Government are decided. It is hoped that the cases between Pálanpur and Gadhváda, Pálanpur and Sudásna and Idar and Valásna will shortly be settled by arbitration.

Season, &c.

28. The rainfall was excessive and untimely for the early crops but favourable for the later. Prices, generally speaking, were low. The public health was seriously affected by fever. Epidemics did no great damage.

Forests.

29. Forests do not seem to have a good chance and only regret will be left when the mischief has been done.

Trade.

30. The dyeing trade of Pethápur seems to have languished, while that at Vásna has flourished. This may be due to the bad administration in the former State.

Fairs.

31. The large fair at Samláji had to be abandoned owing to the prevalence of cholera, but that at Khed Brahma passed off successfully, and though less goods were brought for sale, more were sold than in the previous year.

Excise.

32. There is nothing calling for special remark under Opium or Abkári.

Revenue and finance.

33. The financial condition seems generally satisfactory. Of Rs. 15,511 outstanding against Tribute no less than Rs. 11,676 are due from Pethápur. The Local Funds call for no special remark and the balances are satisfactory.

Vital statistics, &c.

34. Generally speaking the increased attendance at the dispensaries is most satisfactory but in some instances there is a notable falling off which might have been explained, *e. g.*, Mohanpur from 7,788 to 2,344. The vital statistics are obviously unreliable and deaths outnumber births, being more easily enumerable. Vaccination seems to have been neglected and the returns are the worst for several years.

Instruction.

35. Education seems to make little progress though more is spent on it and new school-houses are opened. The Reverend Mr. Thompson continues his efforts among the Bhils with a certain measure of success. The Scott College has a fair number of pupils and the success at the examination was very satisfactory, showing a great advance over the disorganization of the previous year.

Conclusion.

36. The report is a distinct improvement on those of former years and gives more information in a more interesting form. There are faults of repetition which may be eliminated by further experience, and the Political Agents will be consulted on this point. There is no necessity to print the reports of the Assistant Political Agent, nor is a separate one required from him in the Báwishi Zilla; orders to this effect have been issued to the Political Agent. On the whole the report is a record of good work in a heavy and difficult charge.

J. K. SPENCE,
Commissioner, N. D.

Mahi Kántha Agency.

Administration Report of the — for the year 1893-94.

No. 7760.

POLITICAL DEPARMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th December 1894.

Letter from the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, No. 1904, dated the 1st August 1894—Submitting the Annual Administration Report of the Mahi Kántha Agency for the year 1893-94.

Endorsement by the Commissioner, N. D., No. 601, dated the 3rd October 1894—Forwarding the above with his remarks.

RESOLUTION.—The year under review was marked by two events,—*viz.* (1) the Darbár held by His Excellency the Governor at Ahmedabad on the 27th November 1893, which was attended by His Highness the Maharaja of I'dar and six other Chiefs; and (2) the reduction of the political status of the Maharana of Dánta from the Second to the Third Class. An untimely and excessive rainfall injured the kharif and rabi crops in the Thána Circles, and there appears to have been considerable mortality from fever.

2. Nothing of special importance occurred in connection with the State of I'dar. It is satisfactory to observe that the peaceful relations between the Maharaja and his Sardars continue. The revenue for the year under review is given at Rs. 6,52,827 and the expenditure at Rs. 6,03,190, as compared with Rs. 6,64,904 and 6,74,347, respectively, in the previous year. There was an increase in the amount spent on public works—the figures being Rs. 14,478 as against 9,441 in 1892-93: but the Governor in Council is constrained to remark that even the former amount, if it correctly displays expenditure under this head, is a very small sum to set aside out of the revenue reported; whilst it would appear that a new Jail, which is needed, has not been commenced.

3. The history of the other States under the management of their own Chiefs was also uneventful during the year under review, and calls for no special remarks. It is noted with regret that no improvement has taken place in the administration of the Pethápur State. His Excellency in Council is pleased to find that an improvement in the administration of Sáthamba is noticeable. The administration of the States of Katosan, Varsoda and Ghodásar was unsatisfactory, and the Political Agent will doubtless continue to exercise a close supervision over these and over the Pethápur and Sáthamba States. The apparent disinclination of the Chiefs to appropriate sufficient funds for public works is an unsatisfactory feature in the administration of the States.

4. Fifteen States were under management during the year under review, or three less than in 1892-93. The management of two of the estates was withdrawn, two were transferred to I'dar, and one new estate was brought under management. The financial condition of eight of the estates is reported to be good, whilst the liquidation of debt in the others will follow on the introduction of the rules for the management of encumbered estates. The estates appear to have been administered with judgment during the year under review.

5. It is satisfactory to note that, in spite of increased expenditure, the Thána Circle Funds are, with the exception of the Vatrak Kántha and Bávishi Local Cess Funds, in a flourishing condition. Due care will no doubt be taken of the necessity of taking up, at the proper time, the question of substituting some better system in place of the Nisha system at present in vogue in the Bávishi Zilla.

6. The continued efficiency of the Police, and the decrease of crime generally, are matters for congratulation. The strength of the Police employed by the States was 1,196 at a cost of Rs. 97,222. The total number of Police employed throughout the Agency was 1,639 at a cost of Rs. 1,78,335. The number of offences fell from 1,142 in 1892-93 to 963 in the year under review; the number of persons arrested from 1,405 to 1,296, and the number sent for

trial from 1,358 to 1,254. Of these 766 were convicted as compared with 886 in 1892-93. The proportion of accused convicted to arrested was 59 per cent. as against 72 per cent. last year, while the proportion of accused convicted to those sent for trial was 61 per cent. as compared with 77 per cent. The number of murders decreased from 17 to 13; of dacoities from 16 to 10; and of robberies from 39 to 26.

7. The number of offences dealt with by the Criminal Courts was 1,393 compared with 1,536 in the previous year, and the number of persons concerned 2,718 as against 2,877. The percentage of convictions was 43·6 or about the same as in the previous year. Government concur with the Commissioner and the Political Agent that the tendency to deal with serious crimes with undue leniency or to punish offenders by fine only requires to be firmly and consistently checked, and they trust the representations of the Political Agent in the matter will result in gradual improvement. Out of 27 appeals received by the Assistant Political Agent and the Political Agent, only 5 of the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed—15 having been reversed and 7 modified. The remarks contained in paragraph 9 of last year's review apply with greater force on this occasion, *viz.* "This is a remarkably bad "return and shows either great inefficiency on the part of the Subordinate Magis- "trates, or else want of caution on the part of appellate authorities in interfering "with original decisions."

8. The improvement in the working of the Agency Civil Courts was maintained during the year under review. Out of a total of 1,203 cases, 1,142 were disposed of, as compared with 1,075 in 1892-93, leaving a balance of 61 at the end of the year. The work of the Civil Courts in the I'dar State was unsatisfactory, the arrears at the close of the year standing at 173 as compared with 128 at the end of 1892-93. The Courts of the other States appear to have worked well, but the arrears—118—are still very large. At first sight it would appear as if little progress had been made in the disposal of political work, 38 cases having been disposed of during the year under review as compared with 225 in 1892-93, and the arrears having risen from 196 to 225, but from the last figure must be deducted the 111 cases pending between I'dar and Gadhváda, the settlement of which depends on the decision of Government in the 5 test cases adjudicated upon by the late Mr. Crawford.

9. No progress was made in the matter of education. The number of schools was the same as last year; the number of scholars increased from 6,113 to 6,192; and the average daily attendance decreased from 4,594 to 4,540. Government are glad to receive the testimony borne to the good work done by the Revd. Mr. Thompson among the Bhils.

10. The apathy shown by the Darbárs as regards forest conservation is much to be regretted, and His Excellency in Council trusts that the continued representations made by the Political Agent will awaken the Chiefs to a sense of their responsibility in this important matter.

11. Copies of the Report and of this review should be distributed as usual.

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Political Agent, Mahi Kántha,
The Political Agent, Káthiáwár,
The Political Agent, Rewa Kántha,
The Political Superintendent, Pálanpur,
The General Department of the Secretariat (for the use of the Compiler of the General Administration Report for 1893-94),
The Government of India,
The Agent, Governor-General, Baroda,
The Secretary, Political and Secret Department, India Office. } By letter.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

MAHÍ KÁNTHA

FOR THE YEAR

1890-91.

1890-91

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Letter from P. S. V. FITZGERALD, Esquire, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, to the CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Political Department, Bombay, No. 2817, dated Sádra, 12th August 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Mahi Kántha Agency for the year 1894-95. I was in charge of the Agency for broken periods from the 1st June to the 18th November and again from the 4th of March, and thus labour under the disadvantage of not having personally inspected the districts except Sudásna and Dánta.

2. The second part of the report has been written in the form prescribed by the Commissioner, Northern Division.

3. The summary in the old form has been forwarded direct to Government in manuscript in accordance with the standing orders.—I have, &c.

PART II.

CHAPTER I—POLITICAL.

1. Thákor Himatsinghji, Third Class Chief of Mohanpur, was placed in charge of his State which had been under attachment during his minority on the 16th of May 1894. With this exception there were no events of special Political importance during the year, which was singularly uneventful.

Casualties.

2. Thákor Manaji Punjaji, the senior shareholder of the Mehmadpura Táluka under Katosan, died on the 4th July 1894, at the age of 73, and was succeeded by his eldest son Tejaji, aged 44. This was the only casualty among the tribute-payers during the year. But Thákor Mansingh, the Jádeja of Sámera, a subordinate Chief of I'dar, died on the 23rd of March 1895, and was succeeded by his son Kesrisingh, aged 26, a young man who was educated at I'dar and who it is hoped will do well.

Changes in the personnel.

3. As in the previous year there were again numerous changes. Lieutenant Carnegy was in charge of the Agency in addition to his own duties from the commencement of the year till the 1st of June when I relieved him. On the 19th of November Colonel J. M. Hunter, the substantive Political Agent, reverted to his post and I proceeded on privilege leave for three months. After my return I was again appointed to act for Colonel Hunter transferred to Káthiáwár, and taking charge from him on the 4th of March I held it till the close of the year.

4. In the Assistant Political Agent's office Lieutenant Carnegy was in charge from the 1st of April till the 6th of June when he was transferred to Kathiáwár and Ráo Bahádur Dulerai, my Personal Assistant, held charge of the office in addition to his own duties till the 26th July. Lieutenant Hancock appointed by Government to be Assistant Political Agent joined on the 27th July, but on the 23rd of November he was invalided to Europe and again Ráo Bahádur Dulerai had to take charge of the office in addition to his own duties till the 5th of January, when he was relieved by Lieutenant Jacob who remained in charge to the close of the year.

5. The office of the Personal Assistant was held throughout the year by Ráo Bahádur Dulerai who also acted as Assistant Political Agent for the periods mentioned above, and in addition to his other duties held charge of the Police Superintendent's office from the 23rd November to the 5th of January.

6. Ráo Bahádur Warajlal was in charge of the office of Native Assistant throughout the year and also held charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police from the 6th of June to the 27th of July.

Tours of the Agency Officers.

7. Immediately on assuming charge of the Agency in November, Colonel Hunter proceeded into the districts and visited Katosan, Mánsa, Pethápur, Rakhiál, Amliyára, Mohanpur, Ranásan, Málpur, Mágodi, Ahmadnagar, I'dar and Valásna. He examined the records of the following places :—

The Katosan Thána, the Katosan, Mánsa, Pethápur, Mohanpur, Ranásan, Vadágám, Málpur and Magodi tálukas, and he visited the thánas at Dabhoda and Vakhtápur and inspected the special Police Posts at Sardhoi, Rupal and Bákrol.

8. From Valásna Colonel Hunter proceeded to Káthiáwár, and after I received charge I proceeded to and inspected the records at Sudásna and thence proceeded to Nágel to meet Colonel Jackson, Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, for the settlement of certain long pending disputes between the States of Pálanpur and Dánta.

9. The Assistant Political Agent's tour was very seriously interfered with by several circumstances. In the first place from the commencement of the season to the 5th of January there was no Assistant Political Agent; the Personal Assistant had charge of the office in addition to his own duties and, as in addition to this dual charge he had also to deal with a large number of boundary cases in conjunction with a representative from the Baroda State, he was quite unable to do any inspection work in the Assistant Political Agent's districts. Lieutenant Jacob when he joined on the 5th January at once proceeded to districts, but in February he was deputed by Colonel Hunter to sit with Major Bignell, Political Superintendent of the Hilly Tracts of Meywár, on a Border Court which lasted a fortnight, and later on at the close of March I was obliged to depute him to hold a special enquiry into certain matters at Sudásna. He was thus unable to inspect the whole of his district within the year but since the close of the year and before returning to head-quarters for the rains he has visited both his thánas and every táluka in his charge except Ramás.

10, The Personal Assistant left Sádra on tour on the 9th of November; he was for two months hampered with the charge of the Assistant Political Agent's office in addition to his own and by the settlement conjointly with the Baroda Boundary Settlement Officer of a large number of boundary cases on the Bávishi-Dehgám border, but he nevertheless visited and inspected all his thánas and all the japti tálukas under his supervision except Likhi, Khedáváda and Hapa within the year. The three latter were, however, all inspected by the general manager who is in more immediate charge of the japti tálukas.

Relations with Tributary States.

11. The usual statements of Political relations with the Native States are appended Nos. I and II.

I'DAR (FIRST CLASS).

Area ...	...	...	...	1,900 square miles.
Population ...	...	...	...	302,134
Revenue ...	...	...	...	6,32,625 rupees
Expenditure	...	...	...	5,80,460 do.
Number of villages	...	...	...	1,079

12. His Highness the Mahárája Sir Kesrisinghji, K.C.S.I., was present in his State throughout the year and Diwán Bahádur Lálji Purshottamrái continued to be Diwán. Thakor Mansingh, the Jadeja of Sámera, died on the 23rd of March 1895, and was succeeded by his son Kesrisinghji. There were no other casualties among the Sirdars or Feudatories and the year generally was an uneventful one. The Náib Diwán Mr. Girdharlal Hirabhai retired on pension, his appointment being filled by the promotion of Mr. Pranjivan Parbhudas, the State Vakil, otherwise there were no important changes in the personnel of the administration.

13. The relations of His Highness the Mahárája with the members of his family and with his heir apparent Mahárája Jagatsingh of Suvar continued to be harmonious. The relations of the Darbár with its Sardárs and Pattáwats also were good though there are some slight differences between the State and the three subordinate Jádeja Chiefs.

14. Colonel Hunter, the Political Agent, paid a visit to I'dar in February and halted there from the 7th to the 21st. He inspected the principal public institutions and exchanged visits with His Highness the Mahárája. He noticed the want of a good well paid Chief Medical Officer and formed the opinion that the Administration was wanting in energy.

15. Since the close of the year I have also visited I'dar. I found that a competent Chief Medical Officer in the person of Dr. P. T. Mehta, M.D., who has been trained in England, had been appointed, and my inspection of the various public institutions disclosed little to find fault with. His Highness the Mahárája is a most amiable Chief, very religious, and I am confident most anxious to do what is right and just. His Diwán is a gentleman of long and approved service under the British Government, all the same there is a lack of energy in the administration. It is not that there is anything bad, so far as I am aware there is not; His Highness' rule is, I believe, just, and there are hardly ever any complaints, but things move slowly in I'dar, very slowly, and when almost all other States of like size and importance, in this Presidency at any rate, are moving rapidly forward, I'dar, it seems to me, is standing almost still. This is the more to be regretted, because I'dar is the only large State with means in the Agency. The other States and Tálukas, though some of them cover a considerable area, are all miserably poor, and their poverty is accentuated in many cases by the high position occupied by their Chiefs in the Rajput social world, which leads to their contracting alliances with large States in other parts of India and a consequent heavy family expenditure. Under such conditions progress must necessarily be slow.

16. During my stay at I'dar I was careful to point out the necessity for greater energy in the administration, particularly in the matters of Public Works Education and Police, and I am happy to be able to state that the Mahárája is very amenable to advice, but my great hope is in the Railway about to be constructed which will doubtless do much to awaken this old-fashioned conservative State from its torpor.

17. The new appointment of Commissioner of Police, referred to in paragraph 20 of last year's report, was held throughout the year by Mr. Nagindás who had previously been District Magistrate, but I cannot say that I think there has been any very great improvement. Mr. Nagindas' legal qualifications were, I believe, above doubt, but something more than that is required in a State like I'dar, a great deal of which is rough wild country peopled by Bhils and which has a long Bhil Border with Rájputána, and since the close of the year His Highness the Mahárája has, I am glad to say, appointed Kumár Shivsinghji of Mundetti to be head of the Police with the more sensible title of District Superintendent, Mr Nagindas being relegated to his original post of District Magistrate. Kumár Shivsinghji is young and active with extremely manly habits. He was educated at the Rájkumár College, passed his Matriculation Examination and was, I believe, offered British service. He has been for several years in the service of the State in a Magisterial capacity, and his work has been good. His position will carry weight with his His Highness the Mahárája and give him influence with the Darbár and people alike, while his manly character and active habits cannot but have a good effect on the force, and I am hopeful that his appointment will have good results.

18. The Survey operations were introduced into six more villages during the year and three new agricultural wells are reported to have been sunk, but I regret to state that no new villages were established, though there is believed to be still a good deal of culturable waste land in the State.

19. The larger portion of the State revenue comes from the land. The method of collection is various. In most of the Khálsa villages the Khátábandi or Rayatwár system of collecting the revenue in cash is in force; these villages

have all been surveyed and the assessment which has been regularly fixed is recovered by two instalments as in British Districts. In a limited number of villages the Halwari system is in force, by which the revenue is recovered on a fixed date or dates for the land actually cultivated at a certain rate per plough. Again in a few villages on the Meghraj-Meywár Frontier where the population is mostly Bhils, a lump sum is recovered from the headmen of the village every year. In a very few villages the Bhágbatái still obtains, but even here, when possible, the Darbár share is commuted for cash. Gradually and steadily the survey is being introduced into all the Khálsa villages and soon only the Bhil villages will remain. The amount of the cash assessment varies from six annas to a rupee and a half per acre for jiráyat land and from three to eight rupees per acre for garden land. In the alienated villages the revenue system is still the old time-honoured Bhágbatái.

20. The following is a detailed statement given by the Diwán of the revenue and expenditure of the State for the last complete financial year, that is to say, for the Asádi Samvat year 1950 commencing the 1st of July 1893 and ending the 30th of June 1894. It calls for no particular remark. The Khálsa revenue of the year from all sources was Rs. 3,84,500 odd, and the total expenditure was Rs. 3,46,559 odd. In the preceding year the revenue was Rs. 3,99,067 and there was thus a falling off of Rs. 14,567, which is stated to have been due to sundry and ordinary causes. The total expenditure for the preceding year has not been given, but the expenditure of Samvat 1,950 is sáid to have been about Rs. 2,000 in excess of that of the previous year. To get the gross revenue of the whole State for the year, the figures of which are given at the head of paragraph 12 above, the following figures being the revenue of the alienated estates must be added :—

	Rs.
Sardárs' Estates	1,26,078
Bhumias' Estates	69,735
Inámi Sehsáni	52,312

Separate figures of expenditure for these estates have not been given, but the gross expenditure of the whole State has been shown at the head of paragraph 12 above as Rs. 5,80,460 :—

No.	Head of Receipts.	Total Amount.	No.	Head of Expenditure.	Total Amount.
	Khálsa.	Rs. a. p.		*Khálsa.*	Rs. a. p.
1	Land revenue	1,98,191 13 0	1	Darbár expenses	1,13,287 1 4
2	Local cess	13,148 14 5	2	Tribute and Agency contributions.	32,346 8 3
3	Taxes on non-agriculturists ...	20,951 15 9	3	Extraordinary charges (such as marriages, deaths, &c., ...	.....
4	Sale-proceeds of lands, &c. ...	2,347 14 6	4	Administrative Establishments ..	23,892 2 10
5	Opium revenues	7,754 13 6	5	Revenue Department	25,537 2 2
6	Abkari revenues (including Gánja, &c.)	17,675 8 0	6	Judicial do.	10,647 2 11
7	Forests	1,166 2 0	7	Educational do.	8,950 13 9
8	Jama, &c., from Bháyats and Pattawats	52,801 9 10	8	Military (Sibandi)	31,764 0 0
9	Customs receipts	43,838 5 0	9	Police	50,784 5 3
10	Judicial receipts (including Stamps)	19,524 10 9	10	Jail charges	3,492 2 4
11	Educational receipts (Fees, &c.) ...	1,503 2 2	11	Medical (including vaccination) ...	7,507 13 10
12	Other receipts	5,595 6 0	12	Forest Department	520 0 0
			13	Public Works (including repairs) ...	29,011 8 10
			14	Miscellaneous	15,788 6 9
	Total ...	3,84,500 2 11		Total ..	3,46,559 4 3

21. On Public Works a sum of Rs. 36,910 (these figures are for the official year 1894-95, and will not therefore agree with those of the statement in the preceding paragraph) is reported to have been spent as compared with Rs. 14,478 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 11,443 was spent on the new palace, Rs. 9,612 on the Juvan Vilas, Rs. 9,241 on repairs to roads and bridges, Rs. 988 on tanks and wells, Rs 1,245 on Dispensaries, Rs. 3,239 on repairs to Darbár buildings, and Rs. 1,172 on miscellaneous works. The expenditure under this head was thus considerably more than double that of the previous year, but if we look merely to works of public utility, the expenditure on the new palace and Juvan Vilas, amounting to over Rs. 21,000, must be eliminated; still there was a great improvement, and it is satisfactory to see that the Darbár has at last

turned its attention to road repairs, for the communications throughout the State are wretched. Next year I hope that the Darbár will also turn its attention to the public buildings, which with a very few exceptions are miserable.

22. The new jail referred to in previous reports has not yet been commenced. The fact is it is a very serious undertaking involving a very heavy expenditure, at the prospect of which the Darbár recoils. Colonel Hunter, who first suggested a new jail, at his last visit to Idar, somewhat modified his previous opinion and expressed the opinion that the alterations to the present building which the Darbár contemplates and which they have commenced by raising the walls, would do, provided all the lean to roofs were removed from the outer walls. Later I visited the jail, and by that time it had become apparent that the condition of the west wall was such that it could not be raised with safety, while if all the lean to roofs are removed the accommodation inside the jail will be insufficient. I pointed this out to the Darbár and expressed the opinion that it would be far cheaper in the long run to build a new jail. I pointed out also that the expenditure might be distributed over two years. The Darbár, I understand, is now considering the question.

POL (SECOND CLASS).

Area	... 140 square miles
Population	... 5,248
Revenue	... 20,100 rupees.
Expenditure	... 19,000 do.
Villages	... 57 (Many of them mere collections of Bhil huts.)

23. Colonel Hunter was not able to visit this State during his tour and after I took charge in March, it was impossible on account of my having to meet Colonel Jackson for the Pálanpur and Dánta disputes. The last visit paid was in 1893.

24. The Ráo managed his own affairs throughout the year. Mr. Ranchodlal, the Kárbhári, left Pol soon after the year commenced and has since been appointed Kámdár of Mohanpur; his charge devolved on Mr. Mhadavlal Virchand who has since acted as Kárbhári, and the Ráo has been advised to engage the services of a qualified man to succeed Mr. Ranchodlal.

25. Nothing of any importance occurred in the State during the year. There were no complaints to the Agency against the Chief or his administration which appears to have been on the whole well conducted.

26. The Ráo has still no son. His brothers Mohobatsingh and Bhupatsingh, now 15 and 10 years of age respectively, continued their studies in the Scott College throughout the year; their abilities are reported to be fair, conduct good, and progress satisfactory. The elder of these boys has been adopted by the Thákor of Verábár under I'dar, which is another branch of the Pol family. The Ráo's relations with his family and kinsmen are good.

27. The revenue of the State for the year is reported to have been Rs. 20,100 as compared with Rs. 21,000 in the previous year; it ought to have been considerably less than the revenue of the previous year, because in this State Vero is levied every second year only, and the previous year was a Vero year, but the season was an unusually good one and the crops much better than usual, while a considerable sum was recovered on account of "Ticko" on the Ráo's accession to the Gádi and Hathgarna on his marriages which were in arrears from numerous villages in the I'dar State. Some arrears of "Chauth" were also recovered, from the same villages which accounts for the increase. The expenditure is reported to have been Rs. 19,000 as compared with Rs. 20,500 in the previous year. Details of revenue and expenditure are not given and though asked for have not yet been received. The revenue system is the Bhágbatái, but in the wilder Bhil villages a system of lump sum payments by the headmen obtains.

28. Nothing appears to have been spent on public works beyond the charges of ordinary maintenance, the cost of which has not been reported. The State is very wild, there are no made-roads, and its slender resources render it very difficult for the Ráo to do anything in this direction.

Dánta (Third Class.)

Area	... 450 square miles.
Population	... 21,736
Revenue	... 48,001 rupees.
Expenditure	... 47,001 do
Villages	... 85 (Many of them mere collections of Bhil huts.)

29. This is the second in importance of all the States in the Agency and formerly ranked in the second class, but the status of the Mahárána was reduced last year for reasons which were detailed in last year's report. The State is situated in the extreme north of the Agency, being wedged in between Pálanpur and Sirohi on the one side and Meywár and the Posina Thákorate on the other. The few villages on the Pálanpur border are fairly fertile with an ample supply of water and are capable of great improvement hitherto rendered impossible by the disputes with Pálanpur,—now that those are in a fair way of settlement the Mahárána who as a shrewd man will no doubt take steps to extend cultivation and make as big a revenue out of the villages as he can. The rest of the State is mostly made up of ranges of high forest clad hills with narrow valleys between them, down most of which runs a perennial stream; in the cold weather they are damp cold and malarious; in the hot weather the heat is very excessive. The population is principally Bhils. I believe that with skill and labour much might be made out of these valleys or some of them at any rate, but people will not settle there. The bad climate and the evil reputation of the Bhils have combined to render all the Mahárána's attempts to bring in cultivators from other districts futile. He claims, however, that the Bhils themselves are steadily becoming better cultivators and this, I believe, is true, though as I was in the district in the hot weather I had no good opportunities of judging, but I did see patches of hot weather irrigation which were cultivated by Bhils—a thing I have not seen anywhere else in Bhil country.

30. The Political Agent Colonel Hunter was unable to visit the State during the year. After taking charge I arrived at Nagel which is a Dánta border village at its close. I was detained there in connection with the Pálanpur disputes till the first week in May, and it was not till the 5th that I reached Dánta. I stayed at the chief village ten days and made the usual inspection.

31. The Mahárána is a personal ruler, he looks into all the details of the internal management of the State himself, and he personally knows everybody and mostly everything about them, a man of commanding presence and great decision of character, the Bhils hold him in great awe, and he rules an exceedingly wild lot with a firm hand. His methods perhaps are not ours, but the result is much less lawlessness than in other Bhil tracts, and this though the famous shrine of Amba Bhawáni is situated in the State, and thousands of wealthy pilgrims with wives and daughters covered with jewelry pass through the State every year. This must be a great temptation to the Bhils, but the Mahárána's preventive "bandobast" is good and there were no dacoities and only seven robberies. I do not think there is any injustice, and there was only one complaint though I was for two months in the State or on its borders.

32. The Mahárána has three sons—the eldest Hamirsinghji, a nice gentlemanly young man, who was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmere, the two younger Dalpatsinghji aged 14 and Fatesinghji aged 11, nice bright boys, who are being educated at home. I spoke to the Mahárána about sending these two boys to some school; he said that nothing would ever induce him to send them either to the Rájkumár College or the Scott College, his objection to the latter being that they would have to associate with the sons of very petty Thákors, which is of course true; he said that he thought that if he could afford it he would send them to the Mayo College. But the younger of these boys is his father's shadow; he is extraordinarily devoted to the boy, and it will be very difficult to persuade him to part with him even to send him to the Mayo College, of which institution evidently the Mahárána has a very high opinion. The Mahárána has three brothers, with all of whom he is on excellent terms. All are made to do something and help in the administration of the State, the eldest Raj Shri Mohobatsinghji being the Mahárána's right hand man. The Mahárána's relations with his other kinsmen and Pattáwats are also good.

33. By their Resolution No. 3617 of the 15th of June, Government passed final orders on Mr. Fforde's scheme for the separation of the interests of the two States of Pálanpur and Dánta in the four co-shared villages of Nagel, Bha'n-

kri, Kabirpur and Andharia; Government accepted Mr. Fforde's scheme, subject to the result of the hearing of the appeals of the parties against Mr. Fforde's boundary decisions by the two Political Agents sitting together. If their decisions introduced no important modifications into the scheme of separation proposed, it was to be carried out. By these orders Pálanpur was to receive the village of Bhánkri with all sovereign rights and full jurisdiction which was to be ceded by Dánta, and Dánta was to resign all its share and rights in Andharia, while Pálanpur did the same in Nagel and Kabirpur.

34. This settlement was not at all acceptable to the Mahárána of Dánta and he made several petitions and memorials against it to Government and to the Government of India. In the meantime Colonel Hunter had arranged to meet Colonel Jackson, the Political Superintendent of Pálanpur, at Nagel on the 15th of March for the settlement of the boundary appeals, of which there were eight in all. A short postponement to the 18th was granted on the application of Dánta and a further postponement was made to suit the convenience of the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, so that it was not till after the close of the year on the 3rd of April that Colonel Jackson joined me at Nagel.

35. What followed belongs rather to the record of the current year than to that of the year under report, but it may be stated briefly that Colonel Jackson and I had not proceeded far with the hearing of the boundary appeals and the enquiries generally necessary to the carrying out of the orders of Government before we became satisfied that a final settlement of the dispute by the authoritative transference of the village of Bhànkri as contemplated by Government was surrounded by very great difficulties and was consequently very remote, and as we found that both parties were really tired of the contest, we addressed ourselves to bringing about an amicable settlement and succeeded in doing so. The settlement thus arrived at was the same as that contemplated by Government, with the exception that instead of Bhánkri the village of Kabirpur was transferred to Pálanpur with all sovereign rights and full jurisdiction, Dánta continuing to pay the Gáikwár's Ghásdána hitherto leviable on the village. Some questions of arrears of revenue and a boundary with Sudásna only now remain for settlement.

36. Azam Pitambar Ugarchand continued to fill the office of State Kárbhári throughout the year. He is a native of Dánta and belongs to the old school. I should say that he is efficient for the purposes for which he is retained, but as I have already stated, the Mahárána looks after all the details of internal administration himself.

37. The State has not been surveyed for revenue purposes and the revenue system is the Bhágbatái, with of course the usual Vero and Sukhdi; the greater part of the revenue comes from the land.

38. The khálsa revenue of the year is stated to have been Rs. 48,001 as compared with Rs. 46,000 in the previous year, and the total State expenditure Rs. 47,001 as compared with Rs. 47,000. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the State for the Samvat year 1950, *i.e.*, the 1st November 1893 to the 31st October 1894, which has been given me by the Darbár. It calls for no particular remark.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Total Amount.	No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1	Land revenue	29,0[illegible]3 14 [illegible]	1	Darbár expenses	14,132 0 9
2	Local cess	.....	2	Tribute and Agency contributions ...	3,471 15 4
3	Taxes on non-agriculturists ...	1,551 2 [illegible]	3	Extraordinary charges (such as marriages, deaths, &c., ...	1,096 4 0
4	Sale-proceeds of lands, &c. ...	296 0 [illegible]	4	Administrative establishments ...	8,329 3 0
5	Opium revenues	1,527 8 [illegible]	5	Revenue Department	
6	Abkári revenues (including Gănja, &c.)	1,180 0 [illegible]	6	Judicial Department	
7	Forests	.....	7	Educational Department ...	264 2 [illegible]
8	Jama, &c., from Bhayats and Patávats	107 12 [illegible]	8	Military (Sibandi)	4,223 4 0
9	Custom receipts	10,574 10 11	9	Police	3,176 0 0
10	Judicial receipts (including Stamp) ...	1,109 10 [illegible]	10	Jail charges	909 0 0
11	Educational do. (Fees, &c.) ..	96 5 8	11	Medical (including vaccination) ...	729 0 0
12	Other receipts...	2,534 1 4	12	Forest Department ...	1,081 10 6
			13	Public Works (including repairs) ...	4,750 0 0
			14	Miscellaneous	4,838 7 9
	Total ...	48,001 0 [illegible]		Total ...	47,001 0 0

39. In addition to the above the revenues of the alienated lands are reported to amount to Rs. 6,099, so that the gross revenue of the State according to the Darbár showing is Rs. 54,100. But besides this the Mahárána is believed to derive a very considerable private income from the shrine of Amba Bhawáni, of which he is the hereditary custodian and guardian, and the offerings to which he has an ancient right to appropriate.

40. A sum of Rs. 3,550 is reported to have been spent on Public Works completed during the official year as follows :—

		Rs.
1	Cutting a road from Wassaye through the Boriana jungle and hills to the Sirohi State	2,000
2	Repairing the road from Dánta to Mátáji	700
3	Repairing the road from Mátáji to Gabar and Kherádi ...	500
4	Dharamshála for Sádhus at Mátáji	350
	Total ...	3,550

Besides this Rs. 1,200 were spent on a Dharamshála at Mátáji (Amba Bhaváni) which is still under construction and which it is estimated will cost another Rs. 2,000 before it is completed. The new jail has not been begun; the present jail is sufficient for present purposes, but its location inside the Darbár is objectionable. In the eyes of the Mahárána this is the great point in its favour, and his dislike to building a new jail outside the Darbár is because it would not be under his own eyes; at present he can see everything that goes on in it, and because he thinks that outside the Darbár it would not be safe. I reasoned with him on these points on the spot and urged upon him the necessity for a new building and I hope that my advice will be acted upon.

Málpur (Third Class.)

Area	75 square miles.
Population	17,125
Revenue	23,214 rupees
Expenditure	22,760 do.
Villages	66

41. Colonel Hunter visited the Táluka in January, interviewed the Chief, visited and inspected the different public institutions, and examined the Judicial record. He appears to have been satisfied with all he saw. The attendance at the school had outgrown the accommodation, and the Rawalji promised to provide an additional room. There is a dispensary in charge of an apparently competent medical man, but it is located in one small room; the Rawalji promised to build a suitable dispensary as soon as possible. He also promised to provide the prisoners in the jail with proper clothes and blankets which they had not got.

42. The Rawalji has three sons, the eldest a boy of eight, of whom Colonel Hunter writes that he is "a quick healthy lad" who attends the school at Málpur and reads well. The Chief has promised to send him to the Scott College and is anxious to educate him up to Matriculation—an idea to which he should be kept. The Rawalji's relations with his family and kinsmen are excellent.

43. The Táluka Kámdár is Mr. Chotalal Haribhai; he is believed to be efficient, but the Rawalji looks after most of his affairs himself.

44. The revenue of the Táluka is reported to have been Rs. 23,214 as compared with Rs. 22,710 in the previous year; the expenditure was Rs. 22,760 as compared with Rs. 22,568. Details of revenue and expenditure are not given, and though asked for have not yet been furnished.

45. The land revenue system is the Bhágbatái with the usual Vero and Sukhdi; there has, as yet, been no Survey, but the Rawalji contemplates introducing one and substituting a cash assessment for the present levy in kind. The bulk of the Táluka revenue comes from the land.

46. The insignificant sum of Rs. 700 is reported to have been spent on public works—Rs. 500 on a Dharamshála in Málpur and Rs. 200 on a well for the people of Galiadánti. Five new agricultural wells were sunk, but presumably this was done by the people.

MOHANPUR (THIRD CLASS).

Area	...	...	...	...	85 square miles.
Population	...	...	...	...	16,380
Revenue	...	...	...	...	28,346 rupees.
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	23,104 do.
Villages	...	...	...	...	58.

47. By Government Resolution No. 2259, dated the 19th April 1894, the young Thákor Himatsinghji was invested with his powers and the Táluka handed over to him, subject to the condition that he should appoint a Kámdár to be approved by the Political Agent. The Thákor was installed by Lieut. Carnegy at a formal Darbár held at Mohanpur on the 16th of May and with Lieut. Carnegy's approval nominated as his Kámdár Mr. V. K. Patwardhan, who had been previously Treasury Officer and Third Class Magistrate at Wánkáner in Káthiawár. The choice was not a happy one; Mr. Patwardhan found the climate not to his liking and Bhils with bows and arrows were things that he had not seen before; he obtained ten days' leave to Poona from which he did not return, but sent in a sick certificate and asked for six months' leave—a most unreasonable request because it would have been quite impossible for the young Thákor to have found a qualified man of whom the Agency would have approved to act for six months only, even if there had been any real likelihood of Mr. Patwardhan returning at the end of it. Under these circumstances there was no other course open to the Thákor but to appoint another Kámdár and with my approval he appointed Mr. Ranchodlal Dalsukhram, who had previously been Kámdár at Pol, was accustomed to the Bhil country, and had the reputation of being a strong man and an efficient administrator.

48. The estate was taken under management in October 1882 on the death of Thákor Umedsinghji, father of the present Chief, who was then a boy of six years of age only. It was heavily in debt, the mismanagement had for years been very great, and the whole administration was in a state of disorganization. During the twelve years of Agency management in addition to the payment of Darbár and administrative charges and a heavy tribute, Rs. 45,000 were paid in the liquidation of debt, Rs. 13,200 on ceremonies in connection with the Chief's family, and Rs. 11,430 on works of public utility, and though there was only a very small cash balance in the treasury when the Táluka was handed over to the present Thákor, it ws handed over free of all debt and in such a condition that if the Thákor works wisely its future administration should give him little difficulty.

49. Colonel Hunter visited the Táluka in January and halted there 12 days. He examined the Judicial Daftars and has left on record that "on the whole the Judicial work is good." He was also apparently satisfied with the administration generally.

50. The Thákor has no children, having married only since the close of the year, and his only relation is an uncle with whom he is on good terms.

51. While the Táluka was under management a Revenue Survey was commenced with a view to the introduction of a cash assessment. Up to the time that the Táluka was restored to its Chief, the measurement of 16 villages was completed. The Thákor was at first inclined to proceed no further with this work, but acting on my advice he decided to continue it and has retained in his service the two measurers who were working in the Táluka during the time of the management whose work he has asked may be supervised and tested by the Agency Nimtandár. Under these conditions five more villages have been measured and the measurement of a sixth was in progress at the close of the year.

52. As yet no cash assessment has been introduced and the present revenue system is the Bhágbatái and Vero, that form of Bhágbatái known as the Chokhábhág; by this system every hundred maunds of grain that ripens is taken as 66⅔ maunds, and of this latter amount the Darbár takes ¼ in the dry crop, ⅓ in the cold weather irrigation and ⅛ in the hot weather irrigation. All "Lágats" and "Kharájat" are included in this except a small allowance to beggars. The

Thákor intends to introduce a system of cash assessment as soon as possible and hopes to introduce it into some of the villages that have been measured in the course of the current year.

53. The total revenue of the Samvat year 1950 from 1st November 1893 to 31st October 1894 was Rs. 28,346-4-1 as compared with Rs. 29,240-8-4 in the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 23,104-8-3 as compared with Rs. 33,329-10-3 in the previous year. The following is a detailed statement of revenue and expenditure for the Samvat year 1950 furnished by the Thákor:—

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Total Amount.	No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1	Land revenue	16,923 14 9	1	Darbár expenses	5,267 3 5
2	Local cess	.....	2	Tribute and Agency contributions.	7,029 12 2
3	Taxes on non-agriculturists ...	850 0 0	3	Extraordinary charges (such as marriages, deaths, &c.)	2,000 0 0
4	Sale-proceeds of lands, &c. ...	652 4 0	4	Administrative establishments ...	1,617 3 6
5	Opium revenues	1,477 2 8	5	Revenue Department	316 0 0
6	Abkári do. (including Gánja, &c.)	1,565 0 0	6	Judicial Department	137 0 0
7	Forests	.....	7	Educational Department	791 10 3
8	Jama, &c. from Bhiyats and Pattávats	.....	8	Military (Sibandi)	.....
9	Customs receipts	68 8 0	9	Police	3,186 15 3
10	Judicial do. (including Stamp).	215 10 6	10	Jail charges	157 11 8
11	Educational receipts (Fees, &c) ...	185 12 6	11	Medical (including vaccination) ..	654 12 3
12	Other receipts	6,407 15 8	12	Forest Department...	48 0 0
			13	Public Works (including repairs) .	53 7 9
			14	Miscellaneous	1,844 12 0
	Total ...	28,346 4 1		Total ...	23,104 8 3

The above is the revenue of the State proper; the revenue of the alienated lands is Rs. 10,400; the details of expenditure call for no particular remark.

54. Nothing was spent on Public Works beyond ordinary repairs, but a good deal was done during the last years of the Agency management, and looking to the fact that the Thákor had to provide for the expenses of his marriage which has been celebrated since the year closed, I think he was justified in husbanding his resources.

KATOSAN (THIRD CLASS).

Area	20 square miles.
Population	7,436
Revenue	29,598 rupees.
Expenditure	29,598 do.
Villages	6 and shares in 3 others.

55. This Táluka belongs properly speaking to the fourth class; how it came to be raised temporarily to the third class has been stated in paragraph 37 of last year's report.

56. Colonel Hunter, the Political Agent, visited the Táluka in November and stayed there 13 days. His examination of the Judicial records disclosed numerous irregularities and defects and a communication was addressed to the Chief pointing these out and showing how each case should have been dealt with under the law. Colonel Hunter found also that the Thákor had dismissed the Nyáyádhish he had appointed under Agency orders in April 1894, but had appointed no one in his place, that is to say, the man he had nominated had never joined. Colonel Hunter therefore called upon the Thákor to appoint some competent man in his place within a month, and the Thákor then appointed a Mr. Valabhai who was formerly in the British service, and the appointment was accepted by Colonel Hunter, but there has as yet been no opportunity of testing his work.

57. With regard to the complaints referred to in paragraph 39 of last year's report, I submitted a report to Government on the 16th of November, and a further report was submitted by Colonel Hunter on the 5th of January. Government then called for a further explanation from the Thákor on certain points in connection with the several allegations, and this which has only recently been received will be submitted with a separate special report to Government.

58. The Thákor still continues to show the same disposition to oppose or evade Agency orders which has been noted in several previous annual reports, and gives more trouble than any other Chief in the Agency.

59. The Thákor's relations with his eldest son, Takhatsinghji, are believed to be good. The latter was educated at the Rájkumár College; I should not say that he is brilliant, but I think that he is a sound sensible young man with undoubtedly manly tastes; he is a good horseman and fond of out-door life. His two younger brothers are still being educated at the Scott College; their progress and conduct are reported to be satisfactory.

60. Of the Kámdár Lavji Nagardas I have nothing to add to the remarks I made last year. He has no influence with the Chief and there are two or three subordinate Kámdárs who have. One of these Nyalchand was found to have been primarily guilty of making alterations and interpolations of a most impudent kind in a Judicial record. The matter has been reported to Government in my No. 4040 of the 16th November last, but the Thákor has been called upon for a further explanation.

61. There has been no Revenue Survey and the revenue system is not uniform. In some villages a cash Vighoti is taken though on what principle it has been fixed I do not know; in these villages the Vighoti varies from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 a bigha on cotton, less being taken on other crops. In the remaining villages the system is the Bhágbatái.

62. The Thákor gives the revenue of his Táluka for the year at Rs. 29,598 and the expenditure is shown as exactly the same. This appears to be a favourite trick of the Thákor; last year he gave his revenue as Rs. 20,387 and his expenditure as exactly the same, and he does not attempt to explain how both his revenue and expenditure increased during the year by nearly fifty per cent. and by identical amounts. The fact is the figures are utterly unreliable. Under orders from the Commissioner the Thákor along with all the other Chiefs in the Agency was asked to submit a return giving the main details of his revenue and expenditure, but he has not done so. The Táluka is understood to be in debt but not very heavily.

63. Nothing is reported to have been spent in Public Works, and I believe nothing has been spent on any works of real public utility. The Thákor is generally understood to be a very bad landlord who does as little as possible for his people and gets as much out of them as he can. But it is only fair to add that with the exception of Jhotána there are no complaints from the people.

Ilol (Third Class, Personal).

Area	... 10 square miles.
Population	... 5,009
Revenue	... 23,566 rupees
Expenditure	... 23,025 do.
Villages	... 5

64. This Táluka belongs to the fourth class, but the present Thákor was raised to the third class personally and permitted to exercise the powers of that class during his lifetime in 1887 as a mark of the appreciation by Government of his conduct in abolishing transit duties.

65. Colonel Hunter was not able to visit the Táluka and the Judicial records were therefore not examined during the year, but from the returns received in the Political Agent's office the disposal of Judicial work appears to have been fairly prompt except that there was a considerable balance of decrees awaiting execution which the Thákor attributes to the difficulty of executing his decrees in the village of Kánada.

66. In last year's report it was mentioned that the village of Kánada had been giving trouble and that I had sent for the headmen of the village. They came to Sádra and I had several interviews with them; they raised an old contention settled against them many years ago that they were not under the jurisdiction of Ilol, and they alleged that the Thákor was against them. I pointed out to them that from the earliest days of the Sarkár's control, 75 years before, their

village had been included in the Ilol Táluka, that the jurisdiction of Ilol over their village was never disputed till the Táluka was handed over to the present Chief on his coming of age nearly 11 years before, that on the contrary their predecessors had repeatedly urged the jurisdiction of Ilol as a reason for not paying Thána contribution, and that when at the time of the removal of the management they urged that they were not under Ilol jurisdiction, Colonel Wodehouse held a thorough enquiry and decided that they were; that the matter then went to Government who ruled that they were, and that as that was ten years ago the matter could not now be re-opened. I impressed upon them that any opposition to the Thakor's jurisdiction could not and would not be tolerated, at the same time telling them that if they had a legitimate grievance they could always apply to the Agency for redress, but that they would not be allowed to take the law into their own hands or to defy the lawful authority of their Chief. I embodied this in a written order with which they returned to their village; at the same time an impression was left on my mind that the spirit of opposition which they had displayed was partly the result of undue harassment on the part of the Thákor, as they had apparently accepted his jurisdiction for the last ten years without demur, and difficulties had only arisen when the Thána or Chauki was burnt down and the Thákor desired to rebuild it. I discovered that this Chauki was not occupied when it was burnt down, and such other enquiries as I was able to make led me to the opinion that the alleged opposition of the villagers to the entry of a Police party into their village had been very much exaggerated if not entirely misrepresented. I addressed an order to the Thákor informing him of the orders I had given to the headmen, but saying that as Kánada was only three-quarters of a mile from Ilol I was not satisfied of the necessity of the Chauki, and that it should not be rebuilt until I had an opportunity of visiting the spot. I had intended to enquire further into the whole matter on the spot, but I was relieved before I could do so, and unfortunately, as has been already stated, Colonel Hunter was unable to visit Ilol, but since my orders there has been no further trouble and the earliest possible opportunity will be taken of visiting this Táluka after the season opens.

67. The Thákor has no son and no brothers, and as stated in last year's report his heirs at present are distant cousins.

68. The Kámdár is Badar Gulabchand, a native of Ilol, who has been a long time in the Táluka service and is believed to be efficient.

69. The village of Ilol itself has been surveyed and a cash assessment fixed. In the remaining villages of the Táluka the revenue system is the Bhágbatái.

70. The revenue of the Samvat year 1950, 1st November to 31st October, is given at Rs. 23,566 as compared with Rs. 23,775 in the previous year. The expenditure is said to have amounted to Rs. 23,025 as compared with Rs. 25,473 in the previous year. Details of revenue and expenditure though asked for have not been supplied. The revenue is believed to be mostly derived from the land.

71. Nothing whatever was spent on public works during the year. The Thákor will be written to on the subject.

WARSODA (FOURTH CLASS).

Area	... 15 square miles.
Population	... 5,741
Revenue	... 16,954 rupees.
Expenditure	... 14,097 do.
Villages	... 5

72. The táluka was not visited by the Political Agent during the year, but the Judicial daftar was sent for and examined by Lieut. Carnegy at the commencement of the year. The examination of the Civil Daftar disclosed certain irregularities and defects in procedure which were pointed out. In the Criminal Daftar the irregularities and defects were somewhat more numerous, and in two cases there had been undue delay, but in neither Daftar did there appear to have been any miscarriage of justice. The Thákor was addressed on the subject.

73. The Thákor received a sum of Rs. 18,000 as compensation for land taken up by the Mehsána Railway in his Wántas in Baroda Territory, and under an arrangement arrived at between the Political Agent and the Agent to the

Governor-General at Baroda, it was decided that this money should be utilized in redeeming Táluka and Wánta mortgaged lands. Out of this money, Rs 2,998 were paid to Petta Hakdárs whose lands were taken up for the railway and Rs. 4,463 were paid in redemption of mortgaged land during the year. A further sum of Rs. 7,000 has been set apart to redeem some more land this year, and in this way the whole sum will be appropriated to the permanent benefit of the Táluka in which the present Thákor of course has only a life interest.

74. The Thákor has no son as yet. His relations with his step-mother are still strained, and having regard to the lady's temper and the character of her advisers I fear there is very little chance of any improvement. The Thákor appealed against the order of the Political Agent mentioned in last year's report, by which he was advised to pay the Bái Rs. 3,000 on account of his step-brother's marriage, but Government have upheld the Political Agent's order. The dispute about the Bái's jiwái lands has not yet been finally settled. The Thákor's two step-brothers continue to study in the Scott College and their conduct and progress are reported to have been very good. The Thákor's relations with most of the members of his family are bad, but this is not a little due to the quarrelsome spirit for which the ladies of the Warsoda Darbár are notorious; some of them have very bad advisers, Vakils and others, who make money out of it, and there is a good deal to be said for the Thákor.

75. The relations of the Thákor with his Bháyat are still far from cordial, but this is by no means entirely the fault of the Thákor. The Bháyat are often very troublesome and several of them being under the influence of the Thákor's step-mother she never loses an opportunity of making mischief. In October last I had to send for all the Bháyat and give them advice, and since then matters have run much more smoothly.

76. There were some complaints from the cultivators of Delwára, a notoriously troublesome lot, in which the Thákor generally had right on his side, but the Thákor is young and very hot-tempered, and on one occasion put himself in a very false position. I had to send for him and speak to him rather seriously in consequence. He lacks experience and self-restraint, but has been well educated, means well, and as he is very amenable to advice, will, I hope, improve.

77. The revenue system is the Bhágbatái with the usual Vero and Sukhdi.

78. The revenue of the Táluka for the Samvat year 1950, 1st November to 31st October, is reported to have been Rs. 16,954 as compared with Rs. 17,762 in the previous year; the expenditure is reported to have been Rs. 14,097 as compared with Rs. 14,140 in the previous year, but this does not include the compensation money referred to in paragraph 73 above, which is separately administered under the supervision of the Agency. The following is a statement given by the Thákor of his revenue and expenditure for the Samvat year 1950. It calls for no particular remark except that in such a small Taluka there can be little necessity for an expenditure of Rs. 900 on Sibandi in addition to Police.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Total Amount.			No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
1	Land revenue	12,300	10	3	1	Darbár expenses	5,078	0	0
2	Local cess	211	11	0	2	Tribute and Agency contributions .	2,086	5	10
3	Taxes on non-agriculturists ...	538	0	0	3	Extraordinary charges (such as marriages, deaths, &c.)	625	0	0
4	Sale-proceeds of lands, &c. ...	1,501	0	0	4	Administrative establishments ...	1,160	0	0
5	Opium revenues	625	0	0	5	Revenue Department	1,560	0	0
6	Abkári revenue (including Gánja), &c.	886	0	0	6	Judicial Department	500	0	0
7	Forests	88	7	0	7	Educational Department	591	0	0
8	Customs receipts	34	12	0	8	Military (Sibandi)	900	0	0
9	Judicial receipts (including Stamp)	516	1	9	9	Police...	935	0	0
10	Educational receipts, (Fees, &c.)...	54	13	0	10	Jail charges	29	7	0
11	Other receipts	197	9	0	11	Medical (including vaccination) ...	101	0	0
					12	Forest Department	75	0	0
					13	Public Works (including repairs)...	15	0	0
					14	Miscellaneous	441	3	2
	Total ...	16,954	0	0		Total ...	14,097	0	0

79. Nothing was spent on Public Works except the altogether insignificant sum of Rs. 15 on petty repairs. On this point the Thákor will be addressed,

but his resources are very limited and the whole of his surplus this year will probably be swallowed up in the payment to his step-mother for his step-brother's marriage.

RANA'SAN (FOURTH CLASS).

Area ...	...	...	... 50 square miles.
Population	...	...	... 5,544.
Revenue...	...	...	... 7,509 rupees.
Expenditure	...	...	... 8,313 do.
Villages ...	...	...	... 19

80. Colonel Hunter, the Political Agent, visited the Táluka in January, interviewed the Chief, and held the usual inspection and examination of Judicial records. The cases both Civil and Criminal were found to have been regularly conducted, and there was no delay, but the fines inflicted in two criminal cases led Colonel Hunter to make the following remark:—

"The Thákor to be informed that the exercise of jurisdiction is not conferred as a means of increasing the revenue of the táluka; cases such as these raise the suspicion that persons may be wrongfully accused in order to impose fines. It is hoped they may not recur."

The school was found to be in a flourishing condition, but the Darbár Lock-up was not strong enough and advice on this point was given to the Darbár and some minor improvements suggested.

81. The Thákor has still no son. The differences between the Thákor and one of the late Thákor's widows, mentioned in last year's report, were adjusted through the intervention of the Agency during the year under report, and the Thákor's relations with all the members of his family are now good.

82. The Táluka has not been surveyed for revenue purposes and the revenue system is the Bhágbatái. In rain crops a third or a fourth of the produce is taken according to class of land, in cold and hot weather crops the Darbár share is a fourth or a fifth according to the land.

83. The revenue of the Samvat year 1950, 1st November to 31st October, is reported to have been Rs. 7,590 as compared with Rs 9,252 in the previous year; the falling off in revenue is due to the excessive rainfall which injured the crops. The expenditure was Rs. 8,313 as compared with Rs. 8,572 in the previous year. The following is a statement of revenue and expenditure which has been given by the Thákor. The Thákor explains that the cost of his judicial establishment is included under administrative charges and that he personally disposes of all cases himself. On Public Works nothing was spent beyond Rs. 75 on repairs:—

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Total Amount. Rs.	a.	p.	No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
1	Land revenue	3,297	0	0	1	Darbár expenses	3,739	0	1
2	Taxes on non-agriculturists ...	2,863	4	9	2	Tribute and Agency contributions .	1,126	5	11
3	Opium revenues	184	11	6	3	Administrative establishments ...	475	0	0
4	Forests	210	4	6	4	Revenue Department	684	0	0
5	Customs receipts	16	5	2	5	Educational Department	199	8	0
6	Judicial receipts (including Stamp)	297	12	5	6	Police	275	0	0
					7	Jail charges	197	10	0
7	Educational receipts (Fees, &c.) ...	182	1	3	8	Forest Department	120	0	0
8	Other receipts	457	8	5	9	Public Works (including repairs) ...	75	0	0
					10	Miscellaneous	1,427	8	0
	Total ...	7,509	0	0		Total ...	8,313	0	0

(SUDA'SNA FIFTH CLASS).

Area ...	...	...	... 40 square miles.
Population	...	...	... 6,767
Revenue	...	...	... 10,600 rupees.
Expenditure	...	...	... 13,392 do.
Villages...	...	...	... 22

84. I visited the Táluka in March; it had not been visited for three years, and I examined the Judicial record of three years. The result was not satisfactory; the examination disclosed numerous irregularities and defects: the record of one civil case disclosed gross and altogether inexcusable delay; in the Criminal Court there had been too much fining and too few sentences of imprison-

ment, while in two or three cases the charges appeared to have been so framed as to bring them within the Táluka jurisdiction when properly speaking they were not. It was evident that the Judicial work of the Táluka was badly done. The irregularities and defects have been pointed out to the Thákor and he has been warned and advised to appoint a competent Judicial Kámdár.

85. I found also that there were a lot of complaints of oppression against the Thakor and his Kámdár which had only been partially enquired into; with regard to these I directed my Assistant to hold a full and careful enquiry and his report is now awaited.

86. The Thákor has three sons, the eldest a bright boy of ten years of age, who was being educated in the local school. I advised the Thákor to send him to the Scott College, and since the close of the year he has done so. The Thákor is on good terms with his family and Bháyat.

87. The land revenue system is the Bhágbatái with the usual Vero and Sukhdi.

88. The revenue of the Samvat year 1,950 is reported to have been Rs. 10,609 as compared with Rs. 12,409 in the previous year; the falling off in the revenue was due to a bad cold weather crop. The expenditure is said to have amounted to Rs. 13,392 as compared with Rs. 12,403 in the previous year; the excess is attributed to expenses incurred in a pilgrimage to Benares and betrothing the Thákor's daughters. Details of revenue and expenditure though called for have not been supplied. The bulk of the revenue is believed to be derived from the land.

89. Nothing whatever was spent on public works. The Táluka lock-up is a wretched place, and I have advised the Thákor to build a new one this year.

Dadha'liá (Fifth Class).

Area	...	...	... 25 square miles.
Population	..	...	... 4,562
Revenue ...	...	...	... 4,716 rupees.
Expenditure	...	...	.. 4,725 do.
Villages ...	...	...	... 13

90. The Political Agent was unable to visit the Táluka during the year, and there is nothing of importance to record about it. The question of his brother's jiwak, though settled privately, has not been given effect to by the Thákor; he has been advised to give effect to the settlement as soon as possible. The Thákor has three sons; the eldest, ten years of age, is being educated at home and the Thákor has been advised to send him to the Scott College.

91. The revenue system is the "Bhágbatái" with "Vero" and "Sukhdi." The revenue for the Samvat year 1950 was Rs. 4,716 as compared with Rs. 4,988 in the previous year; the expenditure is stated to have been Rs. 4,725 as compared with Rs. 4,974 in the previous year. The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure given by the Thákor:—

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Total Amount.			No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
1	Land revenue	3,875	0	0	1	Darbár expenses	1,078	3	1
2	Local cess	77	15	10	2	Tribute and Agency contributions...	1,323	3	7
3	Taxes on non-agriculturists ..	64	14	0	3	Administrative establishments ...	552	0	0
4	Opium revenues	125	0	0	4	Educational Department	168	0	0
5	Abkári revenues (including Ganja, &c.)	60	0	0	5	Police...	684	0	0
6	Customs receipts	65	0	0	6	Jail charges	201	8	6
7	Judicial receipts (including Stamp)	390	4	0	7	Public Works (including repairs) ...	694	0	0
8	Educational receipts (Fees, &c.)...	18	12	2	8	Miscellaneous	24	0	0
9	Other receipts	19	2	0					
	Total ...	4,716	0	0		Total ...	4,725	0	0

92. The revenue of the alienated land is stated to be Rs. 955; a sum of Rs. 694 was spent under the head of Public Works on a new school building, and a new village was established under the name of Jaswatpura.

MAGODI (FIFTH CLASS).

Area ...	...	...	... 25 square miles.
Population	...	...	... 3,818
Revenue ...	...	...	... 10,000 rupees.
Expenditure	...	...	... 9,977 do.
Villages ...	...	...	... 30 (Many of them mere collections of Bhil huts).

93. The Táluka was visited by Colonel Hunter, Political Agent, in February. The Judicial Daftar was examined with the result that Colonel Hunter found it necessary to record the following :—

"These remarks to be communicated to the Magodi Thákor for guidance in future, and with a warning that the duty of Criminal Courts is to deter criminals from repeating their offences, not to enrich the State and drive offenders to fresh crime by the infliction of ruinous fines. Should future examination of records reveal a repetition of this avaricious trait in the Criminal Court, the Political Agent will be obliged to interfere in the Thákor's jurisdiction."

94. The Thákor's two sons, aged respectively 15 and 12, are studying in the Scott College; their conduct is reported to be good and their abilities and progress fair.

95. The land revenue system is the Bhágbatái with Vero and Sukhdi. The revenue of the Samvat year 1950 is reported to have been Rs. 10,000 as compared with Rs. 8,000 in the previous year; the expenditure is given at Rs. 9,977 as compared with Rs. 7,985 in the previous year. The increase in revenue is said to be due to "Chandlo" recovered on the death of the late Thákor; the increase in the expenditure is attributed to a visit paid to the Thákor by the heir-apparent to the Banswára Gádi. The following statement of receipts and expenditure has been furnished by the Thákor :—

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Total Amount.			No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs	a.	p.
1	Land revenue	6,306	8	0	1	Darbár expenses	5,717	12	3
2	Local cess	373.	4	6	2	Tribute and Agency contributions...	1,507	6	6
3	Taxes on non-agriculturists ..	90	8	0	3	Extraordinary charges (such as marriages, deaths, &c.)	111	7	0
4	Opium revenues	284	15	6	4	Administrative establishment ...	778	2	3
5	Abkári revenues (including Ganja, &c.)	581	8	0	5	Revenue Department	186	12	9
6	Forests	444	7	6	6	Judicial Department	158	13	6
7	Jama, &c., from Bháyats and Pattávat	20	0	0	7	Police...	444	0	0
8	Customs receipts	97	12	3	8	Jail charges	150	0	6
9	Judicial receipts (including Stamp).	464	13	6	9	Medical (including vaccination) ...	22	0	0
10	Other receipts	1,336	2	9	10	Forest Department...	61	13	0
					11	Public Works (including repairs) ...	271	3	6
					12	Miscellaneous	538	2	9
	Total	10,000	0	0		Total ...	9,977	10	0

96. A sum of Rs. 271 is stated to have been spent on Public Works, principally on repairs, Rs. 90 only being spent on the construction of a new well. There is no school in the Táluka and the Thákor is being urged to establish one and provide a suitable building.

WADA'GA'M (FIFTH CLASS).

Area ...	...	...	... 35 square miles.
Population	...	...	... 3,929
Revenue ...	...	...	... 7,000 rupees.
Expenditure	...	...	... 7,000 do.
Villages ..	...	...	... 24

97. The Táluka was visited by the Political Agent, Colonel Hunter, in January. He interviewed the Chief and examined the Judicial record; the amount of Judicial work in this Táluka is small and there was nothing to find fault with. A Mail robbery was reported in the limits of this Táluka in February, but subsequent enquiries resulted in showing that there had been no robbery at all, and that the whole thing had been got up by the Mail runner, his motive being private revenge.

98. The Thákor has three sons; the eldest Dipsingji, aged 10, has recently been sent to the Scott College. There was a good deal of trouble between the present Thákor and the late Thákor's widows during the rains, but matters have quieted down somewhat now, and the Thákor is believed to be on good terms with his other relations.

99. The revenue system is the Bhágbatái with Vero and Sukhdi, the Darbár taking a $\frac{1}{4}$th share of the produce in some villages and a $\frac{1}{5}$th in others, but when chillies, castor oil, tobacco or cotton is grown, Bighoti from 2 rupees a bigha upwards is charged instead of a share in the crop.

100. The revenue for the Samvat year 1950, 1st November to 31st October, is reported to have been Rs. 7,000 and the expenditure Rs. 7,000; last year it is said to have been the same. The following is a statement of revenue and expenditure which has been furnished by the Thákor. Nothing was spent on Public Works:—

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Total Amount.	No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1	Land revenue	4,000 0 0	1	Darbár expenses	2,000 0 0
2	Taxes on non-agriculturists	200 0 0	2	Tribute and Agency contributions ...	319 8 0
3	Opium revenues	248 4 0	3	Administrative establishments	564 0 0
4	Abkári do. (including Gánja, &c). ...	396 0 0	4	Revenue Department	200 0 0
5	Customs receipts	30 0 0	5	Educational Department	186 8 0
6	Judicial do. (including Stamps) ...	100 0 0	6	Police	1,176 0 0
7	Educational do. (Fees, &c.)	20 0 0	7	Jail charges	145 0 0
8	Other receipts	2,007 12 0	8	Miscellaneous	2,409 0 0
	Total ...	7,000 0 0		Total ...	7,000 0 0

Bolundra (Sixth Class.

Area	7	square miles.
Population	1,163	
Revenue	1,420	rupees.
Expenditure	1,465	do.
Villages	5.	

101. There is nothing to record of this small táluka which was not visited during the year. The revenue system is the Bhágbatái with Vero and Sukhdi. The revenue of the Samvat year 1950, 1st November to 31st October, was Rs. 1,420 as compared with Rs. 1,615 in the previous year, the decrease being attributed to low prices; the expenditure was Rs. 1,465 as compared with Rs. 1,725 in the previous year. The following is a statement of revenue and expenditure furnished by the Thákor:—

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Total Amount.	No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1	Land revenue	1,141 0 8	1	Darbár expenses	813 14 6
2	Taxes on non-agriculturists	9 4 0	2	Tribute and Agency contributions ...	163 15 0
3	Opium revenues	131 0 0	3	Administration establishments	240 0 0
4	Abkári do. (including Gánja, &c.) ...	80 0 0	4	Police	72 0 0
5	Customs receipts	2 8 0	5	Jail charges	50 2 6
6	Judicial do. (including Stamp) ...	49 0 0	6	Miscellaneous	125 0 0
7	Other receipts	7 3 4			
	Total ...	1,420 0 0		Total ...	1,465 0 0

The revenue of alienated lands is reported to be Rs. 425.

TA'LUKA'S UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT.

Amliya'ra (Fourth Class).

Area...	80	square miles.
Population	12,588	
Revenue	35,690	rupees.
Expenditure	39,376	do.
Villages	33.	

102. Colonel Hunter, Political Agent, visited the Táluka in December and January. It was also visited by the Assistant Political Agent who examined the Judicial record and found nothing to find fault with. He writes of the Thákor that he is a very well disposed man, that complaints against him are few and far-between, and came from one village only in reference to Vighoti. The Thákor is said to take a personal interest in the administration of his Táluka and is very amenable to advice.

103. The Thakor has two sons; the eldest now eight years of age has been entered at the Scott College and is reported to be progressing well. The

Thákor's relations with his family and kinsmen are excellent, but the friction between his wives mentioned in last year's report is believed to still continue.

104. It was mentioned in paragraph 60 of last year's report that a commencement had been made with the introduction of a Bighoti or fixed cash assessment. This year the Assistant Political Agent complains of the slow progress made in this matter. He says that so far a cash assessment has been introduced into the four villages of Amliyára, Uterda, Tenpur and Rámpura only, and that in a casual ride through the village of Jitpur he found the cultivators clamouring for it. He spoke to the Thákor about it, but the Thákor urged that the rayats generally were opposed to the change. Lieutenant Jacob thinks that there is some other influence at work behind the scenes, and that the abolition of the Bhágbatái is objectionable to the Zenána. This may very probably be true, but I know by my own experience that a fixed cash assessment is not always popular at first, particularly in villages where the land is poor and the cultivators belong to the less provident classes; in such villages the old Bhágbatái is more popular, because in a good year the rayat profits as well as the Chief, and in a bad one both suffer alike. The improvident cultivator who spends all he gets in a good year finds a cash assessment awkward in a bad one, and I have known cases where the Kunbi cultivators have been clamorous for a fixed cash assessment and the Koli cultivators bitterly opposed to it.

105. On the other hand it is possible that the cash assessment in Amliyára may have been fixed more with an eye to increasing the Táluka revenue than with regard to the mutual interests of the Darbár and the cultivators, and the Assistant Political Agent was careful, as I was when I saw the Thákor last year, to caution the Thákor against this. In justice to the Darbár it should be noted that in three of the four villages into which the Bighoti has been introduced there have been no complaints; in the fourth village, Tenpur, the people complained that no proper system had been followed and the Assistant Political Agent wrote to the Thákor and advised him on the subject. The future management of this matter will be carefully watched.

106. The revenue system is the Bhágbatái with "Vero" and "Sukhdi," except in the four villages mentioned above, into which a cash assessment has been introduced. The rates of this cash assessment are reported to be from 12 annas to Re. 1-15-0 per bigha on dry-crop land and from Re. 1-12-0 to Rs. 4-8-0 per bigha on irrigated land.

107. The revenue for the Samvat year 1950, 1st November to 31st October, was Rs. 35,699-3-8 as compared with Rs. 37,650 in the preceding year; the decrease is attributed to the failure of the bájri and math crops. The expenditure is reported to have been Rs. 39,376 as compared with Rs. 39,281 in the previous year. The debt of the táluka which last year was reported to have been nearly cleared has thus sprung up again and is reported to amount now to Rs. 4,976, which is very much to be regretted. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Táluka for the Samvat year 1950, which has been furnished by the Thákor:—

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Total Amount.	No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1	Land revenue	23,080 4 2	1	Darbár expenses...	8,411 8 10
2	Local cess	1,524 2 1	2	Tribute and Agency contributions	321 10 8
3	Taxes on non-agriculturists	1,116 2 8	3	Extraordinary charges (such as marriages, deaths, &c.)	8,849 9 7
4	Sale-proceeds of lands, &c.	.....	4	Administrative establishments	833 1 0
5	Opium revenues	1,661 0 0	5	Revenue Department	1,891 3 11
6	Abkári do. (including Gánja, &c.) ..	1,204 0 0	6	Judicial do.	400 2 5
7	Forests	15 8 0	7	Educational do.	856 3 8
8	Customs receipts	941 0 0	8	Police	1,000 0 0
9	Judicial do. (including Stamp) ...	448 1 6	9	Jail charges	235 8 3
10	Educational do. (Fees, &c.)...	64 10 0	10	Medical (including vaccination)	724 11 3
11	Other receipts	5,644 7 3	11	Forest Department	50 13 11
			12	Public Works (including repairs)	131 5 3
			13	Miscellaneous	15,670 1 10
	Total ...	35,699 3 8		Total ...	39,376 0 7

108. In the above statement a sum of Rs. 131 odd only is shown as spent on Public Works, but that is during the Samvat year and the Assistant Political

Agent reports that the following Public Works were finished by the close of the official year:—

	Rs.
A new dispensary in Amliyára	2,164
A dharamshála at Tenpur, half cost by the Darbár and half by the rayats	300
A dharamshála and temple at Jitpur	400
A culvert near Amliyára	450
Repairs to the Jitpur Tank	45
Total ...	3,359

109. The Táluka is reported to have suffered much from cattle disease, and there was a great deal of sickness also among the horses. The Thákor himself lost no less than 20 horses, some of them through Ludhiana Fever which was very prevalent.

Ghoda'sar (Fourth Class).

Area	... 40 square miles.
Population	... 8,444
Revenue	... 31,812 rupees.
Expenditure	... 32,949 do.
Villages	... 15

110. This is a small outlying Táluka situated in the Kaira District. Colonel Hunter was unable to visit it, but it was visited by the Assistant Political Agent, who examined the Judicial records and called the attention of the Thákor to the urgent necessity of keeping a stricter eye on the execution of decrees, but otherwise found nothing to find fault with, the result of his examination being on the whole favourable.

111. Of the Thákor Lieutenant Jacob did not form a good opinion. He writes:—

"The Thákor is inclined to lend an ear to the suggestions of low underlings; he is also distinctly obstinate. I do not consider that his Kárbhári Mr. Gokaldas who is advanced in years is able to keep the Thákor in check."

From this it would appear that Lieutenant Carnegy's efforts mentioned in last year's report have borne little fruit, and I think there can be no doubt from all the information that reaches me that the Thákor is fond of low associates and addicted to low habits.

112. The Thákor has three wives but no issue, and his heir is his step-brother Rattansinghji who was educated at the Scott College which he left last year. He is a heavy uninteresting boy, but so far is believed to have contracted none of his brother's bad habits. The Assistant Political Agent reports that the relations between the two brothers do not improve and that the question of Rattansinghji's "Jiwak" is still under consideration, but will be settled shortly. Rattansinghji's mother Chandâbá with whom the Tkákor was on very bad terms died on the 29th of October. The Thákor's relations with the other members of his family are not of a happy description.

113. The Assistant Political Agent visited Haldarwás and inspected the dispensary and school there. There is no dispensary at Ghodásar; it is more conveniently and suitably located at Haldarwás where it is much appreciated. A heavy flood in the river Wátrak caused much damage to lands and houses, otherwise there is nothing to report of this small Táluka.

114. The revenue system is the Bhágbatái in some villages, but in most of the villages a fixed cash Bighoti which varies from 8 annas to Rs. 3 per bigha is taken. The revenue of the year is reported to have been Rs. 31,812, as compared with Rs. 34,809 in the previous year, the decrease being attributed to bad crops, the result of excessive rain. The expenditure is given as Rs. 32,949 as compared with Rs. 32,684 in the previous year. The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure furnished by the Thákor:—

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Total Amount.	No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1	Land revenue	19,266 15 6	1	Darbár expenses	7,189 5 8
2	Local cess	986 1 9	2	Tribute and Agency contributions	6,268 9 2
3	Taxes on non-agriculturists	1,490 4 5	3	Extraordinary charges (such as marriages, deaths, &c.,)	3,941 6 7
4	Sale-proceeds of lands, &c.	682 10 9	4	Administrative establishments	2,338 10 10
5	Opium revenues	1,634 4 0	5	Revenue Department	987 11 8
6	Abkári do. (including Gánja, &c.) ...	2,546 2 5	6	Judicial Department	741 11 7
7	Forests	6 0 0	7	Educational Department	1,161 9 3
8	Customs receipts	2,277 0 0	8	Police	900 0 0
9	Judicial do. (including Stamp) ...	734 0 2	9	Jail charges	398 4 1
10	Educational do. (Fees, &c.)...	114 7 6	10	Medical (including vaccination)	618 2 6
11	Other receipts	2,074 5 1	11	Forest Department	54 0 0
			12	Public Works (including repairs)	3,128 0 8
			13	Miscellaneous	5,221 8 0
	Total ...	31,812 3 7		Total ...	32,949 0 0

The revenue of the alienated lands is given as Rs. 1,316.

115. The Assistant Political Agent reports that the Darbár building was rebuilt this year which precluded the construction of other works of public utility, but the Darbár say that they spent Rs. 3,020 on Public Works as follows :—

Road from Haldarwás to Ghodásar (repairs)	...	...	1,520
A new dharamshála at Ghodia Máta ...	...	...	1,500

KHADA'L (FOURTH CLASS.)

Area	... 16 square miles.
Population	... 3,170
Revenue	... 19,667 rupees.
Expenditure	... 15,036 do.
Villages	... 13

116. The Táluka was not visited by the Political Agent, but the Assistant Political Agent visited it, interviewed the Chief and examined the Judicial records. He reports as follows :—

"I was much pleased with the examination of the records. The administration is popular. The Mia is a pleasant companion who takes moreover a pride in the affairs of his Táluka. His Kámdár, Mr. Harilal, gives every satisfaction and the Táluka is one of the best administered as far as my short experience warrants an opinion."

117. The Mia has no son. His relations with his family and kinsmen are good.

118. The revenue system is the Bhágbatái, but for cotton and tobacco a fixed Bighoti of Rs. 4 per bigha is taken. The revenue of the Samvat year 1950, 1st November to 31st October, is reported to have been Rs. 19,667 as compared with Rs. 18,381 in the previous year; the increase is said to be due to the sale of certain Darbár houses. The expenditure is given at Rs. 15,036 as compared with Rs. 20,275 in the previous year; the decrease is attributed to the completion of the Survey and to a reduction in Kothár expenses. Nothing is reported to have been spent on public works. The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure for the Samvat year 1950 furnished by the Thákor :—

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Total Amount.	No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount.
		Rs. a. p			Rs. a. p.
1	Land revenue...	9,800 0 0	1	Darbár expenses	7,075 8 0
2	Local cess	465 13 3	2	Tribute and Agency contributions ...	1,944 0 0
3	Taxes on non-agriculturists... ...	867 3 3	3	Extraordinary charges (such as marriages, deaths, &c.)	281 0 0
4	Opium revenues	637 11 0	4	Administrative establishments ...	595 0 0
5	Abkari revenues (including Ganja, &c.)	1,200 11 3	5	Revenue Department...	586 1 0
6	Forests	89 2 0	6	Educational Department	441 7 6
7	Customs receipts	41 8 9	7	Police	678 0 0
8	Judicial receipts (including Stamp)...	200 15 6	8	Jail charges	197 5 6
9	Educational receipts (Fees, &c.) ...	47 11 6	9	Medical (including vaccination) ..	36 0 0
10	Other receipts...	6,316 3 6	10	Forest Department	48 0 0
			11	Miscellaneous	2,853 10 0
	Total ...	19,667 0 0		Total ...	15,036 0 0

The revenue of the alienated lands is given as Rs. 6,000.

PUNÁDRÁ (FOURTH CLASS).

Area	...	...	20 square miles.
Population	...	...	4,321
Revenue	...	...	14,725 rupees.
Expenditure	...	...	13,904 do.
Villages	...	...	11

119. This Táluka was not visited by the Political Agent. The Assistant Political Agent visited it and held the usual inspection; he reports that the administration is carried on very fairly. The Mia is reported to be well disposed, there have been no complaints, and on the whole the Táluka is well managed.

120. The Mia's son, now nine years old, is a cripple, as reported in last year's report; he was taken to Bombay to be treated, but I understand that no operation was performed. The Mia's relations with his family and kinsmen are said to be good

121. The revenue system hitherto has been the Bhágbatái with the usual Vero, a Bighoti being taken on tobacco, chillies, castor oil and sugarcane which varied according to the nature of the crop and quality of the soil from Re. 1 to Rs 7. This year a fixed cash assessment has been introduced into two villages —Punádra and Kevadia—the effect of which has still to be seen.

122. The revenue of the Samvat year 1950, 1st November to 31st October, is reported to have been Rs. 14,725 as compared with Rs. 15,093 in the previous year. The crops are said to have suffered from excessive rain. The expenditure of the year is reported to have been Rs. 13,904 as compared with Rs. 12,747 in the previous year. The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure for the Samvat year 1950 which has been furnished by the Mia :—

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Total Amount.			No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
1	Land revenue	8,969	10	2	1	Darbár expenses	8,236	4	3
2	Local cess	424	8	9	2	Tribute and Agency contributions ...	355	0	0
3	Taxes on non-agriculturists	313	12	0	3	Extraordinary charges (such as marriages, deaths, &c,)	2,601	0	0
4	Opium revenues	510	0	0	4	Revenue Department...	888	14	0
5	Abkári revenues (including Gánja, &c.)	542	8	0	5	Judicial Department	444	0	0
6	Forests	44	10	0	6	Educational do, ...	274	1	9
7	Judicial revenues (including Stamp).	299	12	1	7	Police	300	0	0
8	Educational revenues (Fees, &c.) ...	22	15	9	8	Jail charges	248	0	0
9	Other receipts...	3,597	3	6	9	Medical (including vaccination) ...	30	0	0
					10	Forest Department	75	0	0
					11	Public Works (including repairs) ...	452	0	0
	Total ...	14,725	0	0		Total ..	13,904	4	0

123. Under the head of Public Works the Mia reports the building of a dharamshála at a cost of Rs. 652, towards which the people subscribed Rs. 200, the balance of the cost being defrayed by the Táluka.

PETHA'PUR (FOURTH CLASS).

Area	...	...	10 square miles.
Population	...	...	7,335
Revenue	...	...	18,954 rupees.
Expenditure	...	...	17,675 do.
Villages	...	...	3

(There are 16 Wántas in other jurisdiction.)

124. Colonel Hunter visited this Táluka in December. He found that though some of the Thákor's low associates had been dismissed there were still three men about the Darbár who led the Thákor into evil courses, and these men the Thákor promised he would dismiss. Colonel Hunter examined the Judicial record; the result was very unsatisfactory; the Criminal work was the worst and with regard to it Colonel Hunter addressed the Thákor as follows :—

"The conduct of criminal proceedings is far from satisfactory. Unless the work of the Criminal Courts is more regularly and legally conducted the Agency will have to interfere."

125. Later on the Assistant Political Agent visited and inspected the Táluka. He did not make any regular examination of the Judicial records, but he reports that the majority of the Judicial arrears noticed in last year's report had been cleared off. Of the Thákor he says that though he has dismissed many of his boon companions, he still continues in his bad habits and shows a disposition to alienate land to favourites in return for some petty service or Nazarána. Lieutenant Jacob adds: "I have little faith in his promises to amend; he is not amenable to advice in this matter."

126. The Thákor has no son, his relations with his own immediate family are believed to be good but with his Bháyat they are very strained. In September there was an affray between the Thákor and some of the Bháyat in which blows were exchanged but no great injury done. Both parties complained to the Agency and the Personal Assistant was sent to the spot and held an enquiry; the evidence was very conflicting and both parties filed Rázinámas which it was considered advisable to accept, a severe warning being administered both to the Thákor and the Bháyat.

127. It was mentioned in last year's report that there had been many changes of Kámdárs and that the Thakor would be called upon to nominate a properly qualified Kámdár for the approval of the Political Agent and warned that the present state of affairs would not be allowed to continue. The Thákor then appointed Mr. Maganlal Harikrishna Dave, and as more regularity and promptitude in the Judicial work was apparent since his appointment, Colonel Hunter approved of it subject to the result of next year's examination of the records.

128. The Dábhi Rajputs appealed to the Government of India against the decision of the Bombay Government upholding that of Colonel Sealy in the matter of the disputes between them and the Darbár regarding the levy of local cess, but the Government of India concurred in the orders of the Government of Bombay and the appeal was rejected.

129. The question of the excessive tribute demand of Baroda is still before the Government of India and the question of the jurisdiction over the villages of Jámla and Chandisna is still before the Secretary of State.

130. The land revenue is recovered by a fixed cash assessment which was fixed when the táluka was under Agency management. The revenue for the year is reported to have been Rs. 18,954 as compared with Rs. 20,165 in the previous year; the decrease is attributed to the damage done by excessive rain and presumably this refers to the revenue from the Wántas in Baroda territory where the Bhágbatái still obtains. The expenditure is given as Rs. 17,675 as compared with Rs. 20,141 in the previous year. Details of receipts and expenditure though called for have not been supplied.

131. Nothing whatever was spent on Public Works during the year.

132. The debt of the Táluka now amounts to Rs. 23,000. The tribute is Rs. 19,215 in arrears and there can be no doubt that Agency interference will be rendered necessary before long. The present tribute is a terrible burden on so small a Táluka and perhaps the Thâkor is not entirely responsible for the present state of the Finances, but the position has been complicated by his carelessness and since the close of the year he has again parted with his Kámdár. There are other matters also and I have called for a special report from my Assistant, after the receipt of which it will probably be necessary to address Government.

Sa'thamba' (Fifth Class).

Area ...	...	...	20 square miles.
Population	..	...	4,797
Revenue	...	...	9,404 rupees.
Expenditure	...	...	8,800 do.
Villages	...	...	13

133. The Táluka was not visited by the Political Agent, but the Assistant Political Agent visited it and examined the Judicial record; the result was very unsatisfactory, but it could scarcely be otherwise with the numerous changes of

Kámdárs that there have been. The Assistant Political Agent speaks very unfavourably of the Police.

134. It was stated in last year's report that a man named Chaganlál had been appointed Kámdár. In a very few months, however, the Thákor parted with him and this resulted in numerous complaints. The Thákor came to Sádra and agreed to appoint a Kámdár to be approved by the Political Agent. It was some time before he could get one, but eventually he appointed Mr. Bháilál Warajbhai who was approved of by Colonel Hunter and things settled down for a time, but when the Assistant Political Agent visited the Táluka there were again complaints against the Havaldár Káyam Khán who has been mentioned in former reports and who apparently has much influence over the Thákor. Recently it has been reported that the Kámdár Bhailal has left and the Thákor has been addressed on the subject and more satisfactory arrangements will be insisted upon.

135. A son has recently been born to the Thákor. The Thakor's brother continues to study in the Scott College and his conduct and progress are reported to be very fair.

136. The revenue system is the "Bhágbatái" with "Vero" and "Sukhdi." The Darbár takes ¼th of the dry crop, and ⅓th of the irrigated crop. On sugarcane a Bighoti of Rs. 5-2-0 is levied and on tobacco and chillies a Bighoti of Rs. 4. The revenue of the Samvat year 1950, 1st November to 31st October, is reported to have been Rs. 9,404 as compared with Rs. 8,648 in the previous year. The expenditure is reported to have been Rs. 8,800 as compared with Rs. 8,500 in the previous year. The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure for the Samvat year 1950 which has been furnished by the Thákor:—

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Total Amount.			No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
1	Land revenue	5,218	0	0	1	Darbár expenses	4,065	1	6
2	Local cess	144	0	0	2	Tribute and Agency contributions ..	1,144	0	0
3	Taxes on non-agriculturists	932	0	0		Extraordinary charges (such as marriages, deaths, &c.)	471	0	0
4	Sale-proceeds of lands, &c.	355	0	0	3				
5	Opium revenues	599	0	0	4	Administrative establishments ...	610	0	0
6	Abkári do. (including Gánja, &c.)	421	0	0	5	Revenue Department	344	0	0
					6	Judicial Department	54	0	0
7	Customs receipts	125	0	1	7	Educational Department	271	13	0
8	Judicial do (including Stamp) ...	26	8	0	8	Military (Sibandi)	490	0	0
9	Educational receipts, (Fees, &c.) ...	33	0	0	9	Police	144	0	0
10	Forests	186	0	0	10	Jail charges	190	1	6
11	Other receipts	1,364	7	11	11	Medical (including vaccination) ...	30	0	0
					12	Forest Department	12	0	0
					13	Public Works (including repairs) ...	95	0	0
					14	Miscellaneous	879	0	0
	Total ...	9,404	0	0		Total ...	8,800	0	0

Va'sna (Fifth Class).

Area	...	...	9 square miles.
Population	...	...	5,741
Revenue	...	...	13,802 rupees.
Expenditure	...	...	12,733 do.
Villages	...	...	5

137. The Assistant Political Agent visited the Táluka and inspected the Judicial records; the execution of Civil decrees was found to be badly in arrears but otherwise there was little to find fault with. The Thákor has been directed to clear off the balance of unexecuted decrees. The Táluka is close to Sádra and the Political officers see a good deal of the Thákor who has been well educated and is well meaning and amenable to advice, but the proximity of the place to Sadra is not an unmixed blessing for the Darbár. Half Sádra is in the Thákor's jurisdiction, many Agency servants live there, Vakils and Mukhtiárs make their influence felt, and very small matters are magnified into grievances.

138. The Thákor has one son, a child of three. The Thákor's relations with his Bháyat have not been so good this year, but the Assistant Political

Agent believes the fault is chiefly on the side of the Bháyat and advice has been given to both sides with a view to the settlement of these petty differences.

139. There has been some discontent about the cash assessment fixed in the time of the Agency management, and the Assistant Political Agent talks of there being some probability of a return to the Bhágbatái, but that I shall do my best to avert, for whatever may be the case in more remote localities there can be no doubt I think that in a Táluka so situated as Vásna the Bighoti system is the best both for the cultivators and the Durbár. If the assessment is too high the fault is not the Thákor's and it can easily be set right by revising it.

140. The revenue of the Samvat year 1950, 1st November to 31st October, is reported to have been Rs. 13,802 as compared with Rs. 13,727 in the previous year. The expenditure is given as Rs. 12,733 against Rs. 13,001 in the previous year; nothing was spent on Public Works beyond ordinary repairs. The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure which has been furnished by the Thákor.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Total Amount.	No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1	Land revenue	7,678 14 5	1	Darbár expenses	3,180 15 10
2	Local cess	574 14 0	2	Tribute and Agency contributions ...	3,108 11 2
3	Taxes on non-agriculturists... ...	1,787 14 0	3	Extraordinary charges (such as marriages, deaths, &c,)	1,163 7 1
4	Sale-proceeds of lands, &c, ...	245 4 0	4	Administrative establishments ...	465 7 5
5	Opium revenues	692 14 8	5	Revenue Department	907 1 10
6	Abkári do. including (Gánja, &c.)	598 13 10	6	Judicial Department	150 9 9
7	Customs receipts	762 13 0	7	Educational Department	662 8 11
8	Judicial do. (including Stamp)	385 13 3	8	Police	784 8 3
9	Educational (including Fees, &c.) ...	57 13 0	9	Jail charges	25 5 0
10	Other receipts	1,016 13 10	10	Public Works (including repairs) ...	55 5 9
			11	Miscellaneous	2,228 15 0
	Total ...	13,802 0 0		Total ...	12,733 0 0

There is a great deal of alienated land the revenue of which is given at Rs. 7,712-12-2.

RAMA'S (SIXTH CLASS).

Area ...	...	40 square miles.
Population ...	...	1,806
Revenue ...	...	2,450 rupees.
Expenditure ...	...	1,930 do.
Villages ...	...	9

141. This Táluka is under the supervision of the Assistant Political Agent, but he was unable to visit it during the year. While at Amliyára he sent for and examined the record, and reports that the examination was not satisfactory; no proper registers were kept of the criminal work, and the civil work though insignificant was also indifferent. There was a notable absence of any Police papers and the Assistant Political Agent thinks that the Táluka is too poor to entertain Police.

142. The Assistant Political Agent does not endorse his predecessor's opinion of the Mia; he thinks him "deep" rather than quiet, this opinion being based on the behaviour of the Mia in certain cases that came before him. There have been some complaints of the imposition of alleged new taxes which are under enquiry.

143. The revenue system is the Bhagbatái with "Vero," the Darbár taking $\frac{1}{4}$th of the produce, but on chillies and tobacco a Bighoti of Rs. 3-8-0 is charged. The revenue of the Samvat year 1950, 1st November to 31st October, is said to have been Rs. 2,450 as compared with Rs. 3,210 in the previous year; the falling off is attributed to excessive rain, and there was a mistake in last year's figures. The expenditure is stated to have been Rs. 1,930; last year it was the same. The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure which has been furnished by the Mia :—

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Total Amount.			No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
1	Land revenue	1,785	11	0	1	Darbár expenses ...	1,362	10	8
2	Taxes on non-agriculturists	200	0	0	2	Tribute and Agency contributions.	148	5	4
3	Opium revenues	85	4	0					
4	Abkári do. (including Gánja, &c.).	276	0	0	3	Administrative establishments.	180	0	0
5	Customs receipts	5	0	0	4	Police	144	0	0
6	Judicial do. (including Stamp.)	25	0	0	5	Jail charges	30	0	0
					6	Medical (including vaccination).	15	0	0
7	Other receipts	73	1	0	7	Miscellaneous	50	0	0
	Total ...	2,450	0	0		Total ...	1,930	0	0

144. Nothing was spent on Public Works but no local cess is taken. The Táluka is very poor and thinly populated, and it is a question whether Tálukas so small as this and Bolundra, who have not the means to keep up proper establishments much less proper Police, should be allowed to continue to exercise jurisdiction, but this question cannot be discussed in an Annual Report.

Thana Circles.

145. The following are the Thána Circles in this Agency :—

Names of Circles.	Area in square miles.	Population.	How constituted.	Population according to Census.	Revenue of 1893-94.	Revenue of 1894-95.	Tribute paid to Baroda.
Bavishi	110	40,068	24 Chief Matádári villages with sub-villages, in all 96.	40,068	46,033 0 0	46,033 0 0	33,912 11 5
Gadhwára	150	23,577	9 non-jurisdictional Tálukas.	23,577	17,795 13 11	16,868 6 5	3,258 0 5
Sábar Kántha	107	20,345	10 do.	20,345	36,914 2 0	33,293 15 2	6,222 11 4
Katosan	45	17,607	10 do.	17,607	40,812 6 11	40,906 7 3	5,198 6 8
Vatrak Kántha	40	10,031	4 do.	10,031	14,199 5 2	14,186 0 0	1,275 0 0

146. The Political Agent, Colonel Hunter, visited and inspected the Katosan Thána. The Assistant Political Agent visited and inspected the Bávishi and Wátrak Kántha Thánas, which are in his charge, and the Personal Assistant visited and inspected the Katosan, Sábar Kántha and Gadhwára Thánas which are under his supervision. There is nothing of special importance to record of any of the Thánas during the year.

147. The following is the financial condition of the several administrative funds of the Thánas :—

Names of Funds.	Balance on 1st April 1894.			Receipts during 1894-95.			Total.			Charges during 1894-95.			Balance on 31st March 1895.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bavishi Thána Fund ...	26,144	15	1	13,861	12	6	40,006	11	7	10,650	5	11	29,356	5	8
Bavishi Local Cess Fund ..	172	14	0	5,846	1	5	6,018	15	5	5,741	2	6	277	12	11
Gadhwara Thána Fund ...	2,982	11	10	3,745	8	11	6,728	4	9	3,617	12	8	3,110	8	1
Gadhwára Local Cess Fund .	3,057	8	7	2,387	14	10	5,445	7	5	2,771	6	3	2,674	1	2
Sábar Kántha Thána Fund...	1,803	10	9	4,791	4	6	6,594	15	3	3,511	10	8	3,083	4	7
Sábar Kántha Local Cess Fund.	2,772	14	7	2,488	15	3	5,261	13	10	2,073	4	11	3,188	8	11
Katosan Thána Fund ...	10,753	7	7	5,136	3	6	15,889	11	1	3,361	6	8	12,528	4	5
Katosan Local Cess Fund ...	7,325	3	6	2,836	12	2	10,161	15	8	3,139	12	1	7,022	3	7
Wátrak Kántha Thána Fund.	.....			3,405	11	8	3,405	11	8	2,917	9	0	488	2	8
Total ...	55,013	5	11	44,500	4	9	99,513	10	8	37,784	6	8	61,729	4	0

148. No Local Cess Fund has as yet been established for the Wátrak Thána and as the Thána Fund was only formed from the 1st April 1894 there were no receipts or payments in the previous year.

149. The principal sources of revenue of the Bavishi Thána Fund are the receipts from liquor and opium which are taken in their entirety ; besides these a contribution of Rs. 1,020 per annum is also levied from the Matádárs, and there are sundry miscellaneous receipts such as interest on investments, &c. The receipts in all the other Thána Funds are made up of a 7 per cent. levy on the net revenue of all the Tálukas under the Thána and one-fourth of the receipts from the opium and one-half of the receipts from the liquor contracts. From these funds all administrative charges are met.

150. The Local Cess funds are made up of the cess received from all villages under the Thána at the rate of one anna per bigha of land and one anna per rupee of Vero from non-agriculturists and are utilized in maintaining schools, dispensaries and the Vaccination Establishment and in the construction of works of public utility.

151. The receipts of the Bávishi Thána Fund during the year under report exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 35 and the expenditure was less by Rs. 684 owing principally to a smaller expenditure on buildings, &c., chargeable to the fund. In the Bávishi Local Cess Fund the receipts during the year under report exceeded those in the previous year by Rs. 310 and the expenditure was less by Rs. 2,004. The reason of this smaller expenditure is that owing to the low condition of the fund fewer works of public utility were undertaken. For the future it has been arranged, owing to the poor condition of this fund, to give an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 every year from the Bávishi Thána Fund, and for the current year a grant of Rs. 2,000 has been made. Looking to the fact that the expenditure on Public Works, Education and public improvements always exceeds the amount of the local cess by a considerable sum, a question arises whether there is really any necessity for keeping these so called funds separate, but that is a matter which must be separately dealt with.

152. In the Gadhwára Thána Fund there is a decrease of Rs. 918-2-9 in the receipts during the year under report as compared with the receipts of the previous year, but this is due to the recovery, during the previous year, of the arrears of the 7 per cent. cess, as explained in paragraph 94 of last year's report; the receipts that year were abnormal. The expenditure was less by Rs. 452 due to various causes which call for no particular remark. In the Gadhwára Local Cess Fund the receipt was less by Rs. 440 than in the previous year, because the previous year's receipts included some past arrears. The expenditure also was less by Rs. 724 due to the fact that in the previous year a larger amount was spent on Public Works ; it nevertheless exceeded the income during the year under report by Rs. 383, but this is due to the fact that a large sum was disbursed during the year under review in providing furniture, instruments, &c., for the use of the Gadhwára Dispensary.

153. In the Sábar Kántha Thána Fund the increase in both the receipts and expenditure, as compared with the figures of the previous year, is immaterial and calls for no particular remark. In the Local Cess Fund there is a decrease of Rs. 1,686 in the receipts as compared with the figures of the previous year, owing to the receipts of the previous year including collections of the cess for 15 months and a sum of Rs. 800 recovered from the Vakhtapur Thákor as cost of Survey in that táluka. The expenditure was also less by Rs. 1,103 and is due to a smaller expenditure on Public Works.

154. In the Katosan Thána Fund there is a decrease in receipts as compared with the figures of the previous year, owing to the amount due from some of the Tálukas having been disputed, the matter is still under reference and the recoveries will be made when it is finally disposed of. The expenditure of the Katosan Thána was less by Rs. 505, but the reasons for the larger expenditure in the previous year have been pointed out in paragraph 97 of last year's report. In the Katosan Local Cess Fund there was a decrease of Rs. 849 in the receipts due to the fact that the figures of the previous year included recoveries of arrears, and an increase of Rs. 1,709 in the expenditure due to a larger outlay

on Public Works, two new school-houses having been built, one at Maguna and the other at Katosan.

155. With the exception of the Bávishi Local Cess Fund the condition of all these funds continues to be good. The report on the best means of utilizing future accretions to these funds was submitted by Colonel Hunter during the year; he agreed with the view expressed by me in last year's report that it was necessary in each Thána to have a Reserve Fund to meet the possibility of a bad year or even of two consecutive bad years, and that the expenditure should be confined to future accrétions. In this view Government, while sanctioning Colonel Hunter's other proposals, concurred. Provision has been made accordingly in the budgets of the current year to carry out the proposals in part and will be continued in future years as funds accumulate.

156. Of the Nisha system in the Bávishi Zilla, which was referred to in last year's report, there is nothing special to note. The field survey has been continued throughout the year; correspondence is going on and information being gathered and the matter will not be lost sight of nor left to the last.

157. In the Bávishi Zilla the field survey was completed in one more chief village and its hamlets, and in five it was in progress at the end of the year. In Katosan the measurement of the remaining village of the Pálaj Táluka was completed and in the Sábar Kántha two villages of the Likhi Táluka were measured. The establishment is small and the progress slow in consequence, but from next year the whole strength will be concentrated on the Bávishi Zilla, so that the work there may be completed in a couple of years and things be put in train for whatever arrangements it may be decided to be best to introduce when the existing Nisha contract comes to an end. In connection with the survey of the Gadhwára villages in dispute between I'dar and the Gadhiás, carried out under Mr. Fforde's supervision last year, the maps referred to last year were all examined, and considerable progress has been made with the erection of the boundary-marks. The funds for this latter work as reported last year were advanced from the Agency General Fund and have to be recovered from the parties who may be held liable on the final settlement of the case.

Police.

158. The following table shows the work done by the Police in the several Thánas during the year under report:—

Thána Circles.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of offences in which convictions were obtained.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent to trial.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of cases convicted to cases reported.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.		Percentage of accused convicted to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
Bávishi	45	67	38	39	57	59	55	58	11	16	84·4	58·2	75·4	69·5	78·1	70·6	
Gadhwára... ...	42	43	20	14	52	52	48	52	18	30	47·6	32·5	55·7	42·3	60·4	42·3	
Sábar Kantha ...	52	19	20	7	56	32	49	30	23	20	38·4	36·8	39·3	31·2	44·9	33·3	
Katosan	41	27	23	19	45	57	42	51	6	9	56·4	70·3	78·3	73·6	84·4	82·3	
Wátrak Kántha ...	18	17	9	7	25	16	25	15	12	6	50·	41·1	52·	43·7	52·	46·6	
Total ...	198	173	110	86	235	216	219	206	70	81	55·5	49·7	60·8	56·4	65·3	59·2	

159. There was again a decrease in the total number of offences reported to the Police, but this decrease is not real, because last year the Mohanpur Táluka was included in the Sábar Kántha and was handed over to its Chief this year on the 16th of May, and thirty offences which were reported in Mohanpur are thus excluded, hence the decrease in the Sábar Kántha, which is principally responsible, for the decrease in the total, disappears. There was also a decrease

of 14 offences in Katosan, but it is more than counterbalanced by an increase of 22 offences in the Bávishi. In Gadhwára and Wátrak Kántha the number of offences was about the same, and if for purposes of comparison we add the 30 Mohanpur offences now shown elsewhere to the total we get a net increase of 5 offences, so that on the whole it may be said that crime was practically stationary. The percentage of cases convicted to cases reported was very good in the Bávishi Circle, though considerably lower than in the previous year, and in the Katosan Thána it was very good, but it was very low in Wátrak Kántha, Sábar Kántha and Gadhwára, particularly in the latter, where there was a serious falling off as compared with the previous year. The percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested was very good in the Bávishi and Katosan Thánas, while it was fair only in Wátrak Kántha and Gadhwára and bad in the Sábar Kántha. As compared with the previous year there was a falling off everywhere in the percentage of accused convicted to accused sent for trial. This was most marked in the Gadhwára Thana, considerable in the Sábar Kántha, slight in Katosan, and not very serious in the Bávishi and Wátrak Kántha. Taking the figures as a whole they show 49·7 per cent. of convictions in cases, 56·4 convicted to accused arrested, and 59·2 convicted to accused sent for trial. These figures are not so good as those for the previous year, and it is always unsatisfactory to have to notice a falling off, but the figures on the whole are still creditable, and allowing for the very different circumstances under which the Agency Police work they do not compare unfavourably with the work of Regulation District Police.

160. The following statement shows the value of property stolen and recovered during the year :—

No.	Thána Circles.	Value of property stolen.		Value of property recovered.		Percentage recovered of property stolen.	
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Bávishi Thána ...	290 5 3	3,437 14 11	135 9 9	2,699 6 11	46·71	78·5
2	Gadhwára Thána ...	2,496 9 6	760 10 6	991 1 4	185 13 3	39·69	24·4
3	Sábar Kántha ...	10,575 1 7	208 2 6	5,091 4 0	84 8 0	48·14	40·5
4	Katosan Thána ...	1,620 4 9	319 8 6	326 11 6	250 0 6	20·17	78·2
5	Wátrak Kántha Thána	314 2 0	191 1 10	60 2 0	99 13 4	19·14	52·2
	Total ...	15,296 7 1	4,917 6 3	6,604 12 7	3,319 10 0	43·17	67·5

161. It will be seen that there was a falling off in the percentage of recoveries in two Thánas and an increase in the other three. On the whole the figures show a marked improvement, the percentage of recoveries being 67·5. As compared with 43·17 in the previous year and 30·83 in the year preceding that, the large increase in the value of the property, both stolen and recovered, in the Bavishi Thána, is due to one big theft committed at Dabhoda in which Rs. 2,610 worth of property was stolen and Rs. 2,593 recovered.

Jails.

162. There is a lock-up at each of the Thánas and at Mahisa under Bávishi, and Hadol under Gadhwára. Formerly under the standing orders all persons from all Thánas on conviction were sent to the Sadra Jail, but in the case of the Gadhwára Thána, which is a long way off from head-quarters, this was found to cause much inconvenience and numerous Police escorts, while in some cases the better part of the sentence was passed before the prisoner got to jail at all ; in January therefore an order was passed by which persons sentenced to under 15 days' imprisonment are allowed to be kept in the lock-up at Satlásna. Elsewhere these lock-ups are for under-trial prisoners only. Prisoners sentenced upto two years are confined in the Sádra Jail and those sentenced to more than two years are sent to the Ahmedabad Central Prison to undergo their sentences.

Criminal Justice.

163. The following statement shows the Criminal work done by the Thánádárs' Courts during the year :—

No.	Names of Courts.	Number of offences during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of						
				Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial during 1894-95.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Criminal cases with prisoners before the Court remaining for trial at the end of the year.
		1893-94.	1894-95.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.		1893-94.	1894-95.							
1	Bávishi Thándár	86	90	...	48	92	5	3	5	177	153	95	6	51	...	...	1	1
2	Gadhwára Thándár	44	40	...	48	25	10	...	...	78	83	29	22	31	...	...	1	1
3	Sábar Kántha Thándár	50	22	2	17	13	9	...	...	82	41	5	23	13	...	...	...	...
4	Katosan Thándár...	59	48	...	45	10	58	16	...	103	129	72	3	54	...	...	...	...
5	Wátrak Kántha Thándár ...	25	16	...	15	9	1	...	...	51	25	8	5	10	...	...	2	1
	Total ...	264	216	2	173	149	83	19	5	491	431	209	59	159	...	...	4	3

164. This shows a decrease in the number of offences reported, the figures being 216 for the year under report as compared with 264 in the previous year and 307 in the year preceding that, in the Katosan and Wátrak Kántha Thánas the decrease was real, in the Sábar Kántha Thána it was not, being due to the transfer to its Chief of the Táluka of Mohanpur, the jurisdiction over which while under Agency management was exercised by the Sábar Kántha Thándár. In all 431 persons were dealt with by the Thána Magistrates as compared with 491 in the previous year. Of these 209 were discharged, 59 were acquitted, and 159 were convicted. Thus, while the work was less, the percentage of conviction was slightly higher, being 36·8 as compared with 33·5 in the previous year. It must be remembered in scrutinizing the above statement too that these Thána Magistrates exercise second class powers only and therefore do not deal with the more serious class of crime which goes to the Assistants for disposal and does not therefore appear in this statement.

165. The following statement shows the work done by the Civil Courts in the Thána Circles :—

No.	Names of Courts.	Tribunals.	Number of cases on file at the end of the previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.		Number disposed of during the year.		Arrears.	
					1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	Bávishi Thána ..	2	17	307	249	324	232	296	17	28
2	Gadhwára Thána ...	1	...	59	82	59	82	58	...	1
3	Sábar Kántha Thána	1	1	33	127	34	126	33	1	1
4	Katosan Thána ..	1	5	103	163	108	158	107	5	1
5	Wátrak Kántha Thána ...	1	8	64	93	72	85	71	8	1
	Total ...	6	31	566	714	597	683	565	31	32

166. The statement shows a large decrease in the total number of cases for disposal, and while there was an increase of no less than 75 cases on the Bávishi files there was a large decrease on the files of all the other Thánas. In the Sábar Kántha Thána this may no doubt be largely accounted for by the transference of the jurisdiction over Mohanpur to its Chief, in the other Thánas it is rather difficult to account for, but Civil work always fluctuates and the succession of bad seasons in these Thánas particularly in Gadhwára and Katosan may have had a good deal to do with it. The year opened with a balance of 31 cases from the previous year, 566 new cases were filed, making a total of 597 cases for disposal as

compared with 714 in the previous year. Of these 565 were disposed of as compared with 683 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 32 cases at the close of the year. Arrears were reduced to 1 in all the Thánas except Bávishi, where they rose from 17 to 28, but looking to the great increase of Civil work in the Bavishi during the year I do not think that much fault can be found with that, and taking the Thánas all together, I consider that the working of the Civil Courts during the year was very satisfactory.

Weather and Crops.

167. The rainfall duing the year in all the Thána Circles was excessive and did much damage to the monsoon crops, while the after or rabi crops were also poor. In the Bávishi and Wátrak Kántha the outturn of the kharif crops is reported to have been only 2 annas in the rupee and that of the rabi crops 10 annas. The rice crop was abundant and was much benefited by the heavy rain. In the other three Thánas the rainfall was also very excessive and the kharif crops were much damaged, but the rabi was not so bad. Cotton is grown in the Sábar Kántha, but the outturn for the year was very poor.

Public Health.

168. There was no appearance of cholera in any of the Thanas. But the public health was not good, as owing to the prevalence of fever of a bad type accompanied by cough, due no doubt to the abnormal rainfall, there was much mortality among the people.

Cattle Disease.

169. Cattle disease was again prevalent in three of the Thána Circles, the native names for it are "Bhamrio" and "Dhujio." In the Katosan and Gadhwára Thánas it did much damage, but figures are not available. In the Bávishi, of 990 cattle attacked 774 died, so that the disease was more widespread and more virulent than in the previous year, but the Sábar Kántha, where it was prevalent last year, and the Wátrak Kántha appear to have been free from it. In the Wátrak Kántha there were several fatal cases of Ludhiana Fever and in Katosan and Gadhwára there was also much mortality among the horses from a disease which the natives call "Zerbaj" and which was probably Ludhiana Fever or anthrax.

Public Works.

170. The following sums were spent on Public Works in the Thána Circles during the year :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Bávishi.	A bund near the school-house at Harsoli ...	87	1	5
	Iron railing and repairs to a well near the Maran-Sagar Tank at Mahisa	242	8	2
	Miscellaneous petty works	65	7	4
	Repairs to school-buildings	83	5	6
	Repairs to other buildings	223	4	0
	Total ...	701	10	5
Gadhwára.	Iron railing and repairs to wells at Satlasná ...	195	13	6
	Contribution towards the repairs of a well at Sartánpur	100	0	0
	Repairs to roads	227	12	6
	Repairs to buildings	51	1	6
	Total ...	574	11	6
Katosan.	New school-houses at Maguna and Katosan ...	1,806	14	7
	Repairs to buildings	316	4	9
	Total ...	2,123	3	4

		Rs.	a.	p.
Sábar Kántha.	Instalment of contribution towards Thána buildings at Wakhtápur	500	0	0
	Contribution towards the construction of a bund at Kadoli	200	0	0
	Repairs to buildings	60	5	2
	Total ...	760	5	2
Wátrak Kántha.	New lock-up at Nirmali	223	0	0
	A well in the school compound at Nirmali ...	123	9	0
	Repairs to buildings	25	12	0
	Total ...	372	5	0
	Grand Total ...	4,532	3	5

171. In addition to the above—

	A sum of Rs. 200 was spent by the people of Bhálusana on a temple. No other contributory works by the people are reported ...	200	0	0
		4,732	3	5

172. At Wakhtápur in the Sábar Kántha Thána good progress was made with the new buildings referred to in paragraph 116 of last year's report; they were nearly completed by the end of the year, and since the year closed, have been taken over and all the establishments transferred from Rangpur. The work has been done under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, and is in every way excellent. The final account of the cost has not yet been rendered. As mentioned in paragraph 116 of last year's report, the money has all been advanced from the Institution Fee Fund, and half is to be recovered from the Sábar Kántha Thána Fund by annual instalments. The second instalment of Rs. 500 was duly paid in 1894, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,497 still due to the Institution Fee Fund.

173. In Sánthal the Chief Constable's office and quarters were completed during the year under report, also a Police office room was completed in Mahisá, but the final accounts have not been received, and the cost of these two works therefore does not appear in paragraph 170 above. Two new school-houses were constructed at Maguná and Katosan at a total cost of Rs. 1,807.

174. The following statement furnishes information showing the state of education in the Thána Circles :—

No.	Names of Villages.	Class of Schools.	1894-95. Total Receipts.	1894-95. Total Expenditure.	Number of Schools and Pupils. 1893-94. Schools.	1893-94. Pupils.	1894-95. Schools.	1894-95. Pupils.	Average daily attendance.
	Bavishi Thána.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
1	Dabhoda	Primary schools.	16 11 6	435 1 11	1	68	1	66	46
2	Do. Girls' School .		.....	93 4 6	1	44	1	40	22
3	Mahisa		50 9 6	481 14 0	1	102	1	103	82
4	Do. Girls' School ...		.....	91 6 0	1	29	1	31	19
5	Vadodra		35 2 0	353 5 0	1	82	1	52	37
6	Do. Girls' School .		.....	31 13 0	...	...	1	23	12
7	Kaprupur		8 6 0	164 10 4	1	35	1	31	22
8	Kadjodra		10 11 0	169 11 0	1	31	1	30	21
9	Khánpur		24 4 0	269 3 9	1	52	1	53	42
10	Rakhial		21 13 0	241 15 0	1	34	1	34	23
11	Anguthala		15 9 3	212 13 0	1	35	1	32	23
12	Hársoli		30 13 2	390 0 11	1	70	1	50	37
13	Kothi				...	...	1	30	23
14	Harkhjinamuáda ...		43 7 9	364 13 3	1	81	1	64	45
15	Palundra				...	...	1	37	24
16	Barmuáda		8 6 3	53 6 3	...	...	1	45	28
	Total ...	.....	265 13 5	3,353 5 11	12	663	16	721	506

No.	Names of Villages.	Class of Schools.	1894-95. Total Receipts.	1894-95. Total Expenditure.	Number of Schools and Pupils. 1893-94. Schools.	1893-94. Pupils.	1894-95. Schools.	1894-95. Pupils.	Average daily attendance.
	Gadhwara Thána.		Rs. a. a.	Rs. a. p.					
17	Satlásua	Primary school.	14 15 9	230 10 0	1	37	1	41	30
18	Bhálusna		16 3 6	201 15 9	1	38	1	42	21
19	Umri		11 1 9	123 6 3	...	...	1	40	26
	Total ...	.....	42 5 0	556 0 0	2	75	3	123	17
	Sábar Kántha.								
20	Rangpur	Primary schools.	10 2 0	159 8 0	1	36	1	31	22
21	Kadoli		54 13 3	174 5 3	1	48	1	55	34
22	Dedhrota.		18 12 0	216 10 6	1	52	1	44	34
23	Derol		10 4 3	159 12 1	1	41	1	31	22
24	Tajpuri		8 6 0	145 10 0	1	30	1	34	24
25	Wakhtápur		15 13 0	203 0 8	1	37	1	46	30
26	Prempur		14 8 9	175 1 1	1	30	1	36	23
	Total ...	.....	92 11 3	1,233 15 7	7	274	7	277	189
	Katosan Thana.								
27	Sánthal	Primary schools.	31 2 6	253 3 9	1	60	1	70	49
28	Katosan		32 4 11	235 9 0	1	47	1	44	33
29	Maguna		22 8 6	217 4 6	1	39	1	40	35
30	Palaj		10 7 8	145 1 3	1	16	1	32	20
	Total ...	.....	96 7 2	851 2 6	4	162	4	186	137
	Wátrak Kántha Thána.								
31	Nirmali	Primary schools.	27 10 0	378 8 0	1	62	1	63	42
32	Jher		42 2 6	390 5 5	1	76	1	75	51
	Total ...	.....	69 12 6	768 13 5	2	138	2	138	93
	Grand Total ...	.....	567 1 4	6,763 5 5	27	1,312	32	1,445	1,002

175. In previous returns the figures shown in the column (4) of total receipts have been delusive inasmuch as they included the amount of the grant-in-aid from the Local Cess Fund as well as the amount of fees, while the figures in the column (5) of total expenditure were the figures of the net cost minus fees, that is, they were the amount of the grant-in-aid. As I presume that the object of these two columns is to show to what extent education is self-supporting, I have this year entered in the first the figures of actual receipts only exclusive of the grant-in-aid, and in the second the total cost of the schools. The result is to show that during the year under report the total cost was Rs. 6,763-5-5, while the fees amounted to Rs. 567-1-4 only, so that the schools in these Thána Circles cost the rate-payers Rs. 6,196-4-1 and parents contributed 8·2 per cent only of the cost of educating their children.

176. The return will show that some small advance has been made in the matter of education in the Thána Circles during the year, one new girls-school has been opened at Vadodra, two new schools for boys have been opened at Barmuáda and Umri, and two new branch schools have been opened at Kothi and Pálundra in the Bávishi, the total number of pupils has increased by 133 or 9·2 per cent. and the average daily attendance has increased by 76 or 7·5 per cent. And it must be remembered that education in these Thána Circles is a difficult matter by reason of the difficulty in finding funds in the first place and of inducing the cultivating classes to send their children in the second. With regard to the first, as it is, the Assistant Political Agent complains that in his charge education absorbs too much of the Local Cess Funds and leaves too little for public works and medical relief; the second is a difficulty that only time and perseverance can conquer. Bearing these difficulties in mind, the state of education in the Thána Circles is not unsatisfactory.

Frontier Affairs.

Sirohi and Dánta.

177. There was no further trouble about the boundary line settled by Colonels Hunter and Loch, referred to in paragraph 119 of last year's report, and it is

presumed that the Sirohi Darbár has at last acquiesced in the conclusions arrived at by those officers, of the correctness of which there can be no doubt. This conclusion is strengthened by the fact that since the close of the year under report some ill-disposed Sirohi Bhils knocked down a considerable number of the pillars, and the Sirohi Darbár at once sent officers and replaced them.

Idar and Sirohi.

178. It was stated last year that an arrangement had been come to by which agents from both sides should meet on the frontier and demarcate it where undisputed; a survey and plan to be made of the disputed land wherever the boundary was found to be disputed by surveyors from each side in the presence of the agents. In pursuance of this arrangement after some correspondence between this Ageney and the Resident, Western Rájputána, the 5th of January was fixed for the agents of both sides to meet on the frontier; on that date the Idar agents and surveyors were present on the spot, but nobody appeared for Sirohi; on the 13th a communication was received from the Resident, Western Rájputána, forwarding one from the Sirohi State, saying that owing to heavy boundary work then proceeding with Meywar they were unable to meet Idar at present. The Resident has, however, intimated that the work will be put in hand on the completion of the present monsoon.

Idar and Dungarpur.

179. With regard to this frontier, which was referred to in paragraph 122 of last year's report, the orders of Government were communicated to the parties, but the matter has so far not progressed beyond the stage of correspondence between them.

Mahi Kántha and Meywár.

180. The appeal of the Rawatji of Juda in the Khára and Kutramaria boundary dispute, referred to in paragraph 123 of last year's report, still remains unsettled. Colonel Hunter asked the Resident, Meywár, to fix a date for the disposal of the appeal and other border cases, but that officer replied that he would be unable to meet him during the open season. It was then arranged that the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, should meet Colonel Hunter instead at Ratanpur on the 4th February, but later that officer wrote that he could not come till the 20th, and by that time Colonel Hunter had important engagements in another direction, and all that he could do was to depute Lieutenant Jacob to meet the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, for Border Court business only.

BOUNDARIES WITH BARODA.

181. It was mentioned in last year's report (paragraph 127) that owing to the Baroda Darbár making a survey in their own territory doubts had arisen about some of the boundaries which required to be settled and many required re-demarcating, and that this would be done, previous settlements being adhered to wherever they existed. As soon as the season opened, I deputed my Personal Assistant from this Agency to meet the Baroda Boundary Settlement Officer for this purpose. The number of cases entrusted to them for settlement was 48 relating to boundaries between the Bávishi Zilla and the Dehgam Mahál of Baroda. Of these, 45 cases were settled and the remaining 3 had to be kept over for next year, as the original papers regarding them were not forthcoming. In 41 cases the boundaries were confirmed according to old settlements after making the corrections necessary and settling minor points which arose, and in the remaining 4, in which there were no previous settlements, the boundary line according to possession and enjoyment was confirmed. The amount of work which was got through was very satisfactory, but it threw a heavy additional burden on my Personal Assistant over and above his legitimate duties which are already sufficiently onerous, and it is believed that there are yet a considerable number of boundaries which will need to be similarly dealt with.

BORDER COURTS.

182. A Border Court was held at Ratanpur near Sámera on the Dungarpur frontier in February last, to decide claims between the Mahi Kántha States of Idar, Pol, Magodi and Mohanpur on the one side, and Dungarpur and Meywár on the other. It was presided over by Major Bignell, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, for Meywár and Dungarpur, and Lieutenant Jacob, Assistant Political Agent, for the Mahi Kántha.

183. The subjoined statement will show the work done:—

Names of States	Number of cases on file.	Number disposed of.	Number postponed.	Amount of cash awards.	Value of awards in live stock.	Remarks.
			Mahi Kántha vs. *Meywár.*			
Idar ...	28	28	...	3,210 14 3	...	Out of 28 cases, claims in 9 were allowed in favour of Idar.
Mohanpur ...	1	1	...	2,254 12 7	...	One Mohanpur claim decided in its favour.
Pol ...	6	6	...	.....	...	Six Pol claims were rejected.
			Meywár vs. *Mahi Kántha.*			
Idar ...	35	33	2	903 0 0	...	Out of 33 cases, claims in 2 were allowed in favour of Meywár, in the rest dismissed.
Pol ...	4	4	...	.....	...	Four claims against Pol were rejected.
			Mahi Kántha vs. *Dungarpur.*			
Idar ...	28	10	18	.....	...	The claims in all 10 were rejected.
Magodi ...	1	1	...	7 0 0	...	The one Magodi claim was allowed.
			Dungarpur vs. *Mahi Kántha.*			
Idar ...	51	29	22	777 1 2	...	Out of the 29 cases, claims in 7 cases were allowed and in 22 rejected.
Magodi ...	1	1	...	43 0 0	...	One claim against Magodi was allowed of Dungarpur.
Pol ...	2	1	1	.....	...	The claim against Pol which was heard was also rejected.

184. No Border Court was held for Mahi Kántha and Sirohi.

185. A small Border Court, composed of the Personal Assistant, Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, and the Náib Subha of Visnagar, was appointed to try a criminal case in which two subjects of the Wásna Thákor under this Agency were accused of having burnt a boat belonging to the Ulwa Thákor and plying on the river between Ulwa and Sádra, as the scene of the offence was disputed. The accused were discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

CHAPTER II—ATTACHED ESTATES.

186. The following statement gives the required particulars for all the estates in this Agency which are under Agency management. The figures as to revenue, expenditure and debt are for the Samvat year 1950, ending November 1894:—

No.	States or Tálukas.	Square Miles.	Population.	Gross Revenue, annual.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance.	Debt, if any.	Amount paid in liquidation during the year.	Balance of debt remaining.	Reasons for management.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Mánsa ...	27	14,926	56,311 4 8	55,126 8 10	20,782 1 10	.....	.....	.....	Minority.
2	Dábha ..	10	1,995	4,599 6 4	4,630 8 2	206 1 4	22,804 8 10	.....	22,804 8 10	Indebtedness.
3	Valasna ...	25	4,577	5,225 9 11	5,071 10 6	2,233 1 11	1,534 0 0	534 0 0	1,000 0 0	Minority.
4	Likhi ...	30	1,513	2,313 14 1	3,412 4 8	440 9 7	1,480 1 6	.....	1,480 1 6	Do.
5	Gabat ...	15	1,662	3,882 4 0	4,062 13 11	1,325 1 11	.....	.....	.....	Do.
6	Pálaj	8	1,586	8,542 5 11	6,741 0 9	5,630 12 0	6,343 12 6	.....	6,343 12 6	Do.
7	Hapa ...	9	1,445	3,175 6 8	2,977 11 1	3,097 0 3	7,208 6 9	.....	7,208 6 9	Do.
8	Hadol ...	30	4,081	3,036 12 6	2,810 0 11	4,362 4 9	.....	.....	.....	Semi permanent attachments. The revenue is distributed.
9	Jher... ...	15	6,374	3,088 11 9	3,442 13 6	893 15 8	.....	.....	.....	
10	Nirmali ...			2,613 15 3	3,571 2 5	362 3 2	.....	.....	.....	
11	Gadhwára ...	95	14,899	5,575 3 3	5,106 15 4	468 3 11	.....	.....	.....	
12	Deloli ...	3	1,063	3,564 1 4	3,988 3 7	124 3 6	601 0 2	48 0 2	553 0 0	Dispute among Bhaydárs.
13	Ganeshpur ...	...	330	610 11 3	573 6 6	60 6 4	.....	.....	.....	Do.
14	Khedáwáda .	27	2,162	3,886 11 4	2,527 12 8	620 6 5	19,845 15 6	.....	19,845 15 6	Minority.

187. Of the 15 estates mentioned as under management in paragraph 131 of last year's report, the management was withdrawn from one—Mohanpur—on the Thákor being invested with his powers and the estate was handed over to him on the 16th May 1894. No new estate was brought under management during the year of report.

188. The financial condition of No. 1 Mánsa, No. 5 Gábat, No. 8 Hadol, No. 9 Jher, No. 10 Nirmali, No. 11 Gadhwára and No. 13 Ganeshpur is good, and they have no debt. Dábha, Valásna, Likhi, Pálaj, Hápa, Deloli and Khedáwáda are all more or less in debt, but Dábha is the only one that has been actually attached for debt. The debt in Valásna, Likhi and Deloli is small, in Pálaj it is less than a year's revenue, in Hápa it exceeds two years' revenue, in Dábha and in Khedáwáda only is it serious.

189. The rules for the management of encumbered estates are still before Government; a further report on the subject was made by Colonel Hunter in January last, and as soon as the final orders of Government are received the liquidation of the debt in the more seriously encumbered States will be undertaken.

Ma'nsa (Third Class.)

190. This is the most important of the States under management. It was visited by Colonel Hunter in January and by the Personal Assistant three times during the year in connection with the audit and for other business.

191. The young Chief who is now 18 years of age left the Rájkumár College in September and in November went up for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, but unfortunately failed to pass it. The report of him from the Rájkumár College was that he had worked extremely well and had made great progress. Colonel Hunter then addressed Government with a view to the Thákor being associated with the Manager in the conduct of the business of his Táluka, so as to prepare him for the sole charge at some future date. The proposal was sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 525, dated the 22nd January 1895, and the Táluka was removed from the supervision of the Personal Assistant from the 28th of February, since which time the administration had been conducted by the Thákor and the Manager as Joint Administrators under the direct control and supervision of the Political Agent.

192. The Chief has one daughter but no son. His relations with his mother are not cordial, and the latter continued to quarrel with all the other ladies in the Darbár throughout the year, thereby causing a good deal of trouble to the Agency, but latterly things have been better. The Thákor's sister still remains unmarried but every effort is being made to secure a betrothal for her, and her marriage promises to be the source of very considerable expense to the Darbár. The young Thákor's relations with his Bháyat are so far good.

193. The office of the Manager was held by Mr. Raghunath Vinayak up to the beginning of June, when he proceeded to Tharád under Pálanpur to take up the appointment of Kámdár there. Mr. Chaganlal, the Nyáyádhish, held temporary charge up to the 21st of August, when he was relieved by Mr. Jeyshankar N. Pandit, the present Manager and Joint Administrator.

194. The opening balance at the commencement of the Samvat year 1950 was Rs. 13,437-1-0. The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 56,311-4-8. The total expenditure was Rs. 55,126-8-10; a large proportion of the outstanding advances were recovered, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 20,782-1-10. The expenditure would have been less, but that it included the payment of some heavy bills on account of the Thákor's marriage which was celebrated in the previous year. On the whole, the financial condition of the Táluka would appear to be sound and it has no debt, but the administration has to look forward to the marriage of the Thákor's sister which will certainly absorb a large part of the present balances.

195. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure for the Samvat year 1950, from 1st November 1893 to 31st October 1894. The revenues

of alienated lands which are believed to amount to about Rs. 27,000 are not included :—

No.	Heads of Receipts	Total Amount.			No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
1	Land revenue	39,522	12	11	1	Darbár expenses	12,048	12	5
2	Local cess	456	2	3	2	Tribute and Agency contributions ...	11,759	0	0
3	Taxes on non-agriculturists... ...	3,489	5	11	3	Extraordinary charges (such as marriages, deaths, &c.)	11,571	11	6
4	Sale-proceeds of lands, &c.	206	7	6					
5	Opium revenues	3,219	3	8	4	Administrative establishments ...	4,696	6	4
6	Abkári do. (including Gánja,&c.)	1,210	4	1	5	Revenue Department...	1,226	12	2
7	Customs receipts	501	0	0	6	Judicial Department	1,423	9	3
8	Judicial do. (including Stamp) .	2,368	12	5	7	Educational Department	1,740	9	9
9	Educational receipts (Fees, &c.) ...	283	13	0	8	Police	2,121	12	10
10	Other receipts	5,056	6	11	9	Jail Charges	542	14	7
	Total ...	56,311	4	8	10	Medical (including vaccination) ...	1,787	1	8
					11	Forest Department	65	6	4
					12	Public Works (including repairs) ...	2,711	5	0
11	Deposits received	37	10	0	13	Miscellaneous	3,501	3	0
12	Advances recovered	12,654	0	10					
						Total ...	55,726	8	10
					14	Deposits paid	10	5	6
	Total ...	69,002	15	6	15	Advances recoverable...	6,521	0	4
	Add—								
	Opening balance	13,437	1	0		Total ...	61,657	14	8
						Add—			
						Closing balance	20,782	1	10
	Grand Total ...	82,440	0	6		Grand Total ...	82,440	0	6

196. With regard to the survey it was mentioned in last year's report that all the villages of the Táluka had been measured with a view to the introduction of a cash assessment and that in five villages it had been introduced, while a classification of the remaining six villages was being made by Committees of disinterested Pátels. The work was nearly finished by the end of the year, but some differences have since arisen between the Joint Administrators and the Classing Committees which will have to be settled by the Political Agent.

197. A sum of Rs. 2,711-5-0 was spent on Public Works as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
A new school-house at Punjápura	990	4	8
Quarters for the Hospital Assistant at Mánsa ...	434	12	0
Road from Mánsa to Bapupara	541	5	2
Miscellaneous works and repairs	744	15	2
Total ...	2,711	5	0

Da'bha (Fifth Class).

198. The Political Agent was unable to visit this Táluka during the year under report, but it was visited and inspected by the Assistant Political Agent, in whose district it is situated. There is nothing to record of this small Táluka during the year except that a son was born to the Mia.

199. The opening balance at the commencement of the Samvat year 1950 was Rs. 109-15-6; the revenue of the year was Rs. 4,726-10-0, including the recovery of some outstandings; the expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,630-8-2, leaving a balance of Rs. 206-1-4 at the close of the Samvat year. The year was again a very bad one owing to excessive rain which did great damage to the crops and there was again a heavy deficit in the revenue.

200. The Japtidar Govindrao Sadashiv was in charge of the estate throughout the year, and the Assistant Political Agent reports that he worked well and that his relations with the Mia were good. The cash assessment was not introduced into the Táluka during the year, but the Assistant Political Agent reports that it very shortly will be.

Minor Estates.

201. Of these there is little to record during the year.

202. In Valásna the usual instalment was paid in liquidation of the debt which is now reduced to Rs. 1,000 and will soon be cleared off altogether. The estate throughout the year was in charge of Japtidar Kripashankar Narbheshankar who is reported to have worked fairly well, but latterly he has not been on good terms with the Bái, the mother of the young Thákor, who has preferred several complaints against him which are under enquiry by the Personal Assistant.

203. In Likhi the survey operations referred to in last year's report (paragraph 162) were stopped by Colonel Hunter as it is doubtful whether the Bighoti system would at present at any rate be suitable to the Táluka. Japti Kárkun Kishor Tribhowan was in charge of the estate throughout the year and is reported to have done his work satisfactorily.

204. In Gábat there is no debt; on the contrary it has a balance at its credit. The excess in the expenditure was due to the allowance of the Kumár ng increased as well as to some petty expenditure being sanctioned. The Kumár Vajesingji continued to attend the Assistant Political Agent's office to learn the details of administrative work, and since the close of the year the revenue administration of the Táluka has been made over to him. Japtidár Khusal Velji was in charge of the estate throughout the year, and his work, the Personal Assistant reports, was well done.

205. In Pálaj the Vighoti system is in force in all the villages. There is a handsome balance in hand which in another year should be sufficient to discharge the debt. Japtidár Naranlal Vanmali was in charge of the estate throughout the year and is reported to have done his work fairly well.

206. In Hápa a Committee of 3 respectable Pátels was engaged upon the work of classifying and assessing the fields with a view to the introduction of the Vighoti system. They have now finished their work, and a Vighoti will shortly be introduced. There is a balance of over Rs. 3,000 in hand towards the liquidation of the debt. The eldest Kumár has been allowed to leave the Scott College, being 18 years of age. The other two Kumárs Parbatsingji and Juwansingji are still studying there. The Japtidár Chaganlal is well reported.

207. Of Hadol and Ganeshpur there is nothing to record; both are free from debt. Both these estates were in charge of Kárkún Parbhuram Kevalram throughout the year, and he is reported to have done his work well.

208. Jher-Nirmáli and Gadhwára are managed by their respective Thándárs. There is nothing particular to record about them.

209. In Deloli the debt has been reduced to Rs. 553, and there was a balance of Rs. 124-3-6. Japtidár Motilal Nagardas was in charge of the estate and is reported to have worked well.

210. Khedáváda came under management on the 19th of January 1894, on the death of the late Chief and owing to the minority of the present one. The year was not a good one and the receipts did not come up to the budget estimate, but on the other hand the expenditure was less than was anticipated and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 620. The usual notice was made to creditors and claims amounting to Rs. 19,845 were filed, but these have still to be examined under whatever rules may be finally sanctioned by Government, and looking to the fact that Mahi Kántha Tálukdárs cannot encumber their estates beyond their own life, except under very special circumstances, it is probable that a large proportion of these claims will be struck out. There is nothing to record of the estate. Japtidár Mohanlal Daulatram was in charge of it throughout the year and is reported to have worked well.

211. The following statement gives particulars concerning the minors under the supervision of the Agency during the year, and their education, health and conduct;—

Name.	Age.	Whether receiving an education.	Health.	Mental Capacity.	Conduct.
Takhatsingji of Mánsa ...	18	Educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Good ...	Good ..	Excellent.
Harisingji of Valásna ...	15	Yes, at the Scott College, Sádra.	Do. ...	Very good.	Very good.
Jaswatsingji of Likhi ...	10	Do. ...	Do. ...	Good ...	Good.
Vajesingji of Gábat ...	21	Educated at the Scott College, Sádra.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Dolatsingji of Pálaj ...	18	Yes, at the Scott College, Sádra.	Do. ...	Very fair.	Do.
Vakhatsingji of Hápa ...	20	Educated at the Scott College, Sádra.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Jawansingji of Hadol ...	13	Yes, at the Scott College, Sádra.	Do. ...	Weak in study.	Fairly good.
Vakhatsingji of Khedáwáda.	16	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Appendix III.

212. The usual statement showing the strength and cost of the Stipendiary Police for the whole Province is appended No. III.

213. The total strength in the Jurisdictional States and Tálukas was greater in the year under report than in the preceding year, there being 176 mounted and 1,074 foot as against 165 and 1,031 respectively. The total of all ranks was 1,250 as against 1,196. The total cost was Rs. 1,01,545-11-3 as against Rs. 97,222 9-8 in the previous year. Taking the States and Tálukas individually, there were fluctuations as under :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
I'dar	7	...
Málpur	5	...
Mohanpur...	26	...
Ilol	...	2
Punádra	3	...
Khadál	10	...
States of 5th Class	...	2
States of 6th Class	7	...
	58	4
Total, Net Increase ...	...	54

The most noticeable increase is in the 3rd Class Táluka of Mohanpur where it is due to the Táluka being removed from the Agency supervision owing to the Thákor having attained his majority and to the necessity of augmenting the Police force for the protection of the country from the raids of the Bhils. In Khadál the increase is understood not to be real, being due to a change in classification and the other fluctuations are not such as to call for any remark.

214. In the Agency Police there has been no change, the strength being the same as last year—121 mounted and 322 foot. The total cost was Rs. 81,838-1-4 as against 81,113-4-4 in the previous year.

215. The total strength for the whole province was 1,693, of whom 297 was mounted; the total cost was Rs. 1,83,383-12-7 as compared with Rs. 1,78,335-14-0 in the previous year.

216. The Agency Police was in charge of Lieutenant Carnegy up to the 6th June 1894, when he proceeded on transfer to Káthiáwár, handing over charge to the Native Assistant who held it till the 26th July, on which date Lieutenant Hancock took charge. The latter officer held charge upto the 23rd November, when he was obliged to proceed on furlough owing to ill-health, and

the Personal Assistant was in charge upto the 4th January 1895, on which date he was relieved by Lieutenant Jacob, who remained in charge till the close of the year.

217. The force as stated last year is divided into 6 administrative sub-divisions apart from the reserves at head-quarters. The Bávishi, Katosan, Gadhwára, and Sábar Kántha Thána Circles constitute each a sub-division in charge of a Chief Constable. The small Wátrak-Kántha Thána Circle and Sádra Station are each in charge of a Head Constable. There are two Inspectors, their charges being the same as last year. There are six Police Stations and 20 out-posts, besides the special posts at Rupal, Sardoi, Dhundhar and Bákrol, which are under the Rehwar Zilla Fauzdár; one new out-post has been temporarily placed at Katosan. Lieutenant Jacob personally visited and inspected all the Police Stations and 14 of the outposts, the multiplicity of his duties and the short time at his disposal after he took charge preventing him from visiting the remaining outposts.

218. The Police are reported to have made good progress with their drill. In the rains Lieutenant Hancock took great pains with them, was personally on the parade ground every morning and undoubtedly succeeded in effecting a great improvement in this respect. During the fair season the drill of the Foot Police was carried on under the head-quarter Chief Constable Yahuda Jacob, a pensioned Subhedár of the 17th Bombay Infantry, who is described as a "capital officer", and that of the mounted branch under Risáldár Usmankhan who has recently been given promotion in the Rewa Kántha. The drill and ball practice at head-quarters was supervised by the Assistant Political Agent himself as Superintendent. In the Thánas it was supervised by the Inspectors. During the monsoon months as usual as many of the mounted men as possible were called into head-quarters for drill, and thanks to Lieutenant Hancock's efforts, there was a marked improvement, but there is plenty of room for more, and Lieutenant Jacob is giving this matter his best attention. All the available men were put through their musketry course.

219. The clothing and arms are reported to be in good condition, but in both mounted and foot the accoutrements are said to be in need of renewal, and provision will be made in the next budget for this. The 65 men referred to in the last report have still to be armed with smooth-bores. Government have recently sanctioned an additional grant to meet this charge, and an indent has already been submitted for the arms required, which it is hoped will be received before long.

220. The force was short of its strength by 3 foot, 1 officer and 2 constables, 7 horses and 3 camels at the close of the year.

221. Two horses were cast and 8 died, two camels were cast and one died. The year is reported to have been a disastrous one all over the country for camels which appear to have succumbed to liver disease; the loss of only one camel therefore shows that more care was taken with these animals, and is a great improvement on previous years. Most of the horses died of Ludhiana Fever which was very prevalent in parts of the province.

222. The conduct of the men cannot be said to have improved during the year as departmental punishments have again increased from 85 last year to 129 this, but there was no increase in the judicial punishments, of which there was only one. Six men were punished by dismissal, 10 by reduction, 52 by fine, and 61 with extra drill. The number of men in receipt of rewards was the same as in the previous year, viz., 4. These were all pecuniary rewards for detection of crime.

223. The number of educated officers and men was 42 and 68 as compared with 41 and 72 the previous year; and 100, viz., 9 officers and 91 men, were under instruction. The Police School at head-quarters had a good attendance throughout the year; the men are taught to read and write and are instructed in their duties as policemen.

224. The health of the Force was on the whole good, though the percentage in the hospitals was a trifle higher than in the preceding year, being 30·2 as compared with 26·8; fever was again very prevalent after the rains. The question of an increase in the hospital accommodation at Sádra is under the consi-

deration of Government; it is much required. There were 5 deaths during the year, including one of a man who being sent from Rangpur to Likhi on duty was found murdered on the road; it was at first thought that he had been murdered by Bhils, but that I do not believe, and I am sorry to add that so far the guilty person or persons have not been apprehended, though a reward was offered for their apprehension.

225. The results of the working of the Police during the year are shown in Appendix IV. The total number of offences reported to the Police for the whole province was 1,041 as compared with 963 in the previous year, which shows an increase of crime, the increase being most noticeable in the Bávishi Thána Circle, I'dar State and Katosan Táluka. The number of persons arrested was 1,378 as compared with 1,296 in the previous year; and the number sent for trial was 1,327 as compared with 1,254; of these 828 were convicted and 464 acquitted or discharged as compared with 766 and 444 in the previous year; 1 person died before trial and 34 remained for trial at the close of the year as against 41 at the close of the previous year. The number is large, but taking the divisions separately, it nowhere calls for any special remark.

Appendix IV.

226. Taking the statement as a whole it shows a percentage of 60 convicted of accused arrested and 62·3 convicted of accused sent for trial, which is slightly better than in the previous year, when the percentage was 59·1 and 61 respectively. Taking the divisions which are worked by the Agency Police and those which are entirely under the States and Táluka Police separately, the former show a percentage of 55·9 convicted to arrested and 58·5 convicted to sent for trial—a result which though not so good as in the previous year, when the figures were 62·9 and 67·7 respectively, is still not unsatisfactory, and the latter show a percentage of 60·8 convicted to arrested and 63·1 convicted to sent for trial, which is satisfactory, the figures for the previous year being 58·3 and 59·7 respectively.

227. The Agency Police are of course the best even though the result of their working this year is not so good as it was in the previous year. In the States and Tálukas the figures for I'dar show some small improvement, in the others they vary very much, but as I remarked last year it is impossible to make any comparison that would be of any value, because the size of the divisions is so unequal and the circumstances under which the various bodies work and the conditions against which they contend are so divergent, I consider that taking all circumstances into account the work in I'dar and the other States and larger Tálukas is good on the whole. In I'dar, Dánta and Mohanpur the Police sent everybody they arrested for trial by a Magistrate.

Crimes of Violence.

228. The offences of this nature for the whole Mahi Kántha were as under as compared with the previous year :—

	Year under report.	Previous year.
Murder	... 17	13
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	... 4	9
Dacoities	... 16	10
Robberies	... 51	26
Dacoities with murder	... 2	2
Dacoities and robberies causing grievous hurt	... 2	9
Property stolen in robberies and dacoities...	Rs. 7,259-12-6	9,208-2-0.

It will be seen that the figures for the year under report do not contrast favourably with those of the previous year, for while murders and culpable homicides taken together were 21 as against 22, dacoities and robberies of all sorts increased from 47 to 71, which cannot be regarded as otherwise than unsatisfactory. The number of murders in dacoities was two, the same as last year, the number of dacoities and robberies with grievous hurt was less by seven. Thus it may be said that violent crime as against the person was stationary, that as against property it increased by 66·1 per cent., but that the amount of violence used and the value of the property carried away in dacoities and robberies was less.

229. In paragraph 188 of last year's report I pointed out how difficult it was to say in what portions of the Agency crimes of a particular description were most prevalent, but my remark, that speaking generally the violent crime comes principally from the wilder districts, holds good again this year—9 of the murders, 1 case of culpable homicide, 7 dacoities, 29 robberies, and 1 dacoity with murder were committed in the Idar State. One murder, one robbery, one dacoity with murder and one dacoity with grievous hurt were committed in Pol. One murder and 7 robberies were committed in Dánta. One murder and 6 robberies were committed in Málpur. One murder and 3 dacoities were committed in Mohanpur. One murder and 3 dacoities were committed in Dadhália. One murder each in Magodi and Sáthamba, and one murder, one culpable homicide, 3 dacoities and 3 robberies were committed in the Godhwára and Sábar Kántha, which are the wildest of the Thána Circles. The small residue was committed in different jurisdictions in the more settled districts and calls for no particular mention.

230. In the 71 cases of dacoity and robbery of all sorts, 39 persons concerned in 22 cases were arrested and sent for trial; of these 21 were convicted, 16 acquitted and 2 remained to be tried at the close of the year. In the 21 murder and culpable homicide cases, 16 persons concerned in 12 cases were committed to the Sessions Courts and 7 were convicted. This is again unsatisfactory, but in this connection I would invite attention to the remarks I made last year in paragraph 189 of my report, in which I showed the great difficulties which confront many of the States in dealing with violent crime.

231. In the Rehwár Zilla which comprises the Tálukas of Mohanpur, Ranásan, Bolundra, Dadhália and Wadágám there was an increase in the amount of violent crime reported as compared with the previous year, but I am inclined to think that this is due to the appointment of the Rehwár Zilla Fauzdár which has imposed on the smaller of these Tálukas the necessity of reporting every offence, whatever the circumstances or nature may be. I doubt if there has been any real increase in violent crime in these Tálukas, and there can be no doubt that it is very much less than it used to be some few years back. In the matter of detection I cannot say that I think any improvement has so far resulted from the appointment of the Fauzdár, but one year is not a sufficient time to judge in, and we may still hope that the appointment will lead to good results. Colonel Hunter visited all the special outposts that have been established in this zilla and removed the head-quarters of the supervising Fauzdár from Rupal to Sardoi, which is more centrally and conveniently situated and commands the entrance to the notoriously dangerous pass known as the Sardoinál. The construction of quarters for the men of the outposts is under consideration and steps will be taken to commence the work as soon as the season opens.

232. There were no complaints of Bhil inroads into British Districts during the year, but two dacoities were committed on the Modása Border, which led to a good deal of correspondence as to the exact locality of the offence which will in the long run probably do a good deal of good, inasmuch as it has raised the whole question of supervision over the Meywár and Dungarpur Bhils. On the Meywár and Dungarpur Border there was no violent outbreak during the year.

233. The following are the casualties reported during the year as compared with the previous year:—

	Year of report.	Previous year.
Suicide	20	14
Snake-bites	49	36
Drowning	78	84
Falls from trees	14	19
Killed by wild animals	12	3
Crushed under a cart	1	
Death from burns	2	
Buried while excavating earth ...	5	
Crushed by the fall of a house ...	3	30
Killed by an alligator	1	
Miscellaneous	17	
	202	186

234. The following is a comparative statement of the property stolen and recovered during the year :—

No.	Names of States, Tálukas or Agency Divisions.	Value of property stolen.				Value of property recovered.				Percentage of property recovered.	
		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
1	Bávishi	290	5 3	3,437	14 11	135	9 9	2,699	6 11	46·7	78·5
2	Gadhwára	2,496	9 6	760	10 6	991	1 4	185	13 3	39·6	24·4
3	Sábar Kántha	10,575	1 7	208	2 6	5,091	4 0	84	8 0	48·1	40·5
4	Katosan	1,620	4 9	319	8 6	326	11 6	250	0 6	20·1	78·2
5	Wátrak Kántha	314	2 0	191	1 10	60	2 0	99	13 4	19·1	52·2
6	Sádra Bazár	38	10 5	219	15 0	36	8 8	16	11 6	94·5	7·6
	Total ...	15,335	1 6	5,137	5 3	6,641	5 3	3,336	5 6	43·30	64·9
7	Idar	14,360	3 0	16,070	6 6	1,615	14 1	3,509	1 4	11·3	21·8
8	Pol	2,507	12 0	1,084	8 0	609	4 0	136	8 0	24·2	12·5
9	Dánta	1,649	9 6	1,170	0 0	123	12 0	125	0 0	7·5	10·6
10	Málpur	655	4 0	1,536	1 3	236	13 3	785	4 0	36·1	51·1
11	Mánsa	719	13 9	8,270	9 1	226	2 9	5,520	9 1	31·4	66·7
12	Mohanpur...	.....		57	1 0	.....		43	6 0	...	76·
13	Katosan Thákor	51	4 0	388	2 0	51	4 0	105	0 0	100·	27·
14	Ilol...	4,098	6 0	50	6 6	4,085	10 0	23	3 6	99·6	46·4
15	Other States	6,936	2 7	11,651	0 0	2,828	2 2	3,371	0 0	40·7	28·9
	Total ...	30,978	6 10	40,278	2 4	9,806	14 3	13,618	15 11	31·6	33·8
	Grand Total ...	46,313	8 4	45,415	7 7	16,448	3 6	16,955	5 5	35·51	37·3

In the first 6 divisions which are policed by Agency Police the percentage of recoveries was 64·9 as compared with 43·30 in the previous year and 29·0 in the year preceding that, which shows a very satisfactory and continuous improvement. In the States and Tálukas which have their own separate police, the percentage of recoveries was 33·8 as against 31·6 in the previous year, and 22·2 in the year before that, which also shows a continuous improvement, not so good as in the Agency Divisions, it could not be expected to be, but nevertheless satisfactory on the whole.

Jails.

235. The following table furnishes information regarding the prisons in this Agency :—

State or Division.	Number of prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Remaining at the end of the year.	Total Cost of Jails and Prisoners.		
		Remaining at the end of the previous year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1893-94.	1894-95.				
				1893-94.	1894-95.				Rs.	a.	p.
Sádra	1	46	138	218	184	33·76	40·5	35	1,616	13	2
Idar	1	89	212	284	301	86·54	88·87	87	4,664	1	11
Pol	1	5	17	25	22	5·90	3·8	6	472	0	6
Dánta	1	10	25	61	35	22·7	10·34	14	1,009	0	0
Málpur	1	12	50	52	62	20·52	16·8	30	2,500	0	0
Mánsa	1	1	33	31	34	3·8	5·	7	542	14	7
Mohanpur ...	1	...	21	...	21	...	3·5	10	535	0	0
Katosan	1	...	13	12	13	1·40	3·1	1	431	1	0
Ilol	1	...	7	19	7	1·6	·3	...	253	2	0
Other States ...	17	23	205	206	228	·79	17·11	16	2,443	11	3
Total ...	26	186	721	908	907	177·01	189·32	206	14,467	12	5

The number of prisons was 26 as against 25 in the previous year, one new jail being opened at Mohanpur on the Thákor being invested with jurisdiction.

236. The accommodation in all the jails is reported to be sufficient. The question of new jails at Idar and Dánta has already been dealt with in paragraphs 22 and 40 above.

237. The daily average of prisoners was 189·32 as against 177·01 in the previous year and the average cost per head was Rs. 76-8-5 as compared with Rs. 69-1-9 in the previous year.

238. The health of the jail population was good throughout the year; the only two prisons in which any number of prisoners are confined are Sádra and Idar, at both of which there is a fully qualified medical officer.

239. The hard labour prisoners are generally employed in ordinary unskilled labour such as work in the gardens, grinding corn, repairing roads and the like, except in Idar, where some of the prisoners are employed in manufacturing yarn, dungry and carpets and in caning chairs.

240. The Political Agent during his tour visited and inspected the prisons at Idar, Magodi, Málpur, Pethápur, Mánsa, Ranásan, Mohanpur and Rámas. The Assistant Political Agent visited the prisons at Pethápur, Ghodásar, Khadál, Punádra, Amliyára and Sáthamba which are in his charge, and no complaints were made by the prisoners. The general management and the discipline of the jails is reported to have been satisfactory.

Infanticide.

241. The usual separate report on infanticide will be submitted separately. The Márwádi Rajput population decreased from 2,191 in the previous year to 2,138; all reside in Idar jurisdiction. There were a greater number of deaths than births. The male and female births were 30 and 29 as against 31 and 40 respectively in 1893-94.

242. Among the infants born during the year under report there were no deaths among the males, but there were 8 deaths among the females, while among adults the casualties were 52 men and 62 women as compared with 41 and 61 respectively in the previous year.

243. There were 6 marriages into and 14 out of the caste. No case of infanticide occurred during the year and none have occurred for some years past.

244. The pecuniary assistance given by the Idar Darbár in the marriages of the daughters of poor Rajputs amounted to Rs. 205.

245. The Infanticide establishment was the same as in the previous year and the total cost was Rs. 647-0-4 as compared with Rs. 827-4-6 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the payment of arrears in 1893-94. The balance to the credit of the fund at the end of the year was Rs. 443-8-6 against Rs. 926-9-8 at the close of the preceding year.

Criminal Justice.

246. The work done by the Criminal Courts is shown in Statement V attached. The number of offences reported to the Magistrates during the year was 1,389 against 1,393 in the previous year, showing a diminution of 4 only. 58 persons remained over from the previous year awaiting disposal and 2,686 were brought before the Courts during the year of the report, making a total of 2,744 for disposal against 2,718 in the previous year. Of these 2,699 were disposed of as under as compared with 2,660 in the previous year, leaving 45 for disposal at the close of the year :—

Appendix V.

801	discharged against	... 824
617	acquitted „	... 596
1,237	convicted „	... 1,187
40	committed to the Sessions against	... 46
4	died, escaped, or were transferred against ...	... 7
45	concerned in 22 cases remained under trial against	... 58

247. The percentage of convictions was 45·8 against 43·6 in the previous year, which shows a slight improvement.

243. The sentences passed on the 1,237 persons shown in the return as convicted were as under :—

Rigorous imprisonment for six months and over	53
Do. under 6 months	553
Fine only	631
Whipping	...
Total ...	1,237

249. Of the 1,389 cases reported to Magistrates there were—

351	of hurt.
422	„ theft.
64	„ criminal trespass.
68	„ criminal intimidation.
108	„ mischief.
38	„ criminal misappropriation.
52	„ receiving and disposing of stolen property.
11	„ criminal breach of trust.
17	„ adultery and enticing away married women.
7	„ murder.
9	„ culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
3	„ attempt to commit murder.
20	„ robbery.
2	„ dacoity.
...	„ counterfeit coins.
2	„ extortion.
12	„ offences by or relating to public servants.
17	„ offences against the public tranquillity.
9	„ assault.
8	„ attempt to commit suicide.
13	„ wrongful restraint.
10	„ cheating.
146	„ miscellaneous.
1,389	

250. As compared with those for last year the above figures show an increase of 64 in the number of cases classed as hurt, of 35 in cases of theft, a large increase of 49 in cases of criminal intimidation, an increase of 10 in offences by or relating to public servants, and a decrease of 12 in cases of assault and of 15 in wrongful restraint. They show also with reference to the violent crime already noticed as reported to the Police that 16 of the 21 murders and culpable homicides not amounting to murder and 22 of the 71 dacoities and robberies came before the Courts. The proportion of the latter crimes sent to the Magistrates for trial is not at all satisfactory. In the Idar State which is by far the largest division in the Agency 6 only of 37 cases came before the Magistrates and in Dánta 1 only out of 7 ; allowances of course must be made for Border Court cases, but still the result is not satisfactory, and the States will be addressed on the subject.

251. In addition to the above the Sessions Court of the Political Agent tried 12 cases with 19 accused, of whom 5 were convicted and sentenced and 14 were acquitted. The offences with which they were charged were as under :—

Murder	1
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	4
Theft (committed for enhanced punishment under Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code)	1
Dacoities (one with murder)	2
Mischief by fire	2
Offences relating to marriage	1
Buying a woman for disposal as a slave...	1

and the sentences awarded were in all cases imprisonment, the longest being for 10 years. The murder case resulted in an acquittal, the accused was known as a Barwatia against the Gáikwár's Government and had other charges of murders committed in the Ahmedabad District and the Gáikwár's territory hanging over him. On his acquittal here he was made over to the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, and he was subsequently acquitted both in the British and Gáikwádi Courts.

252. Ten cases were tried by the Sessions Courts of the Native States as under:—

I'dar	8
Pol	2

implicating 15 persons on charges as under:—

Murder	3
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	2
Attempt at murder	1
Causing miscarriage	2
Theft	1
Mischief by fire	1
	10

253. Of these 15 persons 8 were convicted and sentenced and the rest were acquitted. Three persons were sentenced to transportation for life and the remainder were punished with fine and imprisonment of varying duration, the longest being 10 years. I'dar has dealt with one case of causing miscarriage under the Bhil caste custom and punished the culprit with fine only.

254. The sentences awarded by the several Courts, including Courts of Session, are shown in the Statement VI attached. In all 1,250 persons were punished by the Criminal Courts during the year as compared with 1,224 in the previous year. There were no capital sentences, three persons were transported for life and three more were sentenced to terms exceeding seven years; of the others only 3 persons were sentenced to more than 2 years, while 632 persons or more than half the total were sentenced to fine only. I must repeat the remark I made last year that having regard to the character of the reported crime and making every allowance for special punishments among the Bhils of the wilder districts, it is impossible to look at this return and not feel that the punishments have been inadequate; whipping, which is a particularly suitable punishment for the thieving Thákardás with which this district abounds, was not inflicted in a single case, and it is amply apparent from the return that fining is still the favourite form of punishment. I showed last year the reasons for this and the mischievous encouragement which it gives to crime, and I addressed all the States and Tálukas last year on the subject, but I regret to say that the result this year is no better as a whole than it was last year. There is a considerable improvement in the number of offences punished by fine in the I'dar State, the figures being 213 as compared with 267 in the previous year, and a slight improvement in Dánta but in Málpur the number of fines more than doubled, and in most of the smaller tálukas it was about the same; there can, I think, be little doubt that most of them regard it as a source of revenue. The States and Tálukas will again be addressed on the subject and no opportunity will be lost of impressing upon them the necessity for more adequate punishments.

Appendix VI.

255. The following table shows the amount of the fines imposed and recovered during the year as compared with the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 582 in the amount of the fines imposed in the Agency Courts, but the percentage of recoveries fell from 56·31 to 50·45. In the I'dar State there was an increase of Rs. 216 in the amount, and the percentage of recoveries was 67·18. In the other States and Tálukas there was an increase of Rs. 10 only in the amount, but the percentage of recoveries rose from 58·88 to 71·09.

Courts.	Fines imposed.		Fines recovered.		Percentage of recoveries.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Agency and Japti Courts ...	1,707 12 0	2,290 8 0	961 10 4	1,155 12 0	56·31	50·45
I'dar	4,397 8 0	4,613 8 0	2,684 14 0	3,099 8 0	61·05	67·18
Other States	8,757 12 0	8,767 8 0	5,156 10 0	6,233 6 3	58·88	71·09
Total ...	14,863 0 0	15,671 8 0	8,803 2 4	10,488 10 3	59·22	66·92

256. The number of appeals disposed of by the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent and the Courts from which they were received are shown in Appendix VII. In all there were 35 appeals, in 19 of which the sentence was confirmed, in 8 it was reversed, and in 8 it was modified.

Appendix VII.

257. The I'dar Court of Criminal Appeal tried 10 appeals. The conviction and sentence of the lower Court was upheld in 1 case only; reversed in 8 cases, and modified in one. The Pol Court heard no criminal appeals during the year under report.

258. There were no criminal appeals to Government, or to the Commissioner, but five applications for revision were made to the Commissioner in cases decided by the Political Agent, in all of which the Commissioner declined to interfere.

Civil Justice.

259. Appendix VIII furnishes information as regards the original Civil work performed by all the Agency and State Courts. The number of original Civil Courts was 39 as against 38 in the previous year, one Court having been opened in Mohanpur on the Thákor being invested with jurisdiction. The number of suits on the file at the commencement of the year was 352 as against 361 in the previous year, the number of suits filed during the year was 2,658 as against 2,611 in the preceding year, making a total of 3,010 suits for disposal as compared with 2,972 in the previous year. Of these 2,619 suits were disposed of as compared with 2,620, leaving 391 suits in arrears as compared with 352. The value of the new suits instituted during the year was Rs. 1,61,725-6-7 as compared with Rs. 1,93,707-11-9 in the previous year. The average value was Rs. 60-13-6 as compared with Rs. 74-3-0. The average time spent in the disposal of suits during the year was 83 days. The total value of the suits settled during the year was Rs. 1,73,240-7-11 as compared with Rs. 1,79,888-7-9 in the previous year.

Appendix VIII.

260. In the Agency Courts there were 61 suits pending when the year opened. 907 fresh suits were filed, making a total of 968. Of these 910 were disposed of as compared with 1,142 in the previous year and 58 remained in arrears at the close of the year, which shows that the Agency Courts have worked well. I have already remarked on the Civil work of the Thána Courts in paragraph 166 above. The Personal Assistant disposed of no Civil cases, but this is the result of dual charges and an enormous amount of boundary work, and he is not to blame. The value of the suits instituted in the Agency Courts was Rs.40,866-15-1, and the value of the suits disposed of was Rs. 60,165-15-9. The average duration of suits in the Agency Courts was 85 days.

261. In the I'dar State there were 173 suits pending at the commencement of the year. 1,043 fresh suits were filed as compared with 805 in the previous year, making a total of 1,216 for disposal. Of these 967 were disposed of as compared with 760 in the previous year, and the arrears were again increased from 173 to 249 suits at the close of the year. The increase in the arrears is due, no doubt, to the increased number of suits filed during the year. But arrears have been steadily increasing for the last few years and the Darbár will be addressed with a view to their being reduced, if necessary, by the appointment of a special officer for six months.

262. In the Courts of the other States and Tálukas there were 118 suits pending at the commencement of the year. 703 fresh suits were filed, making a total of 826 for disposal. Of these 742 were disposed of as compared with 718 in the previous year, and the arrears at the close of the year were reduced from 118 to 84. This result is satisfactory.

263. The value of suits filed in the I'dar Courts during the year was Rs. 81,796 as compared with Rs. 53,998 in the previous year, and the value of the suits disposed of was Rs. 74,987 as compared with Rs. 54,986. In the other States the figures were Rs. 39,062 and Rs. 38,087 as compared with Rs. 23,815 and Rs. 35,108 respectively.

264. Appendix IX furnishes the information as to the number of appeals filed and disposed of in the Agency Appellate Courts during the year. The total number of appeals on the files at the commencement of the year was 44 as compared with 49 in the previous year. The number of fresh appeals filed was 78 as compared with 129 in the previous year, making a total of 122 appeals for disposal as compared with 178. Of these 73 were disposed of as compared with 134, and 49 remained over for disposal at the end of the year as against 44 in the previous year. The amount of work done was thus considerably less than in the previous year, but there were frequent changes of officers and several dual charges, and for three-quarters of the year the whole of the work of Criminal appeal and supervision was thrown on the Political Agent. Notwithstanding this the Courts practically kept abreast of the work, and the arrears which are not large were increased by five cases only.

Appendix IX.

265. Of the total of 46 appeals for disposal in the Political Agent's Court 34 were special appeals. Of these 7 were disposed of and 27 were in arrears at the end of the year. In the Assistant Political Agent's Court, of 24 cases for disposal as compared with 33 in the previous year, 19 were disposed of and 5 remained in arrears. In the Courts of the Personal Assistant and the Native Assistant there was a total of 52 appeals for disposal, including appeals transferred to them by the Political Agent. Of these they disposed of 44 as compared with 77 in the previous year, and 8 appeals remained in arrears at the close of the year.

266. In the Appellate Courts of the I'dar State there were 10 appeals on the files at the commencement of the year as compared with 9 in the previous year. 12 fresh appeals were filed as compared with 14, making a total of 22 as against 23 in the previous year. Of these 13 were disposed of during the year, being the same number as in the previous year, and 9 appeals were in arrears at the close of the year as compared with 10 remaining from the previous year.

267. The total value of the institution fees levied on original suits was Rs. 12,213-1-8 as compared with Rs. 14,248-15-5 in the previous year. Of this the value of the fees in the Agency Courts was Rs. 2,513-6-8 as compared with Rs. 3,539-3-6. The value of the fees levied in the Appellate Courts of the Agency was Rs. 509-7-0 as compared with Rs. 592-7-7 in the previous year. In the Appellate Courts of the I'dar State the figures were respectively Rs. 94-4-0 and Rs. 199-12-0.

268. There were 7 special appeals before Government, including 3 remaining over from the previous year. Of these 6 were disposed of and 1 remained. In 4 appeals the decisions of the Political Agent were confirmed and in the remaining two appeals the decisions were reversed and the cases remanded.

269. The total number of applications for the execution of decrees was 3,379, including 831 remaining over from the previous year. Of these 2,381 were disposed of as compared with 2,574, leaving 998 as compared with 831 in arrears.

270. The revised rules for the working of the original and appellate jurisdiction of the Agency Civil Courts referred to in paragraph 236 of the last Annual Report were sanctioned by Government during the year and came into operation from the 1st January 1895.

Registration.

271. During the year under report 103 documents of the aggregate value of Rs. 30,213-6-0 were registered in the Courts of the Agency as compared with 138 documents of the value of Rs. 60,865-13-2. The value of the registration fees levied on these documents amounted to Rs. 619-4-0 as compared with Rs. 649-8-0 in the previous year. Thus, there was a decrease in the number of documents as well as in the value of the property affected as compared with the previous year, and the abnormal advance noticed in the reports of the last two years was not maintained.

Political Work.

272. The following table shows the work done under this head by the four Agency Courts during the year :—

No.	Courts.	Arrears on 31st March 1894.	Filed during 1894-95.	Total.		Disposed of.		Arrears on 31st March.	
				1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	Political Agent... ...	209	...	225	209	16	2	209	207
2	Assistant Political Agent	9	11	30	20	21	8	9	12
3	Personal Assistant. ...	6	...	7	6	1	4	6	2
4	Native Assistant. ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
	Total ...	225	11	263	236	38	15	225	221

273. The above statement will show that there were 225 cases pending for settlement at the commencement of the year and 11 fresh cases were filed, making a total of 236 cases for disposal as compared with 263 in the previous year. Of these 15 were disposed of as compared with 38 and arrears were reduced by 4. In the Political Agent's Court only two cases were disposed of as against 16 in the previous year, and in the Courts of the Assistants 13 cases were disposed of as compared with 22 in tho previous year. Of the arrears 207 cases were nominally on the file of the Political Agent and the remaining 14 cases only were on the files of the Assistants.

274. Of the arrears shown on the file of the Political Agent :—

111	cases were	I'dar *vs.* Gadhwára.
16	do.	Pálanpur *vs.* Gadhwára.
43	do.	I'dar *vs.* Valásna.
9	do.	Pálanpur *vs.* Sudásna.
179		

Of the remaining 28 cases 5 are boundary cases between I'dar and Meywár and Dungarpur, so that the ordinary arrears are only 23 cases. Of these again 3 have been referred to Panchâyats. Seven are boundary disputes and two are disputes as to villages ; all of which await an opportunity when the Political Agent can find time from his other numerous duties to visit the spot. One awaits a meeting with the Meywár Political Officers and only ten are cases that can be settled in Court.

275. The decision of Government in the appeal against the late Mr. Crawford's decision in the five Idar *versus* Gadhwára test cases was received during the year under report. The I'dar Darbár intends to prefer an appeal against the decision and further progress towards a settlement of the 111 disputes first referred to above must await the decision of the highest authority on the appeal ; but even when this has been received and the whole of the remaining 111 cases are decided the matter will not be finally closed, for as long as I'dar continues to hold rights in the Gadhwára villages disputes and cross-claims must from time to time arise. Nothing but a complete separation of interests can effect a really final settlement. The unfortunate poverty-stricken Gadhias are sick of the contest and this fresh appeal by I'dar will involve them in fresh expenditure which they can ill afford. Under these circumstances when I was recently in the Gadhwára and at I'dar, I suggested to the parties that they should come to some amicable settlement or compromise. My suggestion was not altogether unfavourably received, but the matter is a very difficult and complicated one, first by reason of the numerous divisions among the Gadhias themselves, and secondly owing to the litigious spirit of the Idar officials. I doubt whether it will be possible to do anything till the decision of the Secretary of State on Idar's appeal is received and this spirit finally quenched, but after that I think that

with judicious advice from the Political Agent it may be possible to bring about a complete separation of interests by some amicable arrangement.

276. As regards the Pálanpur-Gadhwára disputes, as reported last year, the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, and the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, were in correspondence on the subject of the form of Panchávatnámas as the parties had agreed to refer the cases to Panchávats. The question involved was who was to assume the position of plaintiff. But endeavours to adjust this difference having failed, Colonel Hunter in January last wrote to Colonel Jackson that as the parties were so hopelessly at variance on the point at issue, there seemed to be no alternative, but to refer the matter to adjudication by a special officer. The Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, has asked for my opinion on the matter, but I am averse to the appointment of a special officer as long as it can possibly be avoided, on account of the expense that it will entail on the Gadhias, and it seems to me that they are not responsible for the failure of the arrangement to refer the matters to arbitration. There are only sixteen cases, but at the back of them there is the same question of complete separation as in the I'dar Gadhwára disputes. I am of opinion that yet another endeavour should be made te settle these matters by arbitration or amicable agreement, and that failing that, these cases should await the settlement of the I'dar-Gadhwára cases when one special officer could dispose of all and the expense to the Gadhias would be much less.

277. With regard to the disputes between I'dar and Valásna, it was stated in last year's report (paragraph 242) that it had been arranged to refer them to arbitration and that I'dar had nominated an arbitrator, but that difficulties had been experienced in finding a suitable man to fill the office for Valásna. During the year endeavours were made to obtain the services of a suitable arbitrator, but without result, and Colonel Hunter shortly before relinquishing charge of the Agency determined to abandon the idea of arbitration and to decide the disputes in the ordinary way. If this is to be done dates will be fixed for the hearing, but it is a question whether a complete separation of interests by a transfer of some land with or without jurisdiction would not be preferable as being more final and complete, and a special report will be submitted to Government on the subject.

278. The nine cases in dispute between Pálanpur and Sudásna still remain undecided.

279. There were three appeals in Political cases to Government during the year, including one, which remained over from the previous year. The decisions of Government in all these 3 appeals were received. In two cases Government upheld the decisions of the Political Agent and one case was remanded for a re-trial.

Stamp Revenue.

280. The total amount realized by the sale of stamps in the Agency was Rs. 1,463-13-0 as compared with Rs. 1,269-15-0 in the previous year. New stamps similar to those in use in British districts were introduced for use in the Agency from the 1st of January.

281. The amount of the process fees levied in the Agency Civil Courts was Rs. 652-12-0 as compared with Rs. 908-15-0 in the previous year.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.

282. The rainfall was again considerably above the average, though it was less than in the preceding year, at all the registering stations except four: the largest fall registered was 64·38 at Haldarwás under Ghodásar and the smallest was 40·6 registered at Báyad under I'dar. It was again most untimely in its incidence and the very heavy fall in July did terrible damage to the rain crops everywhere, and in some places completely ruined them, while the want of proper after-rain in the end of September and October injured the cold weather crops also. The average outturn of the kharif crop is estimated to have been 6 annas only, while that of the rabi is estimated at 12 annas. The rice crop where grown

was a splendid crop. The total outturn of wheat was 5,40,564 maunds against 5,99,068 in the previous year, and that of cotton was 5,768 maunds against 11,670. The outturn of sesamum and rapeseed was 51,749 and 57,285 maunds respectively against 45,615 and 60,491 maunds respectively in the previous year.

283. The highest temperature registered at Sádra was 110° in the shade, the lowest was 52, but this cannot be taken as a standard for the whole province, the heat in Dánta being always much more excessive and the I'dar uplands much colder; reliable figures are not however available.

284. The following table shows the rainfall registered at the several stations in the province:—

No.	Stations.	Mahi Ka'ntha Agency, 1894.													Rainfall in the preceding year.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	
1	Sádra	0·20	...	...	...	·2	8·88	22·96	3·27	5·17	·70	...	·11	40·81	53·74
2	I'dar	...	...	...	...	·90	13·19	26·30	3·45	8·87	·15	...	·46	53·32	63·44
3	Gadhwára	...	...	...	...	...	11·33	18·67	2·57	7·44	...	...	·65	40·66	57·99
4	Katosan	...	...	...	...	...	5·25	30·	2·20	5·17	·8	...	1·15	43·85	60·15
5	Iloi	...	...	...	...	·60	10·13	25·25	3·70	6·17	...	...	·10	45·95	53·42
6	Mánsa	...	...	...	...	·20	12·79	30·53	4·67	13·46	·52	...	...	62·27	53·35
7	Haldarwás	...	...	...	...	...	9·83	39·45	4·19	7·8	3·83	...	...	64·38	54·51
8	Dabhoda	...	...	...	...	...	6·78	27·79	3·54	8·66	1·7	...	...	47·84	57·88
9	Ahmadnagar ...	·17	...	...	·9	·25	10 88	26·79	5·33	6·37	...	...	...	50·19	49·88
10	Bayad	...	...	...	...	...	5·22	19·99	2·1	11·98	·86	...	...	40·6	54·58
11	Mohanpur	...	...	...	...	...	10·22	33·37	2·37	6·78	...	...	...	52·74	55·20
12	Amliyára	...	...	...	...	...	10·29	29·41	4·33	13·46	...	...	...	57·48	57·39
13	Málpur	...	...	...	...	...	9·74	23·67	2·56	8·90	...	...	...	44·87	54·35
14	Godádar	...	...	...	...	·41	13·10	22·27	5·15	6·29	·15	...	·76	48·13	55·98
15	Dánta...	...	...	...	...	...	18·22	32·37	5·48	7·34	...	...	...	63·41	Not furnished.
16	Nirmali	...	...	...	...	...	11·68	29·6	2·37	7·53	...	...	...	54·14	Do.

Numbers 1, 2, 9, 10 and 11 are the places which have been selected by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture for the purpose of rainfall compilation required by the Government of India.

285. The prices of food-grains during the year under report as compared with those of the preceding 5 years are shown in the following table:—

Prices per maund of 40 Sers.

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Average.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat	1 12 0	1 15 3	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 6 10	1 5 5	1 11 3
Bájri	1 1 9	1 4 0	1 9 3	1 2 0	1 2 10	1 5 8	1 4 3
Math	0 15 6	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 0 9	0 13 6	0 15 8	0 15 9
Jav (barley)...	1 0 0	1 6 6	1 0 9	0 15 9	0 13 6	0 15 1	1 0 7
Makái	1 1 0	1 0 5	1 2 6	0 15 6	0 15 5	0 12 11	0 15 9
Rice	3 5 4	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 5 4	3 5 4	3 4 3
Dal, Tuvar	1 13 0	1 12 0	2 1 9	2 0 0	1 12 6	1 13 4	1 14 1
Do. Udid	2 2 6	2 4 6	2 11 3	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 10 8	2 4 10
Do. Mug	2 2 6	2 2 6	2 7 6	2 1 9	2 3 6	1 7 9	2 1 7
Jowár	1 1 3	1 6 0	1 2 0	1 4 0	0 14 9	1 2 6	1 2 5

This shows that the price of bájri, math, barley, túr, dál and jowár was higher than in the preceding year; in all of these except barley the rise in price was no doubt due to the excessive rain in July and consequent heavy damage to the crops. The barley crop was also a bad one, owing to the want of late rain. Other food staples were cheaper than in the previous year, particularly Makai or Indian corn which is the principal food of the poorer classes in the Northern Districts of the Agency; the price of rice was stationary. As compared with five years ago it will be seen that the prices are lower than they were or much about the same, and that bájri is the only food-grain the price of which has materially increased; the price of rice has been wonderfully stable, but very little is produced locally; it is mostly imported which no doubt accounts for this.

Public Health.

286. The public health was comparativly good throughout the year. There was a good deal of fever after the rains and in some divisions it was of a bad type and resulted in considerable mortality among the people, but generally speak-

ing it was not so prevalent or so bad as in the previous year, and there was a wonderful immunity from other diseases. Cholera made its appearance in I'dar, Pethápur, and the Sábar Kántha only, but it was of a mild type, and out of 238 persons attacked only 119 died. The year was marked by a total absence of small-pox and there were no deaths from measles.

Forests.

287. There is nothing particular to be recorded under this head, and I have little to add to the remarks I made on this subject last year. The Darbárs have all been advised on the subject and many of the smaller ones are beginning to pay a good deal of attention to the preservation of ordinary trees which the extension of the railway to Visnagar and Kherálu and the three or four recent bad-seasons have tempted the villagers to cut, but the large jungles where real forest conservancy might be effected are in I'dar, Dánta and Pol, not in the more settled districts. I found that the Mahárána of Dánta is preserving the extensive Bonian jungles and I am told that Mohanpur has continued the arrangements in force during the Agency management for the preservation of the Háthrole jungle. In I'dar and Pol, I fear, very little is being done, the fact being, as I said last year, that they are afraid of any real measure of conservancy, because it would bring them into conflict with their Bhils, but advice on this important subject will continue to be tendered.

Post Offices.

288. The number of Post Offices remained the same as in the previous year, but the number of letter-boxes was increased from 32 to 34, new boxes being opened at Virpur and Varsoda. There was one mail robbery reported near Vadágám, but all the articles taken away were recovered and subsequent enquiries have resulted in showing that there was no robbery at all, the whole thing having been got up by the mail runner.

Trade.

289. The road-borne traffic was not registered during the year under report as registration is only carried on in alternate years and by rotation at Posina and Sámera. During the current year the Náka has been established at Samera.

290. There was an improvement in the dyeing trade of Pethápur, the value of dyed cloths exported from Pethápur during the year being Rs. 90,000 against Rs. 75,000 in the previous year. There was considerable improvement in this trade at Vásna, where the value of dyed cloths exported was Rs. 2,95,050 against Rs. 2,12,450 in the previous year and Rs. 2,03,000 in 1892-93. The Ginning Factory at Ahmadnagar commenced to work during the year, but did very badly owing to the partial failure of the cotton crop in the Sábar Kántha and Mid-I'dar Districts, and consequent insufficient material to work upon.

Fairs.

291. The usual fair at Sámláji was held between the 12th and 29th of November, the period having been extended by 4 days at the earnest solicitation of the merchants who attended it. It was managed as usual by the I'dar Darbár and nothing worthy of notice took place during the gathering; about 18,000 persons attended the fair and the sanitary arrangements are reported to have been good; there was no epidemic or sickness. The Idar Police as usual patrolled the roads to the fair, and except a petty theft no offence was reported to have been committed on the roads or in the fair itself. The total value of goods brought for sale was Rs. 5,67,582 as compared with Rs. 4,35,351 in 1892, no fair having been held in 1893 owing to the presence of cholera in the neighbourhood. The value of goods sold was Rs. 4,06,642 as against Rs. 3,11,608 in 1892. The principal articles of merchandise were English and Indian piece-goods, brass and copper vessels, silk cloth manufactured in Ahmedabad, tobacco, spices and dried fruits. The number of bullocks brought for sale this year was 15,000, the largest ever brought, as compared with 4,614 in 1892. The increase, which is very large, is attributed to the fact that no fair was held in the previous year. Of the total number brought for sale 12,000 bullocks were sold, leaving a balance of 3,000 unsold on the would-be vendors' hands. The Agency Risáldár with a

party of Police and Inspector Laxmiram were deputed to supervise the fair and everything passed off satisfactorily.

292. A similar fair was held at Khed-Brahma which was as usual supervised entirely by the I'dar Darbár. It was held from the 9th to the 28th February. Here, too, the period had to be extended by 5 days at the special request of the assembled traders. The value of goods brought for sale was Rs. 1,64,239 as against Rs. 90,548 in the previous year, and the value of goods sold was Rs. 1,08,601 as against Rs. 69,809 in the previous year. About 10,000 people collected at the fair which passed off satisfactorily. The Police and sanitary arrangements were good; no offence was reported to have been committed and there was no epidemic.

Railways.

293. There is no railway in the province except for a few miles in Katosan, which is traversed by the Viramgám-Mehsána metre line, but I am glad to be able to say that the extension of the railway from Ahmedabad to Paránţij and thence to Ahmadnagar under I'dar has at last been sanctioned and the alignment up to Paránţij having been approved, construction will, it is hoped, be commenced before long. His Highness the Mahárája of I'dar has very liberally agreed to cede all land required for the railway in his territory free of charge, and to abolish all octroi and customs duties in the town of Ahmadnagar when the railway is carried there, and Government have been pleased to express their gratification on hearing of His Highness' offer. The line will follow a somewhat serpentine course and will not come sufficiently near to Sádra to be of much advantage to the head-quarters of this Agency. I venture to think that the promoters would have done better by constructing two lines on a narrower gauge, their capital outlay would have been no greater, and they would have tapped more country and thus, I think, have secured a larger return, but the details, so far as this Agency is concerned, were settled in consultation with my predecessor.

Opium.

294. The following table shows the amount of opium issued to the Native Chiefs under this Agency during the year ending the 31st July 1894 with the comparative figures for the previous year :—

Year.	From the Opium Depôt at Sádra.	From Bombay.	From Málwa.	Total.
	Lbs. t. g.	Lbs. t. g.	Lbs. t. g.	Lbs. t. g.
1893-94	2,615 0 0	475 23 60	7,084 16 80	10,174 39 140
1892-93	3,462 10 0	407 8 160	6,739 7 60	10,608 26 40

The above figures show a decrease of 433 lbs. 26 tolas and 80 grains in the total quantity issued to the Chiefs, which is not very large, and for which no particular reasons can be assigned. The quantity of opium actually sold was lbs. 10,060-1-103$\frac{5}{8}$ against lbs. 10,333-4-179$\frac{3}{8}$ in the previous year, the average consumption being 126 grains per head of the population of 576,617 souls. The retail selling rate of opium was the same as last year, viz., Rs. 11-4-0 to Rs. 12-8-0 per lb., while the issue rate was Rs. 5 throughout the year.

295. Twenty opium-smuggling cases involving 31 persons were tried during the year commencing from February 1894 and ending with January 1895 as under :—

	Cases.	Persons.
I'dar	4	4
Sámera	12	21
Bávishi	1	1
Pol	1	1
Dadhália...	1	2
Ghodásar	1	2
	20	31

296. Of the 31 persons put upon their trial, 20 were convicted giving a percentage of 64·5 persons convicted to persons brought to trial against 85·7 in the preceding year. All the cases were tried by the State Courts except the one case in the Bávishi which was tried by the Thándár. In 6 cases the persons convicted were sentenced to imprisonment varying from 5 days to a month and a half with fines. In 12 cases they were only fined and in two cases they were acquitted or discharged. The largest amount of fine inflicted was Rs. 300 in a case disposed of by the First Class Magistrate, I'dar

297. The largest seizure of illicit opium effected during the year was lbs. 9, t. 26 and 90 grs.; only one man was concerned in this case and he was convicted and sentenced.

298. The lowest seizure was grs. 78$\frac{3}{8}$ and the man concerned in this case was also convicted and sentenced.

299. The total quantity of opium confiscated was lbs. 15-38-31$\frac{7}{8}$ against lbs. 13-7-8$\frac{7}{8}$ in the previous year.

Abkári.

300. There is nothing of importance to record under this head. The new A'bkári Rules promulgated in July 1893 have continued to work well.

Local Industries.

301. Cloth is dyed in Pethápur and Vásna on a large scale for exportation to Burma. The fluctuations in the value of these exports have been noticed under trade; country arms are also manufactured at Pethápur. Otherwise there are no special manufactures in the Province.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

302. The usual statement of the receipts and expenditure of the several States and Tálukas under the Agency is attached marked X. It shows a total revenue of Rs. 12,19,068-14-6 and a total expenditure of Rs. 11,59,060-8-6, or a decrease of Rs. 22,267-2-6 in revenue and Rs. 34,918-0-7 in expenditure as compared with the previous year, but the figures as I observed last year are not to be relied upon.

Appendix X.

Tribute.

303. The following will show the details of the collection of the tribute during the year :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
The amount to be recovered—			
(1) At the close of the year 1893-94 the amount outstanding was	56,393	7	8
(2) Amount due for 1894-95	1,29,483	5	6
	1,85,876	13	2
Recovered—			
Remitted to Baroda Treasury	26,376	8	0
Cash received	53,714	11	9
Adjusted on account of Sirpáv	4,357	6	6
Do. do. Pansari and Fechod shares ...	158	4	8
Hundis presented and cashed in the Ahmedabad Treasury.	14,474	10	7
Cash paid into Treasury	57,096	5	7
Adjusted on account of Bávishi Giràs	6,148	13	10
	1,62,326	12	11
Balance to be recovered at the end of 1894-95 ...	23,550	0	3

304. Of the total amount recovered Rs. 1,25,285-11-11 were credited to the Mahi Kántha Agency Police Fund. Of the balance which remained unrecovered at the end of the year, Rs. 3,531-14-1 have since been recovered, leaving Rs. 20,019-2-2 still outstanding, the details of which are as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pethápur	19,214	13	9
Vásna	773	4	5
Dánta	31	0	0

Local Funds.

305. The usual financial statement of the several Local Funds at the disposal of the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, is shown in Appendix XI. The division of the funds is the same as last year, viz :—

Appendix XI

1. Mahi Kantha Agency General Fund.
2. Sádra Bazár Fund.
3. Scott College Fund.

The number of sub-heads under the General Fund was the same, viz. 12.

306. The total of the opening balances of these funds was Rs. 1,34,984-4-8. The total receipts were Rs. 75,024-0-6. The total expenditure was Rs. 63,106-7-9 and the total closing balances were Rs. 1,46,901-13-5, of which Rs. 94,400 was invested in Government paper.

307. Compared with the previous year this shows a decrease in the revenue and expenditure of the General Fund of Rs. 3,010-15-7 and Rs. 4,862-13-6 respectively. The decrease in the revenue is due to the recovery of arrears and advances in the year 1893-94, while the decrease in the expenditure is due principally to a smaller expenditure on works of public utility.

308. In the Sádra Bazár Fund there was a decrease of revenue of Rs. 174-15-9 which is due to less being realized from the Daláli farm and by Vighoti of lands let for cultivation and to a reduction in the levy of house-tax which is fluctuating. There was a decrease of Rs. 2,476-12-7 in expenditure. This was due principally to the large sum of Rs. 2,000 which was paid in 1893-94 on account of special repairs to the hospital buildings as mentioned in last year's report. The expenditure on repairs to buildings and under other different heads was also less than in the year before, but the items are small and call for no particular comment.

309. In the Scott College Fund there were small decreases of Rs. 142-4-10 and Rs. 107-10-11 respectively in the receipts and expenditure, which call for no particular remark.

310. A Mámlatdár is every year deputed by the Commissioner, Northern Division, to audit the accounts of the Local Funds. In the year of the report Mr. Gulabbhai Kanthadji, Mámlatdár of A'mod, audited the accounts of all the Local Funds. His report was submitted to the Commissioner.

311. The new forms and rules of accounts, referred to in paragraph 275 of the last report, were received late in the year under report, and have been introduced from the 1st of April 1895.

CHAPTER VI.—MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS.

312. The following statement shows the dispensaries throughout the province, the number of patients treated in them during the year as compared with the previous year, and the average daily attendance and cost of maintenance :—

No.	Names.	Patients treated		Average daily attendance.		Cost of maintenance.					
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.			1894-95.		
1	Sádra	12,896	13,314	139·8	135·86	4,222	7	11	4,136	4	2
2	Idar	7,080	6,577	86·58	75·78				2,015	12	5
3	Ahmadnagar ...	3,400	1,876	31·2	25·1				580	8	4
4	Vadáli	4,609	1,723	38·6	36·1	8,079	7	7	413	0	0
5	Báyad	1,632	257	35·8	28·				500	0	11
6	Travelling ...	112	968	1·25	15·50				180	0	0
7	Mánsa	9,024	7,497	258·0	76·6	1,532	8	0	1,677	1	8
8	Satlásna ...	496	1,255	21·8	16·9	365	9	11	1,028	2	8
9	Ilol	2,003	1,354	28·8	3·7	445	0	0	426	0	0
10	Haldarwás ..	2,071	2,435	67·4	46·8	644	15	0	618	2	6
11	Dabhoda ...	3,360	3,868	40·	41·9	792	1	3	906	12	6
12	Dhanpura ..	666	1,773	15·4	45·9	713	13	0	634	0	0
13	Mohanpur ...	2,344	1,825	23·5	23·5	764	1	5	587	4	0
14	Ghodádar ...	1,974	2,380	29·4	39·	574	0	0	400	0	0
15	Amliyára ...	2,186	975	40·8	31·5	436	11	6	520	1	7
16	Málpur... ...	409	597	25·2	21·8	400	0	0	723	11	0
17	Dánta	72	232	4·8	4·5	919	4	0	619	0	0

313. The number of dispensaries was the same as last year, viz. 17. It will be observed that while there was an increase in the number of patients treated at 9 out of the 17 dispensaries, in the remaining eight there was a decrease, in some cases a very large decrease, for which no special reasons are assigned, but the year was undoubtedly much more healthy generally than its predecessor. Except in the dispensaries at Dabhoda, Dhanpura, Ghodádar and the Travelling Dispensary of Idar the average daily attendance also fell off. The very considerable falling off in the Mánsa average is due to a mistake in the previous year's return. In Ilol the decrease in the average attendance is such as to suggest the inference that there must be some special reason for it and an explanation will be called for.

314. Assistant Surgeon D. E. Anklesaria, L. M. & S., who was in charge of the Hospital at Sádra throughout the year, has fully maintained the high character he has earned as a zealous, painstaking and efficient medical officer; his work is much appreciated by the people who have great confidence in him and patients from the surrounding Gáikwár Territory and from distant parts of the province come to Sádra to seek his advice and place themselves under his treatment.

315. The number of births and deaths reported to have occurred in the province during the year was 11,452 and 12,436 as compared with 11,332 and 12,945 respectively in the previous year. This gives a percentage to population of 1·96 births and 2·13 deaths as compared with 1·94 and 2·22 respectively in the previous year, but registration is necessarily still exceedingly imperfect and the figures cannot be taken as very reliable.

Vaccination.

316. The detailed results of vaccination are noted in Appendix XII. These important operations are in the Idar State under the supervision of the Darbár medical officer and elsewhere in the Province they are directly under the supervision of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarát, but the latter officer has not favoured me with any observations on the results of the year's work. Last year he remarked that the great falling off in the number of primary vaccinations was due to the bad work and idleness of his vaccinators; this year the number of primary vaccinations in the divisions under the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's charge was 6,311 as compared with 6,222 in the previous year and 7,137 in the year preceding that; it cannot be said that this shows any improvement worth speaking of, and it must be presumed that the remark which the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner made last year holds good this year also. In the Idar State there was a very serious falling off in the number of primary vaccinations, the figures being 5,563 as compared with 6,647 in the previous year; the Darbár admits the gravity of, and expresses regret for, this result which it attributes to the want for a time of a properly qualified medical officer to supervise the work. One has since been appointed, and it is hoped that the current year's work will show better results.

Appendix XII.

Sanitation.

317. Under this head there is nothing to record. Generally it may be said that except in Idar and Sádra little or no attention is paid to sanitary arrangements and in the villages perhaps this is as well, for it is doubtful if the simple habits and arrangement of the villagers could be improved upon, though in places no doubt the water-supply could be improved, and as the Province advances this will no doubt be attended to. But in the towns it is different, and in the Idar State especially I hope that now that the services of a really competent chief medical officer have been secured attention will be paid to this important subject as I recently found the town of Ahmadnagar in a disgustingly filthy state.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

318. The subjoined table shows the number of schools and the average attendance of pupils in all the States and Tálukas as compared with the previous year:—

No.	Name of State.	Boys' Schools.				Girls' Schools.			
		Number.	Average attendance, 1893-94.	Number.	Average attendance, 1894-95.	Number	Average attendance, 1893-94.	Number	Average attendance, 1894-95.
1	Bávishi	10	426	13	453	2	42	3	53
2	Gadhwára ...	2	51	3	77	...	...	...	...
3	Sábar Kántha ...	7	189	7	189	...	...	...	...
4	Katosan	4	118	4	137	...	...	...	...
5	Wátrak Kántha...	2	100	2	93	...	...	...	...
6	I'dar	34	1,528	34	1,586	2	61	2	52
7	Mohanpur ...	4	154	4	141	...	...	...	...
8	Mánsa	4	347	4	336	1	35	1	40
9	Málpur	1	58	1	75	...	...	...	...
10	Katosan	1	82	1	99	...	...	...	...
11	I'lol	1	83	1	85	...	...	...	...
12	Sádra Bazár ...	2	169	2	176	1	68	1	63
13	Other States ...	17	995	17	981	3	39	3	45
	Total ...	89	4,295	93	4,428	9	245	10	253

319. It will be seen from the above statement that the number of schools has risen from 98 to 103 exclusive of the Bhil Schools which are managed by the Reverend Mr. Thompson. Five new schools have been opened at the following places in the year under report:—

1 Umri.
1 Pálundra.
1 Barmuáda.
1 Kothi.
1 Vadodra (girls').

320. The total number of pupils on the register was 6,469 and the average daily attendance was 4,681 as compared with 6,192 and 4,540, respectively, in the previous year. This shows an increase of 217 pupils on the register and of 141 in the average attendance.

321. There were 3 English schools as in the last year at the following places:—

1 Sádra.
1 I'dar.
1 Mánsa

The number of pupils on the register of the I'dar English school has again fallen off from 36 to 23 and the daily average attendance has fallen from 27 to 17. No explanation has been given by the Deputy Educational Inspector for this falling off, but I visited the school recently and recommended a change of masters. The number of pupils on the roll of the Sádra English School was 19 as against 15 last year, which shows some slight improvement. The number on the register of the Mánsa English School was increased from 19 to 30 in the year of the report, which is satisfactory.

322. The number of girls' schools was increased to 10, one new school being opened at Vadodra in the Bávishi Zilla, and the number of pupils was 425 against 392 in the previous year, showing an increase of 33. The daily average attendance was 253 as compared with 245 in the previous year. The girls' schools are situated at the following places:—

	Number on the register.	Daily average attendance.
1 I'dar	60	38
2 Vadáli	21	14
3 Mánsa	65	40
4 Pethápur ...	37	16
5 Sádra	89	63
6 Dabhoda ...	40	22
7 Mahisa... ...	31	19
8 Ghodásar ...	29	15
9 Haldarwás ...	30	14
10 Vadodra ...	23	12

A girls' school is much wanted at Ahmadnagar and the Darbár will be advised to open one.

323. The number of trained school-mistresses was 5 as against 3 in the previous year, viz. :—

1 at I'dar,
1 „ Mánsa,
1 „ Sádra,
1 „ Dabhoda,
1 „ Vadáli,

and I should like to see all the girls' schools placed under properly qualified women as I believe it would result in a largely increased attendance.

324. The total cost of education in the Mahi Kántha during the year was Rs. 34,963 as against Rs. 30,786 in the previous year. The increase is due to more new school-houses being built during the year and to some necessary increases in the pay of establishments.

325. Seven new school-houses were built during the year at the following places at a cost of Rs. 6,533 :—

Satlásna.
Bhálusna.
Maguma.
Katosan.
Punjápura.
Derol.
Dadhália.

326. The number of Bhil schools under the management of the Reverend Mr. Thompson of the Church Missionary Society was increased during the year from 6 to 8 ; they are located at the following places :—

1	Ghodádar	... (Pol)
2	Sarsáv	... (Pol)
3	Kotda	... (I'dar)
4	Bilária	... (Pol)
5	Lusaria	... (I'dar)
6	Bávlia	... (I'dar)
7	Limbda	... (I'dar)
8	Panchal	... (I'dar)

the two last mentioned schools having been opened during the year.

327. The I'dar Darbár has continued scholarships to the two Bhil boys referred to in paragraph 291 of last year's report.

328. Scholarships of varying stipends, amounting in all to Rs. 504, were given by the I'dar Darbár to students from the I'dar State in their own schools as well as in institutions beyond the limits of the State.

329. Reviewing the above figures and facts as a whole, while no doubt some advance has been made, it cannot be said that education has made any marked progress in the province during the year under report; of the seven new schools opened five are in the Thána Circles under the direct control of the Agency and the other two are Bhil schools under the Reverend Mr. Thompson, and in the Jurisdictional States and Tálukas the same apathy has been displayed as in previous years.

The Scott College.

330. There were 27 Kumárs on the College rolls in the beginning of the year. Nine Kumars were admitted during the year and nine left, so that at the close of the year the number was the same. The highest number on the register during the year was 29. Of the 27 Kumárs who were in the College at the end of 1894-95, 8 were minor Tálukdárs and the rest were Bháyats.

331. The annual examination of the College was held by the Deputy Educational Inspector in September, but the result was not satisfactory, as out of 18 Kumárs who presented themselves for examination only 8 passed in all the subjects, giving a ratio of 44·4 per cent. Kumár Jagtsingji of Varsoda is studying for the Matriculation Examination and the head master hopes that more boys will be induced to follow his example,

332. The College was throughout the year in charge of Mr. Dolat Kasiram Pandit. Mr. Pandit is said to be popular with his pupils and painstaking and careful in his work. In manly sports and pastimes he sets an excellent example to his boys.

333. The average daily attendance during the year was 18·13 as against 21·4 in the previous year, the falling off being due principally to late returns after the holidays.

CONCLUSION.

334. There is no Printing Press in the province.

335. A skeleton map of the Mahi Kántha Agency is attached.

336. The Reverend Mr. Thompson of the Church Missionary Society continued his educational labours among the Bhils throughout the year, and in a province where the number of European officers is so few the asssistance of such an energetic volunteer in the cause of civilization is deserving of grateful acknowledgment.

337. It is a pleasure to me to be able to record that all the Assistants have worked excellently well during the year. The strength of the Agency is notoriously insufficient for the work it has to perform, and changes and transfers during the year resulted in several dual charges which added much to the burthen, but it was cheerfully undertaken and efficiently performed. Where all have worked so well it would be invidious to distinguish, but I may be permitted to express my regret at the unfortunate illness which compelled Lieut. Hancock, who gave promise of becoming a very useful and efficient Assistant, to take leave to Europe. The subordinate officers of the Agency also on the whole worked well and my acknowledgments are due in particular to Mr. Kalianrai, the Head Clerk, now an acting Deputy Assistant Political Agent, and an officer of much ability, Mr. Narbheram, Shirastedár, and to all the members of my own office establishment for the cordial and efficient assistance they rendered me during that portion of the year in which I was in charge.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,

Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

Through the Commissioner, Northern Division.

APPENDIX I.

NATIVE STATES.

No.	Name of State.	TRIBUTE IN MEN AND MONEY. Amount.	To whom payable.	Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.			*Principal Products.*
1	I'dar	30,339 15 2	His Highness the Gáikwár.	3,02,134	36	2,203	5,563	Fever, Cough, eye-disease, skin-disease, Gout, &c.	6,32,625 0 0	830	...	Wheat, bájri, sugarcane, til, quarry stone.
2	Pol	.....	.....	5,248	2	73	481	Do. ...	20,100 0 0	...	...	Makai, wheat, gram; &c.
3	Dánta... ...	2,371 1 11	His Highness the Gáikwár.	21,813	2	66	6,135	Fever	48,001 0 0	...	...	Makai, wheat, bájri, sarsav, til, &c.
		513 15 3	I'dar.									
		500 0 0	Pálanpur									Do. do.
4	Málpur ...	280 4 4	His Highness the Gáikwár.	17,125	1	125	9,719	Fever, Cough, dysentry.	23,214 0 0	...	...	
		395 11 8	I'dar.									
		430 3 5	British Government ...									Bájri, jowár, mug, math, &c.
5	Mánsa ...	11,754 0 0	His Highness the Gáikwár.	14,926	5	536	8,761	Fever, Cough, brain fever.	56,311 4 8	...	...	
6	Mohunpur ...	4,749 11 2	His Highness the Gaikwár.	16,380	4	180	5,585	Fever, Cough shooting-pain, dysentry.	28,346 4 1	...	...	Bájri, jowár, kodra, makai, wheat, jav, til, &c.
		2,244 9 6	I'dar.									
		7 8 0	British Government ...									Bájri, jowár, math, mug, udid, banti, &c.
7	Katosan ...	544 3 10	His Highness the Gáikwár.	7,436	1	44	3,267	Fever, Cough, &c.	29,598 0 0	...	...	
8	Ilol	1,863 3 1	His Highness the Gáikwár.	5,009	1	116	3,446	Fever, Cough, Shooting-pain, &c.	23,566 0 0	...	...	Jowár, banti, kodra and cotton, &c.
		428 5 1	I'dar.									
		16 12 2	Ahmednagar									Bájri, mug, math, jowár udid, &c.
9	Warsoda ...	1,582 14 9	His Highness the Gaikwár.	4,121	1	92	2,295	Fever	16,954 0 0	...	...	

No.	Name of State.	Tribute in men and money. Amount.	Tribute in men and money. To whom payable.	Estimated Population	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed grosss Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.			
10	Pethápur ...	8,631 14 10	His Highness the Gáikwár.	7,335	2	252	4,747	Fever and Cough.	18,954 0 0	...	...	Bájri, mug, math, jowár, udid, &c.
11	Ranásan ...	373 6 2	His Highness the Gáikwár.	5,544	1	53	3,061	Fever, Cough and Shooting-pain.	7,509 0 0	...	...	Bájri, jowár, wheat, makai, kodra, &c.
		749 8 8	I'dar.									
		3 7 1	British Government...									
12	Punádra ...	375 0 0	His Highness the Gáikwár,	4,421	1	50	3,058	Fever and Shooting-pain.	14,725 0 0	...	...	Math, bájri, kodra, wheat, jav, gram rice, &c.
13	Khadál ...	1,751 0 0	His Highness the Gáikwár.	3,170	1	87	2,997	Fever, Shooting-pain and Brain Fever.	19,667 0 0	..	...	Do. do.
		250 0 0	Attursumba ...									
14	Ghodásar ...	3,501 0 0	His Highness the Gáikwár.	8,444	4	342	6,195	Fever, Cough and Shooting-pain.	31,812 3 7	...	....	Do. do.
		488 0 8	Kaira.									
15	Amlyára ...	316 10 8	His Highness the Gáikwár.	12,588	3	140	6,355	Do.	35,699 0 0	...	...	Do. do.
16	Valásna ...	280 4 4	His Highness the Gáikwár.	4,577	1	21	2,119	Do.	5,225 9 11	...	...	Do. do.
17	Dábha ...	150 0 0	His Highness the Gáikwár.	1,995	...	...	1,096	Fever, Shooting-pain and Skin-disease.	4,599 6 4	...	...	Bájri, mug, math, wheat, gram, &c.
		53 6 0	Amlyára.									
18	Wásna ...	3,108 11 2	His Highness the Gáikwár.	5,741	1	130	2,830	Fever and Cough.	13,802 0 0	...	...	Bájri, jowár, mug and math, &c.
19	Sudásna ...	1,036 5 7	His Highness the Gáikwár.	6,767	1	36	2,600	Do.	11,909 0 0	...	...	Bájri, makai, wheat, rice, sugarcane, &c.
		361 4 2	I'dar.									
20	Rupál... ...	1,164 13 6	His Highness the Gáikwár.	3,270	1	50	2,119	Cough and Shooting-pain.	4,000 0 0	...	...	Bájri wheat, mug, math, &c.
		362 1 1	I'dar.									
21	Dadhália ...	699 4 6	His Highness the Gáikwár.	4,562	1	40	2,104	Fever, Cough and Shooting-pain.	4,716 0 0	...	...	Makai, til, wheat, &c.
		610 9 5	I'dar.									
22	Magodi ...	93 1 10	I'dar.	3,826	...	...	2,219	Fever and Cough.	10,000 0 0	...	...	Makai, bájri, kodra, til, gram, wheat, &c.

23	Wadagam ...	.....	.....	3,929	1	42	608	Fever and Shooting-pain.	7,000	0	0	...	...	Do.	do.
24	Sáthamba ...	401 0 0	His Highness the Gáikwár.	4,799	1	80	3,392	Fever, Cough and Shooting-pain.	9,404	0	0	...	...	Jowár, til, wheat, valiári, &c.	
		561 0 0	Vádásinor.												
		127 0 0	Lunáwáda.												
25	Ramas ...	158 5 4	His Highness the Gáikwár.	1,806	...	...	823	Do. ...	2,450	0	0	...	...	Do.	do.
26	Bolundra ...	133 14 4	I'dar	1,163	...	...	668	Fever	1,420	0	0	...	...	Bájri, makai, wheat, &c.	
27	Derol ...	513 0 10	His Highness the Gáikwár.	1,375	1	31	741	Fever, Cough and Shooting-pain.	1,968	0	0	...	...	Bájri, mug, Matha, jowár, &c.	
		46 8 11	I'dar.												
28	Khedawada ...	309 2 10	His Highness the Gáikwár.	2,162	...	...	800	Do. ...	3,886	11	4	...	...	Do.	do.
		93 1 10	I'dar.												
29	Kadoli ...	513 0 10	His Highness the Gáikwár.	1,688	1	55	1,276	Do. ...	2,772	15	1	...	...	Do.	do.
		93 1 10	I'dar.												
30	Waktápur ...	1,118 4 7	His Highness the Gáikwár.	2,551	2	77	1,284	Do. ...	4,915	0	0	...	...	Do.	do.
		486 0 10	I'dar.												
31	Prempur ...	187 2 6	His Highness the Gáikwár.	1,828	1	36	1,417	Do. ...	4,515	0	0	...	...	Do.	do.
		46 8 11	I'dar.												
32	Dedhrota ...	699 4 0	His Highness the Gáikwár.	1,225	1	44	769	Do. ...	2,347	0	0	...	...	Do.	do.
		74 7 10	I'dar.												
33	Tájpuri ...	699 4 6	His Highness the Gáikwár.	2,238	1	34	1,363	Do. ...	2,900	0	0	...	...	Do.	do.
		186 3 7	I'dar.												
34	Hapa	1,025 2 9	His Highness the Gáikwár.	1,445	...	...	796	Do. ...	3,175	6	8	...	...	Do.	do.
		218 13 0	I'dar.												
35	Satlásna ...	2,794 5 2	His Highness the Gáikwár.	9,307	2	83	1,993	Do. ...	5,375	0	0	...	...	Sugarcane, makai, wheat, bájri, &c.	
	Bhálusna ...	1,163 0 2	I'dar.												
36	Likhi	.....	.....	1,513	...	...	1,430	Shooting-pain and Cough.	2,813	14	1	...	...	Bájri, jowár, kodra, and cotton, &c.	
37	Hadol... ..	112 10 8	His Highness the Gáikwár.	4,081	...	...	1,638	Do. ...	3,036	12	6	...	...	Bajri, wheat, &c.	
		41 0 0	I'dar.												
38	Maguna ...	892 5 10	His Highness the Gáikwár.	2,237	1	40	1,682	Do. ...	9,000	0	0	...	...	Do.	do.
39	Tejpura ...	308 6 11	His Highness the Gáikwár.	1,321	...	...	975	Shooting-pain and Cough.	4,400	0	0	...	...	Bájri, wheat, &c.	
40	Virsoda	446 13 2	His Highness the Gáikwár.	1,043	...	...	854	Do. ...	4,100	0	0	...	...	Do.	
		120 0 0	Patan.												

No.	Name of State.	Tribute in men and money. Amount.	Tribute in men and money. To whom payable	Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Duties levied or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a. p.										*Principal Products.*
41	Pálaj	399 3 7	His Highness the Gáikwár.	1,586	1	32	1,271	Shooting-pain and Cough.	8,542 5 11	...	...	Bájri, wheat, &c.
42	Deloli ...	255 14 8	Do. ...	1,063	...	...	765	Do. ...	3,564 1 4	...	...	Do. do.
43	Kasalpura ...	48 6 8	Do. ...	450	...	...	662	Do. ...	4,000 0 0	...	...	Do. do.
44	Mehemadpura	174 9 4	Do. ...	636	...	...	527	Do. ...	1,200 0 0	...	...	Do. do.
45	Ijpura ...	238 15 8	Do. ...	421	...	...	215	Do. ...	4,000 0 0	...	...	Do. do.
46	Rámpura ...	48 10 5	Do. ...	539	...	...	580	Do. ...	1,000 0 0	...	...	Do. do.
		50 0 0	Patan.									
47	Ránipura ...	.....	.....	217	...	...	140	Do. ...	1,100 0 0	...	...	Do. do.
48	Gabat ...	25 0 0	I'dar.	1,662	...	...	820	Fever, Cough, &c.	3,882 4 0	...	...	Bájri, rice, til, makai, kodra, &c.
49	Timba ...	50 5 10	I'dar.	2,035	...	...	296	Do. ...	750 0 0	...	...	Bájri, makai, castor-oilseeds, &c.
50	Umri ...	Subordinate to Satlásna	in Vero payment and Bhálusna.	1,453	1	40	2,044	Do. ...	550 0 0	...	...	Do. do.
51	Mota Kotharna	Do.	Do. ...	672	...	...	161	Do. ...	951 0 0	...	...	Do. do.
52	Nandasa ...	430 14 0	His Highness the Gáikwár.	1,170	...	...	...	Fever, Cough and Shooting-pain.	Included in Katosan.	...	...	Jowár, bájri, mug, math, &c.
53	Jakasna ...	623 4 5	Do. ...	1,131	...	...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	Do. do.
54	Ajabpura ...	96 12 0	Do. ...	488	..	...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	Do. do.
55	Gamanpura ...	139 10 9	Do. ...	627	...	...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	Do. do.
56	Jhotána ...	3,058 1 11	Do. ...	3,620	1	120	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	Do. do.
57	Sánthal ...	1,773 8 2	Do. ...	2,587	1	70	1,208	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	Do. do.
58	Gokalpura ...	42 2 2	Do. ...	327	...	...	329	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	Do. do.
59	Mulajinápura...	25 2 3	Do. ...	223	...	...	146	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	Do. do.
60	Chandap ...	70 12 3	Do.	1,422	...	...	392	Do. ...	300 0 0	...	...	Do. do.
		216 13 8	I'dar.									
61	Jher-Nirmali ...	1,125 0 0	His Highness the Gáikwár.	6,374	2	138	2,687	Fever, Skin-diseases and shooting pain.	5,702 11 0	...	...	Rice, wheat, chillies, variáli, &c.
		1,300 0 0	Attarsumba.									
62	Barmuáda ...	901 0 0	His Highness the Gáikwár.	6,557	1	45	2,414	Fever, Cough, Dysentry and eye-disease.	1,500 0 0	...	...	Bájri, mug, muth, wheat and rice, &c.
63	Bávishi ...	33,011 11 5	Do. ..	33,511	16	676	18,025	Do. ...	44,533 0 0	...	...	Do. do.

Mahi Kántha Political Agency,
Sádra, 12th August 1895.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX II.

APPENDIX II.

Native Chiefs, principal Male Members of their Families, principal Members of their Courts.

Name of Individual, State and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race or Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
H. H. Sir Kesrisingji, K.C.S.I., Mahárája of I'dar.	I'dar ...	Tributary to H. H. the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent.	Ráthor Rajput, Hindu of the Solar race.	33	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Management of the State.	Yes...	Yes ...	None	Cousins—Mahárája Jagatsingji of Suvar, and Kishorsingji of Dáwad.
Ráo Prathisingji of Pol.	Ghodádar .	.....	Ráthod Rajput, Hindu.	23	Do. ...	Do. ...	No ...	Do. ...	Do.	Brothers— Mohobutsingji, 15 years. Bhupatsingji, 10 do.
Maháránaji Shri Jaswatsingji, Dánta State.	Dánta ...	Tributary to H. H. the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent.	Parmár Rajput, descendant of Vikramájit.	45	Sádra School	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Hamirsingji, 26 years. Dalpatsingji, 14 do. Fattesingji, 11 do.	Brothers— Mohobutsingji, 40 years. Ratansingji, 28 do. Bhimsingji, 27 do.
Ráwalji Dipsingji, Málpur State.	Málpur ...	Do. ...	Ráthod Rajput, Shivmárgi.	33	Do.	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Jaswatsingji, 8 years Himatsingji, 2 do. Shambhusing, 4 months.	Uncle— Dolatsingji, 46 years.
Ráwalji Takhatsingji, Mánsa State.	Mánsa ...	Do. ...	Chávda Rajput, Hindu.	18	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Put in joint charge of the Táluka with the Manager.	Do....	Do. ...	None	Uncle— Bhawansingji, 40 years.
Thákor Himatsingji, Mohunpur State.	Mohunpur.	Do. ...	Rehewar Rajput, Hindu.	20	Do. ...	Management of the State.	Do....	Do. ...	Do.	Uncle— Prathisingji, 26 years.
Thákor Karansingji, Katosan State.	Katosan ...	Do. ...	Makwána Koli of Lunar race.	47	Sádra School... ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Takhatsingji, 25 years. Becharsingji, 18 do. Naharsingji, 15 do.	Brother— Bhupatsingji, 43 years. One son of Kumar Bechasing, 1 year.
Thákor Vakhatsingji, Ilol State.	Ilol ...	Do. ...	Makwána Koli ...	33	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Management of his Táluka.	Do....	Do. ...	None	Mánsingji, 29 years. Takatsingji, 28 do.
Thákor Surajmalji, Warsoda State.	Warsoda...	Do. ...	Chávda Rajput ..	21	Scott College, Sádra...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Do.	Step-brothers— Jagatsingji, 17 years. Jawansingji, 10 do.
Thákor Gambhirsingji, Pethápur State.	Pethápur .	Do. ...	Vághela Rajput .	22	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Do.	Bháyat— Naharsingji, 63 years; h four sons.
Thákor Kishorsingji, Ranásan State.	Ranásan;..	Do. ...	Rehewar Rajput .	25	Village School, Ranásan.	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Do.	.....

Mia Abhesingji, Punádra State.	Punádra...	Do.	...	Makwána Koli ...	32	Sádra Tálukdári School.	Do.	...	Do....	Do. ...	Shivsingji, 9 years ...	Bháyats— Fattemia, 66 years. Rupámia, 54 do. Sultánmia, 50 do. Jiwámia 49 do.
Mia Sursingji, Khadál State.	Khadál ...	Do.	..	Do. ...	36	Do. ...	Do.	...	Do....	Do. ...	None	Bháyats— Himatsingji, 54 years. Rupsingji, 54 do.
Thákor Dádasáheb, Ghodásar State.	Ghodásar .	Do.	...	Dabhi Koli ...	27	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do.	...	Do....	Do. ...	Do.	Brother— Ratansingji, 19 years.
Thákor Jálamsingji, Amlyára State.	Amlyára...	Do.	...	Khánt Koli ...	37	Sádra Tálukdári School.	Do.	...	Do....	Do. ...	Keshrisingji, 7 years. Takhatsingji, 4 do.	Brothers— Vijesingji, 34 years. Jawánsingji, 28 do.
Thákor Harisingji, Valásna State.	Valásna ...	Do.	...	Ráthod Rajput...	15	Receiving education at the Scott College, Sádra.	Minor...	...	Do....	Do. ...	None	None.
Mia Motámia, Dábha State.	Dábha ...	Do.	...	Makwána Koli ...	27	Sádra Scott College ...	.....		Do....	Do. ...	One son of 11 months and 20 days.	Bháyats— Dolmia, 47 years. Sultánmia, 39 do.
Thákor Takhatsingji, Vásna State.	Vásna ...	Do.	...	Ráthod Rajput ...	22	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	In the management of the State.		Do....	Do. ...	One son, aged 3 years.	Chotumia, 27 do. Bháyats— Gobarsingji, 33 years. Ranchodji, 53 do.
Thákor Takhatsingji, Sudásna State.	Sudásna ..	Do.	...	Bárad Rajput ...	41	Village School at Sudásna.	Do.	...	Do....	Do. ...	Prathisingji, 10 years. Narsingji, 10 do. Mánsingji 7 do.	None.
Thákor Mánsingji, Rupál State.	Rupál ...	Do.	...	Rehewar Rajput .	49	Sádra Táluka School...	Do.	...	Do....	Do. ...	Hamirsingji, 16 do. Jaswatsingji, 3 do.	Jálamsingji, 40 years.
Thákor Jaswatsingji, Dadhália State.	Dadhália .	Do.	...	Sisodia Rajput ...	35	Do. ...	Do.	...	Do....	Do. ...	Amarsingji, 10 do. Gagusingji, 6 do. 3rd son, 2 do.	Bháyat— Anársingji, 31 years.
Thákor Mokamsingji, Magodi State.	Magodi ...	Do.	...	Ráthod Rajput...	44	Village School ...	Do.	...	Do....	Do. ...	Kalusing, 20 do. Mánsing, 15 do. Rámsingji, 12 do. Dipsing, 7 do. Laxmonsing 5 do.	Dolatsing, 27 years. Bápuji, 45 do. Amarsing, 43 do. Nánábhhái, 30 do. Rájábhái, 70 do.
Thákor Gulábsingji, Vadágám State.	Vadágám .	Not tributary but under the control of the Political Agent.		Rehewar Rajput .	33	Do. ...	Do.	..	Do....	Do. ...	Dipsingji, 10 do. Jiwatsingji, 2 do. Mohobatsingji, 6 months.	Bháyats— Keshrising, 30 years. Umedsing, 20 do.
Thákor Vajesingji, Sáthamba State.	Sáthamba .	Tributary to H. H. the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent.		Báraya Koli ...	33	Sádra Tálukdári School.	Do.	...	Do....	Do. ...	1 son, aged 6 months.	Brother— Shivsingji, 13 years.
Mia Kálumia, Ramás State.	Ramás ...	Do.	...	Makwána Koli ...	31	Do. ...	Do.	...	Do....	Do. ...	None	Nathumia, 26 years. Ajumia, 40 do. Hetamia, 23 do.
Thákor Shalamsingji, Bolundra State.	Bolundra .	Do.	...	Rehewar Rajput .	31	Village School ...	Do.	...	Do....	Do. ...	Do.	Hindusingji, 15 do.

Name of Individual, State and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race or religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thákor Rámsingji, Derol State.	Derol ..	Tributary to H. H. the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent.	Makwána Koli ...	43	Village School ...	In the management of his State.	No....	Yes ...	Bapuji, 10 years ... Lalsingji, 6 do. Harising, 1 do.	None.
Thákor Vakatsingji. Khedawáda State.	K h e d a-wáda.	Do. ...	Makwána Koli ...	16	Receiving education at the Scott College. Sádra.	Minor... ...	Do....	Do. ...	None	Brother— Kubersing, 3 years.
Thákor Bhavansingji, Kadoli State.	Kadoli ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	40	Sádra School	In the management of his State.	Do....	Do. ...	Kubersing, 6 years.	Himatsing, 38 years. Ratansing, 34 do. Hirsing, 30 do. Becharsing, 26 do.
Thákor Adesingji. Vaktápur State.	Vaktápur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	49	Uneducated	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Jaswatsing, 13 years. Vajesing, 4 do. 3rd, son, 3 do.	Ratansing, 42 do. Gulabsing, 37 do. Gamansing, 32 do.
Thákor Dolatsingji. Prempur State.	Prempur .	Do. ...	Do. ...	18	Village School ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	None	Gulabsing, 15 do. Bhupatsing, 13 do. Keshrising, 10 do. Himatsing, 7 do.
Thákor Punjsingji, Dedhrota State.	Dedhrota .	Do. ...	Do. ...	48	Sádra School... ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Nathusing, 25 years. Jethusing, 19 do. Motising, 19 do. Keshrising, 13 do.	Lálsing, 45 do.
Thákor Motisingji, Tájpuri State.	Tájpuri ..	Do. ...	Parmár Koli ...	46	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Kalusing, 29 do. Umedsing, 25 do. Jawansing, 18 do.	Himatsing, 43 years. Dansing, 33 do. Rupsing, 31 do.
Thákor Vakhatsingji, Hápa State.	Hápa ..	Do. ..	Do. ...	20	Being educated at the Scott College, Sádra.	Minor... ...	Do....	Do. ...	None	Parbatsing, 13 do. Jawansing, 9 do.
Thákor Harisingji, Satlásna State.	Satlásna...	Do. ...	Chowán Koli ...	46	Village School ...	Management of his Táluka.	Do....	Do. ...	Hathising, 23 years. Jawansing, 21 do. Ratansing, 15 do. Vajesing, 12 do. Motising, 6 do.	Madhusing, 39 years.
Thákor Mulsingji, Bhálusna State.	Bhálusna .	Do. ...	Do. ...	44	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Ratansing, 25 do. Gambhirsing, 9 do. Sardarsing 8 do. Gulabsing, 5 do.	Kaluji, 35 years.

Thákor Jaswatsingji, Likhi State.	Likhi ...	Not tributary, but under the control of the Political Agent.	Do. ...	10	Receiving education at the Scott College, Sádra.	Minor ...	Do....	Do. ...	None	Jiwaji, 59 years. Himatsing, 34 do.	
Thákor Jawansing, Hadol State.	Hadol ...	Tributary to H. H. the Gáikwár under the control of the Political Agent.	Thakarda Lunar race.	13	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Do.	Umedsing, 24 do. Arjansing, 50 years. Fatesing, 29 do.	
Thákor Malamsing, Maguna State.	Maguna ..	Do. ...	Makwána Lunar race.	68	Village school ...	Management of the State.	Do....	No. ...	Samatsing, 14 years ...	Ratansing, 72 years. Gamansing, 62 do.	
1 Thakor Jethaji Badaji. 2 Thákor Tejaji Hemtaji, Tejpura State.	Tejpura ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	60 60	Village School ... Sádra School.	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	1 Nathaji, 28 years. Surajmalji, 25 do. Udaji, 19 do. Kesarsing, 11 do. 2 Kesarsing, 28 do. Partapsing, 22 do. Dipsing, 18 do. Mansing, 4 do.	Becharsing, 54 years. Rupaji, 56 do. &c. &c.	
Thákor Gambhirsingji, Virsoda State.	Virsoda ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	25	Sádra Scott College ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Bapuji, 6 Years ...	Harising, 22 years. Akheraj, 21 do. &c. &c.	
Thákor Dolatsingji, Pálaj State.	Katosan...	Do. ...	Do. ...	18	Receiving education at the Scott College, Sádra.	Minor ...	Do....	Do. ...	None	Keshrising, 31 years.	
Thákor Umedsingji, Deloli State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	60	Not educated ...	Management of the State.	Do....	Do. ...	Kubersing, 40 years. Mansing, 35 do. Gambhirsing, 33 do.	Partapsing, 30 years. Parbatsing, 22 do. Adaji, 28 do.	
Thákor Manaji, Kasalpura State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	73	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Mulaji, 37 years. Amuji, 32 do. Parbatsing, 19 do.	Himatsing, 28 years. Jesaji, 70 do. &c. &c.	
Thákor Tejaji, Mehmadpura State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	45	Village School ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Parbatsing, 20 years. Jitaji, 17 do.	Hamirsing, 40 years. Badaji, 38 do. Harising, 45 do. Madhuji, 69 do. &c, &c.	
Thákor Jethaji, Ijpura State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	25	Sádra Tálukdári School.	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	None	Malaji, 52 years. Umedsing, 16 do. &c. &c.	
Thákor Udaji, Rámpura State.	Rámpura .	Do. ...	Do. ...	40	Not educated ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Banaji, 15 years. Vakhatsing, 12 do. Bhupatsing, 8 do.	Hemtaji, 59 years. Badaji, 44 do.	
Thákor Devising, Ránipura State.	Katosan ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	10	Do. ...	Minor ...	Do....	Do. ...	None	Dolutsing, 35 years. Jalamsing, 30 do.	
Thákor Vajesingji, Gabat State.	Gabat ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	21	Scott College, Sádra...	Getting acquaintance with the administrative work.	Do....	Yes ...	Do.	Badarji, 65 do. Amarsing, 44 do.	
Thákor Nathusing, Timba State.	Timba ...	Do. ...	Chávda Lunar race.	39	Sádra School ...	Management of the State.	Do....	Do. ...	Bapuji, 19 years ...	Karnaji, 53 years.	
Thákor Motisinji, Umri State.	Umri ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	34	Not educated ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	None	Sawaji, 56 do. Jiwaji, 50 years.	
Jágirdár Parbatsingji, Motá Kothárna State.	Motá Kothárna.	Do. ...	Do. ...	47	Village School ...	Do. ...	Do....	Do. ...	Umedsing, 17 years Takhatsing, 14 do.	Fatesing, 37 do. None.	

Mahi Kántha Political Agency,
Sádra, 12th August 1895.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Stipendiary Police in the States under the Mahi Kántha Agency for the year 1894-95.

Number.	States.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total Strength.	Total Cost. Rs. a. p.
1	I'dar	76	754	830	70,960 8 2
2	Pol	20	40	60	4,184 0 0
3	Dánta	10	40	50	3,176 0 0
4	Málpur	10	36	46	3,600 0 0
5	Mánsa	8	18	26	3,563 14 0
6	Mohanpur	15	38	53	3,851 12 10
7	Katosan		25	25	1,680 0 0
8	Ilol		10	10	744 0 0
9	Warsoda	2	7	9	935 0 0
10	Pethápur	4	9	13	960 0 0
11	Ranásan	2	4	6	275 0 0
12	Punádra	1	3	4	300 0 0
13	Khadál	2	9	11	678 0 0
14	Ghodásar	4	8	12	900 0 0
15	Amliyára	12	2	14	1,000 0 0
16	States of V Class	10	59	69	4,327 8 3
17	States of VI Class	...	12	12	410 0 0
	Total ...	176	1,074	1,250	1,01,545 11 3
	The Agency Police ...	121	322	443	81,838 1 4
	Grand Total ...	297	1,396	1,693	1,83,383 12 7

Mahi Kántha Political Agency,
Sádra, 12th August 1895.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Result of the Working of Police in the States under the Mahi Kántha Agency for the year 1894-95.

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	Bávishi	45	67	57	59	55	58	43	41	11	16	75·4	69·5	78·1	70·6	1 person remained for trial at the close of the year.
2	Ghadhwára ...	42	43	52	52	48	52	29	22	18	30	55·7	42·3	60·4	42·3	
3	Sa'bar Kántha ...	31	19	37	32	30	30	14	10	13	20	37·8	31·2	46·6	33·3.	
4	Katosan Thána ...	41	27	45	57	42	51	36	42	6	9	78·3	73·6	84·4	82·3	
5	Wátrak Kántha ...	18	17	25	16	25	15	13	7	12	6	52·	43·7	52·	46·6	2 persons remained for trial at the close of the year.
6	I'dar	308	333	443	466	443	466	247	267.	192	187	55·7	57·2	55·7	57·2	12 persons remained for trial at the close of the year.
7	Pol	22	20	31	22	31	21	29	20	1	...	93·5	90·9	93·5	95·2	1 person died.
8	Dánta	45	40	38	21	38	21	29	18	9	3	76·1	85·7	76·1	85·7	
9	Málpur	65	62	68	92	60	91	48	70	12	20	69·1	76·	90·	76·9	1 person remained for trial at the close of the year.
10	Mánsa	56	67	95	99	84	97	40	33	44	53	42·1	33·3	47·6	34·0	11 persons remained for trial at the close of the year.
11	Mohanpur ...	21	30	19	36	19	36	8	28	11	8	42·1	77·7	42·1	77·7	
12	Katosan Thákor ...	6	35	12	74	12	73	11	39	1	34	92·8	52·7	92·8	53·5	
13	I'lol	14	13	22	22	22	17	12	7	10	10	54·5	31·8	54·5	41·1	
14	Other States ...	241	253	344	326	337	295	201	223	102	65	58·4	68·4	59·6	75·5	7 persons remained for trial at the close of the year.
15	Sádra Bazár ...	8	15	8	4	8	4	6	1	2	3	75·	25·	75·	25·	
	Total ...	963	1,041	1,296	1,378	1,254	1,327	766	828	444	464	59·1	60·0	61·	62·3	

Mahi Kántha Political Agency,
Sádra, 12th August 1895.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and the Number of Persons dealt with and disposed of during the year 1894-95.

Number.	Name of Court and of States.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with and disposed of.															Remarks.
				Remaining during last year.	Brought to trial during 1894-95.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	
		1893-94.	1894-95.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.		1893-94.	1894-95.								
1	Political Agent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Assistant Political Agent	3	6	...	2	9	...	...	...	13	11	...	2	7	2	...	...	...	
3	Personal Assistant ...	21	28	6	44	8	...	...	...	36	58	2	31	17	8	...	...	...	
4	Native Assistant ...	26	18	2	12	3	16	2	4	50	39	17	13	5	4	...	...	...	
5	Bávishi Thándár ...	86	90	...	48	92	5	3	5	177	153	95	6	51	...	...	1	1	
6	Gadhwára Thána ...	44	40	...	48	25	10	...	...	78	83	29	22	31	...	...	1	1	
7	Sábar Kántha Thána	52	22	2	17	13	9	...	...	85	41	5	23	13	...	...	...	...	
8	Katosan Thána ...	59	48	...	45	10	58	16	...	103	129	72	3	54	...	...	...	...	
9	Wátrak Kántha Thána.	25	16	...	15	9	1	...	...	51	25	8	5	10	...	...	2	1	
10	I'dar	435	433	8	466	22	316	6	1	854	819	189	221	376	18	1	12	5	
11	Pol	24	29	2	21	7	11	...	1	40	42	3	...	36	2	1	...	...	
12	Dánta	53	37	...	21	5	15	10	...	86	51	5	3	43	...	...	...	...	
13	Málpur	42	67	...	88	8	15	4	13	67	128	28	...	99	...	...	1	1	
14	Mánsa	101	91	1	97	28	55	5	2	221	188	78	56	38	5	...	11	4	
15	Mohanpur	...	26	...	36	5	8	...	...	...	49	...	8	33	1	...	7	2	
16	Katosan Táluka ...	32	60	...	72	2	117	...	4	92	195	84	63	48	...	...	...	...	
17	Ilol	17	12	...	17	1	3	...	...	31	21	...	11	10	...	...	...	...	
18	Other States	373	366	37	293	161	179	25	17	734	712	186	150	364	...	2	10	7	
	Total ...	1,393	1,389	58	1,342	408	818	71	47	2,718	2,744	801	617	1,237	40	4	45	22	

Mahi Kántha Political Agency,
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P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX VI.

States—Criminal Justice, Sentences.

No.	State.	Whipped.	Fined.	Six months and under.	Above six months and not exceeding one year.	Above one year and not exceeding two years.	Above two years and not exceeding seven years.	Above seven years and not exceeding fourteen years.	Transportation for life.	Death.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Political Agent	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	5	
2	Assistant Political Agent ...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
3	Personal Assistant	...	...	6	4	7	...	...	...	...	17	
4	Native Assistant	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
5	Bávishi Thána	...	28	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	
6	Gadhwára do.	...	10	21	....	...	...	...	...	...	31	
7	Sábar Kántha Thána ...	...	12	1	....	...	...	...	...	...	13	
8	Katosan do.	...	17	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	
9	Wátrak Kántha Thána ...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
10	I'dar	...	213	155	6	7	...	1	2	...	384	
11	Pol	...	21	13	2	...	...	1	1	...	38	
12	Danta	...	18	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	43	
13	Málpur	...	58	26	15	...	...	...	...	...	99	
14	Mánsa	...	8	27	3	...	...	...	...	...	38	
15	Mohanpur	...	12	20	1	...	..	...	...	...	33	
16	Katosan Thákor	...	35	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	
17	Ilol	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
18	Other States	...	186	174	4	...	...	...	...	...	364	
	Total ...	...	632	554	41	14	3	3	3	...	1,250	

APPENDIX VII.

Return of Criminal Appeals disposed of by the Criminal Courts of the Mahi Kántha Agency during the year 1894-95.

Name of Court.	Number of Appeals in which sentence was confirmed.	Number of Appeals in which sentence was reversed.	Number of Appeals in which sentence was altered.	Total Number of Appeals disposed of.	Remarks.
By the Political Agent.					
Assistant Political Agent... ...	1	.....	.....	1	
Personal Assistant	5	.....	.....	5	
Bávishi Thándár	1	1	2	4	
Gadhwára Thándár	.....	.....	1	1	
Katosan Thándár	5	1	.....	6	
Wátrak Kántha Thándár	.....	.....	1	1	
Mánsa Manager	2	.....	1	3	
Mánsa Nyáyádhish	2	3	.....	5	
Mohanpur Thákor	.....	.....	1	1	
Warsoda Thákor	3	.....	.....	3	
Katosan Thákor	.....	.....	2	2	
Pethápur Thákor	.....	1	.....	1	
Total ...	19	6	8	33	
By the Assistant Political Agent.					
Bávishi Thándár	.....	1	.....	1	
Bávishi Aval-Kárkún	... ..	1	.....	1	
Total ...	.....	2	.....	2	
Grand Total ...	19	8	8	35	

Mahi Kántha Political Agency,
Sádra, 12th August 1895.

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the working of Civil Justice in the Agency during the year 1894-95.

No.	State.	Tribunals.	Number of cases on file at the end of the last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
						1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	Political Agent	1	2	...	2	2	1	2	1	
2	Assistant Political Agent... ...	1	3	1	4	2	4	3	...	
3	Personal Assistant...	1	5	1	6	5	...	5	6	
4	Native Assistant	1	10	35	45	42	36	10	9	
5	Bávishi Thándár	2	17	307	324	232	296	17	28	
6	Gadhwára Thándár	1	...	59	59	52	58	...	1	
7	Sábar Kántha Thándár	1	1	33	34	126	33	1	1	
8	Katosan Thándár	1	5	103	108	158	107	5	1	
9	Wátrak Kántha Thándár ...	1	8	64	72	85	71	8	1	
10	Mánsa Management	2	10	304	314	408	304	10	10	
11	I'dar	4	173	1,043	1,216	760	967	173	219	
12	Other States	23	118	708	826	718	742	118	84	
	Total ...	39	352	2,658	3,010	2,620	2,679	352	391	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement of Civil Appeals filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agents during 1894-95.

No.	Tribunals.	Number of Appeals on file at the end of the previous year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of.		Arrears.		Remarks.
					1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	Political Agent	25	21	46	22*	10	25	36	*Eight cases were shown as disposed of last year which were really transfers; hence the difference with last year's figures.
2	Assistant Political Agent...	6	18	24	27	19	6	5	
3	Personal Assistant... ...	10	13	23	39	17	10	6	
4	Native Assistant	3	26	29	38	27	3	2	
	Total ...	44	78	122	126*	73	44	49	

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Acting Political Agent, Máhi Kántha.

Máhi Kántha Political Agency,
Súdra, 12th August 1895.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Gross Revenue and Expenditure of each State in the Máhi Kántha Agency.

No.	States.	Gross Revenue.		Gross Expenditure.		Revenue.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
		For Samvat 1949, A. D. 1893-94.	For Samvat 1950, A. D. 1894-95.	For Samvat 1949, A. D. 1893-94.	For Samvat 1950, A. D. 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	I'dár... { Khálsa ... / Feudatories ...	3,99,067 0 0 / 2,53,760 0 0	3,84,500 0 0 / 2,48,125 0 0	3,44,677 0 0 / 2,58,513 0 0	3,46,559 0 0 / 2,33,901 0 0	..... /	14,567 0 0 / 5,635 0 0	1,882 0 0 /	..... / 24,612 0 0	
2	Pol...	21,000 0 0	20,100 0 0	20,500 0 0	19,000 0 0	.....	900 0 0	.....	1,500 0 0	
3	Dánta	46,001 0 0	48,001 0 0	47,001 0 0	47,001 0 0	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
4	Malpur	22,710 0 0	23,214 0 0	22,568 0 0	22,760 0 0	504 0 0	.....	192 0 0	.....	
5	Mánsa	55,631 4 8	56,311 4 8	44,749 15 0	55,126 8 10	760 0 0	.....	10,376 9 10	.....	
6	Mohanpur	29,240 8 4	28,346 4 1	33,329 10 3	23,104 8 3	.....	894 4 3	.....	10,225 0 0	
7	Katosan	20,387 8 0	29,598 0 0	20,387 8 0	29,598 0 0	9,210 8 0	.....	9,210 8 0	.....	
8	Ilol	23,775 0 0	23,586 0 0	25,478 0 0	23,025 0 0	.....	209 0 0	.....	2,448 0 0	
9	Warsoda	17,762 0 0	16,954 0 0	14,140 0 0	14,097 0 0	.....	808 0 0	.....	43 0 0	
10	Pethápur	20,165 0 0	18,954 0 0	20,141 0 0	17,675 0 0	.....	1,211 0 0	.....	2,466 0 0	
11	Ranásan	9,252 0 0	7,509 0 0	8,572 0 0	8,313 0 0	.....	1,743 0 0	.....	259 0 0	
12	Punádra	15,093 0 0	14,725 0 0	12,747 0 0	13,904 0 0	.....	368 0 0	11,57 0 0	.....	
13	Khadal	18,381 0 0	19,657 0 0	20,273 0 0	15,036 0 0	1,286 0 0	.....	.....	5,237 0	
14	Ghodasar	34,899 0 0	31,812 3 7	32,684 0 0	32,949 0 0	.....	2,996 12 5	265 0 0	.....	
15	Amlyara	37,650 0 0	35,699 0 0	39,281 0 0	39,376 0 0	.....	1,951 0 0	95 0 0	.....	
16	Valásna	6,512 5 11	5,225 9 11	6,708 9 0	5,071 10 6	.....	1,286 12 0	.....	1,636 14 6	
17	Dabha	4,151 7 2	4,599 6 4	6,316 2 11	4,630 8 2	447 15 2	.....	.....	1,685 10	
18	Wásna	13,727 0 0	13,802 0 0	13,001 0 0	12,733 0 0	75 0 0	.....	.....	268 0 0	
19	Sudásna	13,809 0 0	11,909 0 0	14,103 0 0	16,292 0 0	.....	1,900 0 0	2,189 0 0	.....	
20	Rupál	4,250 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,200 0 0	4,500 0 0	.....	250 0 0	300 0 0	.....	
21	Dadhalia...	4,988 0 0	4,716 0 0	4,974 0 0	4,725 0 0	.....	272 0 0	.....	249 0 0	
22	Magodi	8,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	7,984 15 6	9,977 10 0	2,000 0 0	.....	1,992 10 6	.....	
23	Vádagam...	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
24	Sáthamba	8,648 0 0	9,404 0 0	8,500 0 0	8,800 0 0	756 0 0	.....	300 0 0	.....	
25	Bolundra...	1,615 0 0	1,420 0 0	1,725 0 0	1,465 0 0	.....	195 0 0	.....	260 0 0	
26	Ramas	3,210 0 0	2,450 0 0	1,930 0 0	1,930 0 0	.....	760 0 0	.....	.....	
27	Derol	2,560 0 0	1,968 0 0	2,400 0 0	4,000 0 0	.....	532 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	
28	Khedáwáda	3,597 13 11	3,886 11 4	4,500 0 0	2,527 12 8	288 13 5	.....	.....	1,972 8 4	
29	Kadoli	2,928 6 8	2,772 15 1	2,791 6 0	3,874 10 9	.....	155 7 7	1,083 4 9	.....	
30	Vaktápur...	5,872 9 2	4,915 0 0	7,841 10 9	4,515 0 0	.....	657 9 2	.....	3,326 10 9	
31	Prempur	4,777 0 0	4,515 0 0	4,401 0 0	4,262 0 0	.....	262 0 0	.....	139 0 0	
32	Dedhrota...	3,064 4 6	2,347 0 0	3,111 0 0	2,900 0 0	.....	717 4 6	.....	211 0 0	
33	Tajpuri	3,150 0 0	2,900 0 0	2,729 0 0	2,800 0 0	.....	250 0 0	71 0 0	.....	
34	Hápa	3,356 14 6	3,175 6 8	4,536 10 10	2,977 11 1	.....	181 7 10	.....	1,558 15 9	
35	Satlasna	3,250 0 0	3,325 0 0	3,250 0 0	3,325 0 0	75 0 0	.....	75 0 0	.....	
36	Bhálusna...	2,100 0 0	2,050 0 0	1,800 0 0	2,025 0 0	.....	50 0 0	225 0 0	.....	
37	Likhi	3,717 1 3	2,813 14 1	3,550 2 7	3,412 4 8	.....	903 3 2	.....	137 13 11	
38	Hadol	2,697 1 0	3,036 12 6	3,049 13 6	2,810 0 11	339 11 6	.....	.....	239 12 7	
39	Maguna	9,100 0 0	9,000 0 0	10,294 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	294 0 0	
40	Tejpura	4,500 0 0	4,400 0 0	7,576 0 0	4,400 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	3,176 0 0	
41	Virsorad	2,186 6 4	4,100 0 0	3,538 10 11	4,000 0 0	1,913 9 8	.....	461 5 1	.....	
42	Pálaj	8,315 1 5	8,542 5 11	7,166 11 4	6,741 0 9	227 4 6	.....	.....	425 10 7	
43	Deloli	4,995 15 2	3,564 1 4	4,522 6 10	3,988 3 7	.....	1,431 13 10	.....	534 3 3	
44	Kasalpura	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,500 0 0	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0	
45	Mehemadpura	1,600 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,900 0 0	1,500 0 0	.....	400 0 0	.....	400 0 0	
46	Ijpura	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	
47	Rámpura...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	
48	Ránipura...	1,115 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,100 0 0	.....	15 0 0	.....	500 0 0	
49	Gábat	3,616 1 8	3,882 4 0	5,923 14 11	4,092 13 11	266 2 4	.....	138 15 0	.....	
50	Timba.	800 0 0	750 0 0	800 0 0	700 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	100 0 0	
51	Umri	541 7 0	550 0 0	541 7 0	550 0 0	8 9 0	.....	8 9 0	.....	
52	Mota Kotharana ...	915 0 0	951 0 0	915 0 0	951 0 0	36 0 0	.....	36 0 0	.....	
53	Chandap	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
54	Jher	3,361 4 8	3,088 11 9	4,164 5 9	3,442 13 6	.....	272 8 11	.....	721 8 3	
55	Nirmáli	3,070 7 8	2,613 15 3	3,421 7 6	3,571 2 5	.....	456 8 5	149 10 11	.....	
56	Barmuada	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	
57	Bawishi	44,533 0 0	44,533 0 0	44,533 0 0	44,533 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
58	Dedasan	680 0 0	680 0 0	541 0 0	541 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	12,41,336 1 0	12,12,068 14 6	11,93,978 8 7	11,59,060 8 0	20,214 9 7	42,481 12 1	31,808 9 1	66,726 9 8	

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

Mahi Kántha Political Agency,
Sádra, 12th August 1895.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Mahi Kántha Local Funds for the year 1894-95.

No.	Name of Funds.	Opening balance on the 1st of April 1894.	Receipts during the year 1894-95.	Expenditure during 1894-95.	Balance on 1st April 1895.			Remarks.
					In cash.	Invested.	Total.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Mahi Kántha Agency General Fund.	86,172 9 5	64,671 8 5	55,495 5 0	44,148 12 10	51,500 0 0	95,648 12 10	
2	Sádra Bazár Fund ..	10,969 6 6	6,439 8 3	4,"86 7 8	6,122 7 1	6,900 0 0	13,022 7 1	
3	Scott College Fund..	37,542 4 9	3,912 15 10	3,224 11 1	2,230 9 6	36,000 0 0	38,230 9 6	
	Total ...	1,34,984 4 8	75,024 0 6	63,106 7 9	52,501 13 5	94,400 0 0	1,46,901 13 5	

APPENDIX XII.

Abstract of the result of Vaccination in the year 1894-95 contrasted with the returns of the four preceding years.

	Years.															Remarks.
	1890-91.			1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.			
	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of revaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of revaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of revaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of revaccinations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of primary operations.	Number of revaccinations.	
Idar State	4	7,315	20	4	7,129	16	4	6,798	23	4	6,047	5	4	5,563	3	
Other States	4	6,989	43	4	7,560	22	4	7,137	32	4	6,222	229	4	6,311	241	
Total ...	8	14,304	72	8	14,689	38	8	13,935	55	8	12,869	274	8	11,874	244	

APPENDIX XIII.

The Press.

1	2	3	4	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat.	
			A. Newspaper.	B. Periodicals.
Mahi Kántha	Nil ...	...	...	...

P. S. V. FITZGERALD,
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Mahi Kántha Political Agency,
Sádra, 12th August 1895.

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